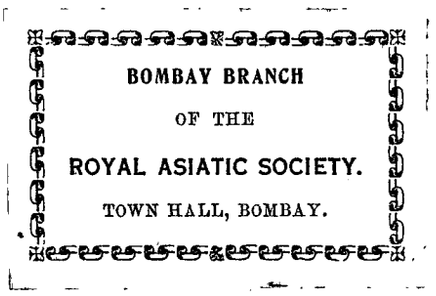
Administration Report

United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

1907-08 to 1913-14



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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1907-1908.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1907-1908.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Administration.

1. The Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh throughout the year.

The decentralisation commission.

2. The Royal Commission on decentralisation held sittings and recorded evidence during the year, and while the report is still awaited, steps have been taken by the Government to adopt such recommendations as have been made in cases where the intervention of the Imperial Government is unnecessary.

The famine of 1907-08.

3. The departmental chapters of this report cover various periods between October 1906 and June 1908. This period opened in prosperity and closed in famine. The history of the great famine of 1907-08 is written at length in the Resolution on Famine Relief Operations recently published, and a more succinct summary will be found in the section relating to weather and crops in Chapter IV of the second part of this report. In this place it is only necessary to touch upon the main features of a calamity which colours the whole history of the period. It is scarcely too much to say that while the shadow of famine hung over the province there was not a single department of Government which did not feel its baleful influence, and there is hardly a chapter in this report in which allusion to it is not necessary. The province enjoyed but a brief respite in which to recover from the effects of the partial famine of 1905-06, and even that respite was marred by the excessive rains of the spring of 1907. Prices moreover were high before any signs of scarcity appeared, and had had no time to begin the process, always slow, of decline which should follow a period of scarcity. It is fortunate however that wages had accommodated themselves to the rise in prices, which has been so marked a feature of recent years, and that the demand for labour is now greater than ever, so that though that portion of the population which depends on more or less fixed wages naturally suffered extremely, the pinch was much less acutely felt by the labouring classes, while the tenants in cultivation, the class immediately above them, were encouraged and stimulated by liberal advances at and before the period of their utmost need. The history of the monsoon of 1907 was, in brief, a late arrival and an untimely close, the great majority of districts receiving five weeks' rain instead of the normal minimum of twelve. The rains were in fact not general till late in July and closed at the end of August to be succeeded in the following month by hot winds which dried the soil and withered the standing crops. In the code based upon the experience of former famines and the recommendations of commissions upon them the lines of

famine policy are clearly laid down. But even with the help thus afforded a calamity which affects 66,000 square miles of country and 30 millions of men lays a very heavy burden upon the executive. That burden was effectually borne. When the likelihood of distress was perceived orders were at once issued to cut down expenditure as far as possible and to grant advances to the full extent necessary. The immediate result of these orders was that advances were given on an altogether unprecedented scale. This put heart into the people by enabling them to face the failure of the autumn harvest and placing them in funds for the spring harvest. In addition to this liberal distribution of money advances, 36 per cent. of the land revenue demand for the autumn harvest in the affected districts was remitted or suspended, the remissions amounting to 77½ lakhs and the suspensions to 90 lakhs of rupees. In spite of all the efforts of the Government and people and in spite of the fullest possible extension of irrigation, unfortunately hampered as it was by the shortness of water in the rivers, the outturn of the autumn harvest was only 31 per cent. of the normal, while the spring harvest, aided to some extent by the timely rain of January, gave an outturn of 60 per cent. The produce of the autumn food harvest was 2 million tons as against a normal crop of 6 millions, and the estimated loss resulting was 8 millions sterling in money and five months' food for the people. On the other hand the distress was always under control and it is hoped that the permanent loss was much reduced. Thanks to the fact that the situation was faced in time, and all arrangements were promptly made, the disorganisation normally characteristic of a famine was almost entirely wanting. There were no unusual movements of the people and no undue emigrations from a stricken district and immigrations into one comparatively immune. Owing to the free distribution of gratuitous relief to people unable to work or to leave their homes, the use of poorhouses was almost unnecessary. Only 96 were built, and even those few had very few occupants. It was inevitable that the death-rate for the provinces should rise, but the rise was far less than might have been expected, the provincial death-rate for the eleven months from September to July being 36·47 as compared with the normal total for that period of 32·59. That people weakened by want should readily succumb to malarial fever and other prevalent diseases was natural; but the number of people who actually died of hunger amounted to only about a quarter of the number of people reported to have died last year from that cause in London alone. With the advent of the rains of 1908 the famine ceased, and by August the relief works were deserted, the people leaving with their valedictory doles to return to their usual occupations. The total expenditure directly incurred in famine relief was 207¾ lakhs, and the total cost of the famine, direct and indirect, has been estimated at 320¼ lakhs of rupees or £2,135,000.

Condition of the people.

4. The period before the arrival of the famine may be described as comparatively prosperous. Crops were on the whole good, and the areas under cotton and sugarcane were larger than usual. The imports into the province, which included an increased amount of material comforts, indicated financial well-being. The year 1907 was unfortunately not a healthy one; plague claimed 250,000 victims in three months, while an outbreak of fever also was extraordinarily destructive during the cold weather. In the early part of 1908 the mortality from plague was materially less, and the deaths from that cause in the first five months of the year numbered under 22,000 as against 316,000 for the corresponding period of 1907.

The autumn of 1908 was unfortunately marked by the most severe epidemic of malarial fever which has been known in the province for 30 years. The disease began in August, and in December is still prevalent. It affected the whole province and in large areas was attended with most fatal results; the deaths during September 1908 numbered over 200,000, an excess of more than 60,000 over those of the same month in 1907. The causes of malarial fever generally are the subject of investigation by special medical officers; but as regards the particular outbreak it may be safely said that it did not arise from privations suffered by the population during the famine. The disease was most virulent in the Agra, Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions which had been comparatively free from distress; it affected the European as much as the Indian community. The horses in the afflicted tracts were seriously affected and in some cavalry regiments very large numbers of them were temporarily disabled. The prostration of the agricultural population consequent on this epidemic very seriously delayed the reaping of the autumn harvest and the sowing of the spring crops, and thus contributed to a maintenance for a longer period of the high prices of food.

Land revenue.

5. The collections of land revenue before the arrival of the famine were remarkably full; so were the collections of the advances given during the previous period of scarcity. Liberality in remissions and suspensions of land revenue during the famine was an essential part of the policy of the Government and has been already alluded to. Detailed figures will be found under the appropriate head in the second part of this report.

Survey and settlement.

6. Cadastral surveys were in progress in three districts, in connection with settlement in two, and in connection with boundary difficulties in the third. The work in the Banda district was greatly hampered by the approach of famine, which took away the patwaris to other work.

The settlements of three districts were completed during the year, while the end of the long and troublesome settlement of the Azamgarh district almost came in sight. In three other districts regular settlements were in operation and, in spite of the famine and the difficulties created by it, made good progress. The completed assessments of the three districts first alluded to show more or less substantial decreases, two of them forming part of distressful Bundelkhand, while the third, Cawnpore, lies on its borders.

Land records.

7. Much work was done in the direction of improving the quality and prospects of the land records establishment. The revision of the pay of patwaris was carried out in some more districts, while schemes were worked out for the improvement of the status of the kanungo. It is intended to use this class more largely in future as the training class for naib tahsildars, and to afford an outlet to elderly kanungos in the ranks of registration officers. The test and verification of village papers showed considerable improvement in their preparation, a result which should be furthered by changes and simplification of system recently effected. Village maps are now reported to have reached a high level of accuracy, which it is hoped they may maintain.

Court of Wards.

8. The great usefulness of the Court of Wards, to estates in danger of dissolution from incapable or wasteful management, is well illustrated by the history told in the report of the year. There were 169 estates in all under the Court. Those taken over during the year included the two large properties of Tirwa and Ajodhya. The latter, on the death of the late Maharaja Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E. and the succession to the estate of one of his widows, was found to be in a very bad condition.

The management was ineffective, and the property was so hopelessly submerged in debt that even its vast revenues were scarcely sufficient to pay the interest on the loans. The little balance that remained was insufficient to keep the estate management in working order and the proprietor had been driven to the constant incurring of fresh debt to maintain his position. The financial situation was hopeless and it appeared inevitable that some part of the estate should be sold. The Court of Wards at the request of the widow, with considerable reluctance, took over the estate. Thanks to the change of management, a large loan from the Government of India and the cordial assistance of several talukdars, much has already been done to remedy matters and the estate is now perhaps only a rather more than usually encumbered estate. It is encouraging also to turn to the history of the estates released during the year. In each of the ten estates released the management has been entirely successful; in most cases a heavy burden of debt has been paid off, the rent-roll has been largely increased, the tenantry have become more prosperous, and the estate has been improved and developed to the utmost of its capacity. Meanwhile the wards have been suitably maintained and educated to the duties of their position. Their estates have been handed over to them free of debt and in most cases with a well-invested surplus, the cost of management in the interim having been less than 9 per cent. of the income.

Rent litigation.

9. The returns of rent litigation for the year present no exception to the rule by which rent cases, and particularly cases of ejectment, have steadily risen since the passing of the Agra Tenancy Act. It was hoped, when the Act was passed, that litigation would diminish and that an effectual stop had been put to the practice of *pro formâ* ejectments. The Act has not as yet had this result, and there is unfortunately nothing in the history of the year to suggest that the number of ejectment suits has reached the maximum and will fall in the near future. It was part of the objects aimed at by that Act, that the landowners, when prevented from ejecting their tenants, should find that their only alternative was to grant long leases. The result has not been quite what was expected; but, though the landlords have without difficulty discovered loopholes in the Act, there has been of recent years a satisfactory increase in the number of long leases; the area covered by them has more than doubled in four years, and is now 9 per cent. of the area held by tenants-at-will. The activity of the landlords in ejecting tenants is doubtless, as was pointed out in last year's report, the inevitable result of the enhanced value of land. It is only to be expected that they should claim their fair share of this enhancement and no legislation designed to prevent them from doing, so would be either justifiable or in the least likely to attain its object. Meanwhile the Act lays a very heavy burden of work upon the executive and one which, if not remedied by time, will probably necessitate changes in procedure. Suits for arrears of rent rose in consequence of the endeavour of the landowners to realise in a year of comparative prosperity the arrears which had accumulated in a series of bad seasons. On the other hand suits for enhancement of rent which are filed in the autumn diminished in number owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1907.

Special Bundelkhand Laws.

10. The final results of the working of the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act were detailed in last year's report. The ultimate effects of the special legislation will be known in the future. But the results of the working of the Alienation of Land Act during the year are on the whole

encouraging. So far as can be at present seen there has been no undue contraction of credit, all circumstances being taken into consideration, while the Act in itself appears to be popular with the classes it was intended to benefit, and a certain amount of dislike exhibited for it by the money-lending classes is neither unnatural nor altogether unfortunate. It is reported from two districts that there has been some curtailment of expenditure on marriages and ceremonies. It is however not possible to say whether this is the effect of the Act or is due to the abnormal character of the year, and some time must elapse before sufficient data are obtained to justify any conclusion on this point.

Legislation.

11. The legislation of the year was confined to two small Acts, the United Provinces Water Works (Amendment) Act and the United Provinces Vaccination Law Amendment Act. The former removed some difficulties experienced in the assessment and collection of rates and other dues for water; the latter extended compulsory vaccination to notified areas.

Police.

12. The police report covers the calendar year 1907, and the figures of crime are therefore but partially affected by the famine, which only began to cause an increase of crime in the last few months of that year. Two facts are clearly shown from the statistics of crime during the year as compared with those for previous periods of scarcity and famine; the people are in a far better position to resist distress than they were then, and the liberal giving of takavi advances had the effect of keeping agriculturists and labourers at work and out of mischief. There was a decrease in the reported number of thefts which was most probably due to a change of regulations by which investigation in certain circumstances has been made optional. Offences of almost all other classes were more numerous, and dacoities and burglaries considerably so. The increase in dacoity occurred principally in the districts of Oudh. In Bara Banki, the district most affected, organised operations were conducted by the police of three districts with the co-operation of the villagers and resulted in the capture of a large number of dacoits including some of the most notorious ringleaders.

The results in court were on the whole somewhat disappointing; this was due to the difficulty experienced in many cases in securing the standard of proof necessary for a conviction. At the same time much good work was done during the year and the conduct of the force was well reported on. The management of the police training school was satisfactory; it has grown in popularity, while the class of the candidates seeking admission to it has steadily improved. The Criminal Investigation Department acquitted itself well; it rendered specially good service in breaking up and arresting the members of several gangs of dangerous dacoits, as well as in investigating important cases.

Among criminal tribes, the Sanauriahs and Haburahs were well reported on, and the number of Barwars employed in mills is reported to have increased. Since the close of the year the Salvation Army has established a settlement for Doms in Gorakhpur and an attempt is being made to teach them small industries. The scheme has been approved by the Government, which gives a grant for the maintenance of the settlement.

The progress of the reforms recommended by the police commission continued; the pay and prospects of sub-inspectors and constables were improved; the number of deputy superintendents was increased by three; and the watchmen employed in municipalities and cantonments were replaced by constabulary. The cost of maintaining the force rose by over 5 lakhs, while its numbers rose by 3,500 men. Detection and conviction are

hindered by the frequent apathy of the people, particularly in murder cases; it is not uncommon for investigating officers to find among them more sympathy with the murderer than with those whose duty it is to bring him to justice. Moreover, even when the real culprit has been arrested, the officers of the law have to contend with the unwillingness of the possible witness to give evidence in a case in which he is not directly interested. These difficulties are too often enhanced by the tendency of police officers not to conduct their investigations in the manner most likely to result in reliable proof.

Criminal justice.

13. The features characterizing the year's administration of criminal justice resemble those just described in connection with the police. The outbreak of serious crime in Oudh has been already alluded to, but in Agra there was a slight decrease in the number of cases brought to trial and a more considerable fall in serious crime. This decrease may be partially attributed to the comparative prosperity of the spring and summer months of 1907. The percentage of convictions to trials before magistrates showed a further decline, but the work was, in spite of the severe pressure upon the district staff, performed with creditable despatch. The number of appeals fell. There was a considerable decrease in the number of sentences of whipping, which has been attributed to the discussions regarding the advisability of amending the Whipping Act. Very welcome assistance was given, particularly in Oudh, by the honorary magistrates.

Prisons.

14. The average jail population of the year was over 1,000 less than that of the preceding year, but at the end of the year there were very many prisoners awaiting trial for offences attributable to the failure of the autumn harvest. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of juvenile prisoners and special efforts were made to ensure closer supervision over them, in order to prevent the demoralising effects of association with adult prisoners. It has now been decided to open a special jail for non-habitual prisoners under the age of 20, which will have special conditions of labour and training. The health of prisoners was good, in spite of the prevalence of sickness amongst the outside population; discipline also was excellent, and only one escape was reported. The cost of maintaining the prisoners increased with the rise of prices, while the average earnings of each convict fell; this was due largely to the introduction of basket-making for use on famine relief works and the consequent partial cessation of the regular jail industries. The jail depôt at Lucknow was closed in accordance with the policy of the Government, in order to avoid the semblance of competition with private industries.

Civil justice.

15. In Agra there was a further increase in the number of civil suits instituted, while in Oudh there was a considerable fall. This fall is said to be due to the prevalence of plague at the beginning of the year and the presence of famine at the end. The increase in Agra has been continuous in recent years; but in this year there were special reasons assigned, namely the operation of the new Bundelkhand Acts and the recent ruling of the Privy Council as to limitation in mortgage suits. The average duration of suits hardly changed, but the burden of work was felt to be very heavy and the question of strengthening the judicial service has become an urgent one. The work of the High Court continued heavy and the pending file rose.

Registration.

16. The number of documents registered during the year increased; this is attributed to the amendment of the Transfer of Property Act, which made the registration of mortgages compulsory. Famine also caused additional registrations during the later months. There has been a steady

improvement in the class of men selected for sub-registrarships and the further reorganization of the department was under the consideration of the Government at the close of the year.

17. In spite of famine there was a large increase in the income of municipalities, and it is remarkable that most of this increase was due to a rise in octroi receipts which are a fair general indication of the condition of the people. There was a marked difference in this respect between the reports of 1907-08 and the returns of the last great famine of 1896-97 and the examination of the results as stated in the second part of this report, certainly suggests very clearly that there has been a substantial improvement in the interval in the condition of the urban population and that they are now much better able to bear the stress of high prices than they were eleven years ago. **Municipalities.**

The question of drainage projects, which absorb a very considerable part of the municipal funds, has attracted attention ; the work is heavy and has not been properly organised, with the result that many of the schemes already sanctioned have been found to require revision. This has led to a temporary decrease in the expenditure under this head, but in other directions the boards have made full use of their money, and there has been a large increase in expenditure. Part of this increase was due to the special circumstances of the year, being accounted for by the necessity of giving compensation to the poorly-paid servants of the boards for dearness of provisions and to the high price of fodder ; but the bulk of the money was spent on lighting charges, which in many cases have hitherto been inadequate, on water works and on special works of improvement.

Various questions which are of the first importance to municipal administration have recently come to the front. As regards taxation, there is the question of octroi on which most municipalities depend for the bulk of their income ; the disadvantages of this system are obvious, but the difficulty is to know what other source of income can safely be substituted, and the whole matter, which involves difficult questions of taxation, has now been referred to a committee for a thorough investigation. On the other hand there is the problem of sanitary reform, which for the present is very largely a municipal problem ; this also has been considered and various recommendations have been made which will add largely to the expenditure of boards. With the increased responsibilities of boards in many directions the questions of municipal administration and particularly of municipal finance are becoming increasingly important, and it is gratifying therefore to notice that there are signs that greater interest is being taken in municipal affairs and that really good work is being done by a large number of municipal members. Two defects have particularly been noticed. In the first place the procedure under which elections are held is not in all respects satisfactory, and it appears probable that an improvement in this respect would stimulate popular interest, which in many cases at present is very feeble ; the Government is endeavouring to apply a remedy and in particular to secure the secrecy of the ballot, which is essential if a representative system is to be worked, under Indian conditions. Secondly, it has been found that boards are frequently very lax in their financial arrangements, and as the result partly of carelessness, partly of the heavy liabilities incurred in carrying out large drainage and water works, the financial position of most of the large municipalities is unsatisfactory. In such circumstances the boards frequently look to the

Government for assistance ; but while the Government is ready to give subventions for particular schemes which are beyond the resources of the boards, it is of opinion that a system of grants made merely for the general purpose of supplying a deficit would be demoralising. The first lesson which the boards have to learn is the necessity of financial independence and of adjusting income and expenditure.

District boards.

18. The funds at the disposal of district boards were largely augmented during the year, chiefly by the increased contribution from provincial revenues ; but scarcity has little effect on these funds, adding as it does to pound receipts, while it leads to only a slight reduction in the receipts from local rates, and even apart from contributions there was a rise in the income which was due chiefly to an increase of school fees. The boards spent more money also, chiefly on education, but the increase in expenditure was much less than the increase in receipts, and the balances at the end of the year amounted to no less than Rs. 17,47,161. At the same time some boards have made themselves responsible for recurring expenditure beyond their means, and have had to appeal to the Government for assistance, and it has been necessary to draw the attention of boards to the need both of making full use of their resources and at the same time of keeping their expenditure within their income.

The importance of the work done by district boards is yearly increasing. Particularly is this the case in the sphere of education, where the new eagerness for instruction, which has recently shown itself, gratifying though it is, has given rise to several difficult problems. The members of the district inspecting staff are at present servants of the boards. The question of placing them under the department of instruction, as is the case in almost every other province, has been raised and is one of great importance to vernacular education. A hope was expressed in last year's report that the increased power and responsibilities of boards would lead them to take a keener interest in their work, and it is gratifying that the experience of another year indicates a real improvement in this respect. But the staff of the boards is generally inadequate, and in view of the rapid increase of work, it seems probable that it will soon be necessary to appoint whole-time secretaries.

Agriculture.

19. The progress made by the Agricultural College at Cawnpore has been well maintained ; new buildings have been erected and the staff has been further strengthened. The year was unfavourable for experiments in practical agriculture, but in other directions much good work was done. The conditions of the year did much to ensure the popularity of chain pumps as a means of lifting water from canal distributaries, while the usefulness of seed depôts was further proved in spite of some loss on their working. The acclimatized American cotton seed has at length acquired some popularity; but, as above remarked, the year was not one in which experiments could be either extensive or successful. The progress of the well survey referred to in last year's report was delayed by famine, but the services of well borers were in great demand and their output of work showed considerable improvement on that of former years. The year was unfavourable for agricultural shows and cattle shows were, owing to the high price of fodder, altogether impossible. Much useful work was done in the way of demonstrations of improved methods of sugar manufacture, and exhibitions of iron cane mills were made in parts of the country where they were previously unfamiliar.

The Saharanpur and Lucknow gardens continued to form valuable schools for the training of overseers and practical gardeners, while it is hoped that the training of arboricultural overseers at Lucknow will be for the future benefit of the roadside avenues. Arboricultural operations were not favoured by the weather conditions, but useful work was done in conserving existing avenues. The orders of 1906 by which grazing along the roads was thrown open unfortunately resulted in much damage to young trees, and the question of modifying them is being considered.

Civil veterinary department.

20. The losses from cattle disease were very heavy during the year, but there is reason to suppose that the phenomenal increase was due, at all events in part, to an improvement in reporting. Rinderpest was by far the most common disease reported, though hæmorrhagic septicæmia, anthrax and foot and mouth disease also claimed their full quota of victims. There was a most satisfactory increase in the number of inoculations against disease, an improvement which is hopeful as a sign of the disappearance of the former prejudice against the precaution. There was an increase also in the number of dispensaries and more interest in the subject is reported on the part of district authorities. No change took place in breeding operations, but the subject of bull breeding is being considered, the present supply of bulls being somewhat unsatisfactory and their services in little request.

Co-operative credit societies.

21. Co-operative credit societies were started as an experiment by the Government, in order that the poorer classes and more particularly cultivators might borrow money at reasonable rates and at the same time learn self-help and self-dependence. In spite of the fact that the idea embodied in these institutions was quite foreign to India, it is satisfactory to be able to conclude after several years of working that the co-operative credit system is likely to thrive. It was inevitable that some societies which depended entirely on individual support should have but a brief life. It is to be hoped however that a large proportion of the 170 societies now in existence are firmly established and fully appreciated. Many of them have only reached this point with very careful nursing, but certain banks are now in a position to borrow money from joint-stock banks on the security of their own reserves, and there is certainly room for hope that the movement may be a permanent one. It is reported that in four districts there is a real demand amongst the cultivators for the formation of rural banks, and in many cases in other districts also such societies have been successful. On the other hand there is a want of practical interest in the subject by the public, including the better educated classes who might do much to help in the matter. Very little hostility however has been manifested by the money-lending classes; it is suggested that they have been too much occupied in grain dealing to have much money to spare for financing cultivation. The seed societies, mainly in consequence of the difficulty of securing cheap grain, were not entirely successful during the year.

Forests.

22. The year was a disastrous one for the Forest department. Drought did great damage not only to plantations but to established forests, and fires were more destructive than in any year of which there are reliable records. The financial results of the year were not so unfavourable as was expected; the surplus earned by the department was indeed actually larger than in the previous year, but this result was due entirely to a decrease in expenditure which in 1906-07 had been fortuitously high,

and the income fell in consequence of scarcity which affected the demand for timber and the ability of contractors to fulfil their engagements. Expenditure on improvements had to be restricted in view of the financial difficulties of the year, and much of the time of the staff was taken up with work necessitated by famine, with the result that little progress could be made with plans of forest development. On the other hand the experience of the year showed the value of the forests in times of scarcity, and much good was done by throwing them open to grazing and the collection of edible products, and by the distribution of hay on a large scale to districts in need of fodder. These operations were valuable also in showing the extent of the fodder supply and the most practical means of collecting and distributing it.

Manufactures and trade.

23. The important event of the year was the conference which was held at Naini Tal to discuss industrial matters, and which formulated a comprehensive scheme for technical education and the encouragement of industries. In other respects there is little to record. In spite of the fact that the output of cotton for the year was very small, cotton manufactures were started or extended at Agra, Moradabad, Mirzapur and Lucknow. Partly, no doubt, as a consequence of the recent agitation against foreign sugar, two new sugar mills were opened in the vicinity of Cawnpore and it is probable that a large refinery will be started at Allahabad. Of other industries, the recently closed jute mill at Cawnpore was reopened during the year, the Stewart Tannery at Agra is to be resuscitated again under Indian management and smaller chrome tanneries are to be started in various other towns. Some advance has been made with the encouragement of weaving and the weaving schools which have been started are doing well, while the manufacture of dyes, soap and perfumes was undertaken on a small scale in various places. Actual results in the way of industrial development are so far small, but there is no doubt that there is a new readiness to adopt industrial pursuits and that the people are waiting in fact to be shown the way. It is this fact that gives special importance to the scheme of technical education and industrial development which the Government is anxious to inaugurate.

An addition of 180 miles was made to the length of the railways in the province and the amount of rail-borne traffic increased in both value and quantity. The natural effect of the famine was seen in a very large increase in the import of food grains, an increase in the import of sugar and a falling off in the import of cotton goods. Exports naturally declined in volume, though in consequence of the appreciation of food grains their value rose. Articles of which export decreased were raw cotton, food grains, hides and sugar. There was a rise in the export of ghi and animals, in both cases a natural result of scarcity. The movement of grain within the province necessitated by the famine resulted in a very large increase in the rail-borne traffic. The statistics of the trade of Cawnpore city were for the first time shown separately in the annual trade report. The importance of this great manufacturing and commercial centre may be seen from the fact that its trade formed 12 per cent. of the entire external rail-borne traffic of the province.

The trade with Tibet and Nepal declined in quantity but rose in value; it, apart from a considerable increase in the tea trade with Tibet, possesses no features of unusual interest.

Public works.

24. Nearly 142 lakhs were spent by the Public Works Department on buildings and roads, of which over 56 lakhs represented the expenditure

during the year ending on 31st March 1908 on famine relief. The most important building works undertaken were the currency office at Cawnpore, the X-ray institute at Dehra Dun, courts for the Commissioner at Meerut and the Judge at Lucknow, and considerable extensions at the Roorkee Engineering College. Much important work was also undertaken on behalf of the jail, medical and police departments. The work on road communications and bridge buildings was extensive and will be found described in detail in the second part of this report. During the year 6,164 miles of metalled road were maintained by the department and 1,722 miles of unmetalled road, while 95 miles of new metalled road were constructed. The work in connection with famine was extremely heavy, and consisted for the most part in raising roads, digging tanks and canal distributaries, and making railway embankments.

Canals and irrigation.

25. The total capital outlay on canals was over 34¾ lakhs of rupees, of which nearly 25 lakhs was spent on protective works, mainly on the Ken canal, now open for irrigation, the Dhassan and Betwa canals and the Dhukwan weir. Among productive works the only important undertaking was the extension of the Fatehpur Sikri distributary. Much progress was made in irrigation works in Bundelkhand, while work on the long-considered project of the drainage of the Hardoi district was begun during the year. The gross receipts of 1907-08 fell off from the total of the previous year by over 9½ lakhs. The area irrigated, nearly 3,965,000 acres, was over 51,000 acres less than the record area of 1905-06, but the decrease was caused by the exceptionally small supply of water in the rivers; with 14,359 miles of channels working during the year, the supply was entirely unequal to the demand. The question of the further extension of irrigation in the province is the subject of anxious consideration by the Government, and while it is settled that the much-debated question of the Sarda canal as hitherto projected will not be revived, it is hoped that a scheme may be devised for a Sarda-Ganges-Jumna feeder by which the waters of the Sarda may be used for the benefit of the province.

Provincial finance.

26. For the better distribution between Imperial and Provincial funds of the incidence of famine expenditure, a scheme was introduced during the year under which an assignment of 4½ lakhs is made yearly to the province and paid back into a reserve which is available under certain rules when a famine occurs. An important change was made also in the amount of interest charged on capital outlay for irrigation works. The main feature of the year however was the disastrous effect of famine on the provincial finances. The province had a large balance to its credit, and the budget anticipated a large increase of revenue. The famine however necessitated very large suspensions and remissions of land revenue. There was naturally a very large drop in the excise income and altogether, excluding assignments, there was a decrease of 31¾ lakhs in receipts. The provincial share of direct famine expenditure was Rs. 31,74,400, and scarcity added in many ways to the expenditure under ordinary heads, particularly that on jails. The provincial balance was therefore swept away, and though a special assignment of Rs. 32,72,000 was made from Imperial funds, the year closed with a balance of little more than half the prescribed minimum.

Excise.

27. The receipts from excise showed a decrease of over a lakh of rupees. Favourable prospects at the time of the auction sales resulted in high license fees in spite of the rise in the rates of still-head duty. But the failure

in the rains caused a very heavy fall in the consumption of liquor in affected areas. The raw material for distillation was moreover everywhere scarce and dear. In the circumstances the net fall in receipts was remarkably small and it appears probable that a further enhancement of duty will be possible in the near future. A comparison with the figures of the last great famine justifies the deduction that the labouring classes have now an increased margin for the purchase of luxuries. The receipts from fees for the sale of foreign spirit decreased slightly, though the export of plain spirit to the Punjab increased. The consumption of beer fell, but receipts rose in consequence of an enhancement of the duty.

The receipts from the tax on *charas* fell with the failure of the autumn harvest while the receipts from *bhang*, the cheaper drug, rose considerably. The out-still area was further reduced, and new arrangements made in the Rampur State will make a still further reduction possible. The most striking feature in the history of the opium administration during the year was the discovery of a very large traffic in smuggled opium between Rampur and Bengal for Burma. Some considerable captures were made and preventive measures were set on foot. Further precautions were taken for the suppression of cocaine smuggling and the discouragement of the cocaine habit.

The recommendations of the Excise Commission received full attention, and though the introduction of the contract system is not due till 1909, the other changes will necessitate the reorganization and further strengthening of the excise staff.

Stamps and income tax.

28. There was again an increase in the sale of stamps the income from which was the highest yet recorded. The reasons for the variations which occur under this head are not always clear but the year's figures are a clear indication of a rapid growth of litigation, unchecked in this instance by the advent of famine, and it may be in the case of non-judicial stamps that they bear witness also to the expansion of trade and industry. The net receipts from income-tax continued to expand as a result partly of an increase in the profits of companies and partly of improved administration. It is satisfactory to note that the tendency to raise the assessments of the smaller tax-payers which was one of the results first noticed of raising the minimum income liable to taxation has now ceased. The last triennial report points to improved administration, but the work of assessment is beset by many difficulties, and the receipts from the tax are still inadequate.

Public health.

29. The birth-rate during the year 1907 was 41·18, while the death-rate was 43·46, in both cases an increase over the figures for 1906. The excess of deaths over births in municipalities continued and amounted during the year to 6·9 per mille. The province suffered from a severe visitation of plague in the first half of the year and altogether nearly 329,000 deaths were caused by it, but the incidence of the disease during the concluding months of the year was very much less than usual. Fever however and other diseases classed by local agencies as fever, accounted for more than four times as many deaths as plague, and while the mortality from cholera was small, there was a considerable epidemic of small-pox.

Medical relief.

30. At the end of the year 1907 there were 521 dispensaries open in the province and the number of patients treated was over $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Both dispensaries and patients have risen in numbers during the last three years and the hospitals are steadily becoming more and more popular. The

supply of hospital assistants is still far less than the demand, but it is hoped that this will soon be remedied by the recent extension of the Agra medical school. Nearly 5¼ lakhs were spent on medical buildings during the year. There has within recent years been a great extension of facilities for surgical operations and much good work in this direction was done in the year under report.

Special measures were undertaken to provide facilities for inoculation against plague, and to demonstrate to the people the advantages of this method of protection. The number of inoculations during the year was small, but at the end there were welcome signs that the strong prejudice against it was giving way.

Sanitation.

31. The sanitary board held seven meetings during the year and discussed and approved schemes for drainage and sanitary improvements in municipalities estimated to cost nearly 44 lakhs of rupees. The quality of the water in the great towns which possess water works was reported to be good and the drainage schemes in operation were extended and improved. Over a lakh was spent in Lucknow on drainage schemes and over Rs. 77,000 at Benares, while Agra spent over 2¼ lakhs on the improvement of its water supply.

Vaccination.

32. The number of vaccination operations increased, a result which, in view of the fact that the year was marked by a small-pox epidemic, was more than usually satisfactory. The vaccinators worked well and their operations were on the whole very successful, although from several districts it was reported that the people were unwilling to have their children vaccinated, as they suspected that inoculation against plague would be performed under the pretence of vaccination.

Education.

33. The chief events of the educational year were the meeting of a committee to advise the local Government as to the steps necessary for the improvement of secondary education, and an industrial conference to consider the best means for the technical and industrial advancement of the province. The deliberations of the former body were chiefly concerned with the question of the control of high schools, the pay and grading of teachers therein, and the institution of an examination at the end of the high school course, designed to fit scholars for a career in life and to form an avenue of admission to the university courses as an alternative to the matriculation examination. The committee's recommendations were well received by the public and gratefully acknowledged by the teaching profession. Among the recommendations of the industrial conference was a proposal to found a technological institute and to establish a number of well-equipped industrial schools in different parts of the province. Steps have been taken to initiate these as far as the Local Government is competent to do so; a site has been chosen at Cawnpore for a technological institute, while improvements and extensions have been made at the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee and the industrial school at Lucknow. Similar schools are to be established at Cawnpore and Gorakhpur and a carpentry school will shortly be opened at Bareilly. Three experimental weaving schools have been started and it is proposed to have a central weaving school at Benares.

There has been of recent years a real awakening to the necessity of education, with the result that the numbers seeking admission to schools and colleges have severely taxed the resources of those institutions. The demand for more and better teachers and improved buildings and appliances has

become urgent, but the adequate satisfaction of the demand has not been possible for want of the necessary funds. Yet there is much that is gratifying in the present state of education in the province as compared with its condition ten or even five years ago. In the one year under report the number of educational institutions rose by 558 to 16,200, while the number of scholars rose by nearly half a lakh to 654,000. The percentage of boy scholars to the population of school-going age is now 16·44 ; that of girls is 1·38. The total expenditure during the year was over 73¾ lakhs, to which provincial funds contributed over 19¾ lakhs.

There has been an improvement in the financial position of the university. The system of inspection of affiliated colleges by the inspectors appointed under the Universities Act has been productive of much good; several important additions have been made to college buildings and improvements are being gradually but steadily effected in the teaching of science by the provision of proper laboratories. The hostel system has continued to extend and the question of effective supervision over students in hostels received attention; the system is regarded as of importance as a valuable aid, under proper management, to the formation of character and as protecting the students from evil influences.

The reforms recommended by the committee on the improvement of secondary education, have already been referred to. The number of schools and scholars rose and the separation of lower primary and preparatory classes continued. The proposal to establish a Government high school in every district, which was one of the chief recommendations of the committee, was strongly supported by the Local Government and awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State. But the establishment of the "school-leaving certificate" examination and the drawing up of courses for it, which have been carried out, mark a substantial advance in the high course of schools. The examination has been recognized by the University as equivalent to the matriculation examination.

The total number of primary schools has now risen to 9,717 and the number of scholars to 460,327 in spite of the prevalence of famine which must have kept many boys from attending school. It is hoped that the institution of training classes for teachers and an increase in their pay will result in an improvement on the old village school master and a more satisfactory and permanent education for the pupils.

Female education has begun to attract considerably more public interest than it had formerly obtained ; the number of girls receiving instruction has increased, but, as very few continue their studies beyond the lowest classes, the real advance has as yet been small. The want of suitable teachers and the indifference of parents continue to prevent substantial progress, but earnest endeavour is being made to remove the first of these obstacles and signs are not wanting that the latter is beginning to break down.

Physical training has acquired considerable popularity in recent years, but is hindered in many schools, particularly in towns, by the dearth of suitable play-grounds, and aided schools are worse supplied than state schools in this respect.

Literature and the press.

34. No publication of outstanding merit appeared during the year, and the volume of publications fell off. The usual works of somewhat barren philosophy appeared, together with one or two historical works of more value. Verse, when not erotic, was political and in neither case was it remarkable for

anything but extravagance, while novels and romances, as usual, appealed rather to the passions than the intellect. The vernacular press with certain exceptions was moderate in tone, though there was some tendency to confound venom with vigour and mistake vituperation for criticism. Some papers had to be warned for exceeding due bounds in their attacks on the Government.

Archæology.

35. Over a lakh of rupees was spent in the conservation of ancient monuments particularly in the Agra district, where the Fort and the Taj were under repair and the tomb of Mariam Begam at Sikandra was purchased for Rs. 60,000. The excavations at Sarnath and Sahet Mahet resulted in discoveries of unusual interest.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1—Physical Features, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1 to 4 of the report for 1901-02.)

2—Political.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Rampur and Tehri States.)

RAMPUR.

Revenue administration.

1. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 2,54,913 + 1,633 gold mohurs. The year's collections were Rs. 36,94,533 + 498 gold mohurs, against a budget estimate of Rs. 35,14,000 + 600 gold mohurs, showing an increase over the previous year's figures of 1½ lakhs, chiefly under land revenue, stamps and miscellaneous receipts. The budget estimate of expenditure was Rs. 31,10,500, subsequently raised by further allotments to Rs. 34,03,453; the actual expenditure was Rs. 34,01,317. Collections were good, and the arrears outstanding were reduced by collections of over Rs. 1,10,000 and remissions of Rs. 54,199.

General.

2. The new *régime* by which two officers, a Revenue and a Judicial Secretary, discharge the duties previously entrusted to the Madar-ul-Maham proved very satisfactory. The police of the State rendered valuable assistance during the year to the police of the neighbouring districts.

Among the principal events of the year were the celebration of Empire Day and the visit of His Highness the Nawab to Allahabad as head of a deputation from the aristocracy of these provinces to present a loyal address to the throne. His Highness also made a munificent donation of Rs. 20,000 to the famine relief fund. On the 1st January 1908 His Highness was made a G. C. I. E., and attended the investiture at Calcutta as a guest of His Excellency the Viceroy.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Inspector of Imperial Service Cavalry visited the State during the spring of 1908 and expressed favourable opinions on the efficiency of His Highness' forces.

Agriculture.

3. The year ending September 30th, 1907, was a fairly prosperous one, the outturn of the kharif being up to and that of the rabi a little below the average. There was a satisfactory increase of 8,886 acres in the cultivated area. The famine from which the province has just emerged does not come within the scope of the year's report, but it may be noted that, thanks to better irrigation facilities, the kharif harvest was better than anywhere else in Rohilkhand, and the rabi crop was good. There was no acute distress and everything necessary was done by the state to relieve the wants of the people.

General condition of state and people.

4. The most important event in the economic history of the state during the year was the opening of the Lalkua-Kashipur line which runs along the northern border of the state and should be of great benefit to it in every way. The proposed new sugar refinery was not started owing to the poorness of the cane crop. The 1st October 1908 has been fixed as the date for the introduction of the excise distillery system, which is to replace the outstill system at present in force in the state. The condition of the people was satisfactory, and though on this point the untrustworthy character of the vital statistics makes a conclusion difficult, the year appears to have been a fairly healthy one.

Medical work.

5. Good work was done in the various dispensaries, and there was an increased attendance at the female dispensary. A new dispensary is to be opened at Manpur in place of that closed at Akbarabad. The figures for

vaccination were the same as in the preceding year. Small-pox was widespread and although plague was prevalent in the early part of the year, inoculation made little or no progress.

Education.

6. Satisfactory progress was achieved in education, and the State high school was extremely successful. A certain decrease in the attendance at schools is accounted for by the prevalence of plague. Female education has received considerable attention and there are now six girls' schools at the headquarters of the State.

TEHRI.

7. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,94,289 as against Rs. 9,82,461. The difference is ascribed to the fall in the price of timber and the payment in the preceding year of two years' profits on the deodar forests leased to the Forest Department. The total expenditure exceeded the receipts by over half a lakh, owing to the establishment of the Imperial Service Sappers, the reorganisation of the police and heavy expenses in connection with the marriage of His Highness' daughter. The net closing balance of the year, including previous surpluses, was Rs. 15,38,359. The excise questions pending between the State and the Dehra Dun district were settled during the year. Due attention was paid to education, public health and public works, and the administration continued to be entirely satisfactory. The year was one of scarcity, the rains, which were in excess at the rabi harvest, failing for the subsequent kharif. The State distributed Rs. 15,140 as takavi in the endeavour to minimise the impending famine, the history of which will be contained in the report for the current year.

On 17th November 1907, His Highness' eldest daughter was married to the grandson of the Maharaja of Ajaigarh in Bundelkhand. The Raja's youngest brother was adopted as heir by the Raja of Bussahir.

3—Historical Summary.

4—Form of Administration.

5—Characters of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlements.

6—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

7—Details of last Census, Tribes and Languages.

(For sections 3 to 7 see pages 4 to 36 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

8—Changes in the Administration.

8. There were no changes.

9—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

9. During the year the Tibet trade regulations were considered, amended and published. Certain difficulties in the matter of the boundary between Nepal and the Gorakhpur district were satisfactorily settled by an adjustment of boundary marks. During 1907 Mr. Cassels, I.C.S., visited Tibet with a view to promoting cordial relations with Tibetan officials. He was everywhere received with kindness and hospitality.

10—Condition of the people.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1906-07.)

General.

10. The year 1906-07 was on the whole a prosperous one and contrasted very favourably with its predecessor.

The monsoon of 1906 broke in good time, and though somewhat weak in August gave good rain everywhere. The kharif sowings were 5 per cent. above normal, and the harvest was only marred by heavy floods in four eastern districts and lesser floods in four districts of the Meerut division. The rabi sowings were 1 per cent. above normal and would have been better still but for the abnormal increase in the kharif-sown area. Some

damage was caused in four districts by hailstorms, but a much more serious calamity was the fact that the winter rains set in very late and very heavily and lessened the harvest practically everywhere except in Bundelkhand. On the whole, however, both the harvests were satisfactory and a prosperous year strengthened the people to resist the famine foreshadowed by the disastrous character of the rains of 1907.

These rains were not general until after the 20th July, but were then fairly heavy until the end of August, when they altogether ceased, to be succeeded by the hot westerly winds generally characteristic of May and June. The kharif sowings, though late, were normal, but no amount of enterprise or hopefulness could succeed in the face of the weather conditions, and the total failure of the unirrigated kharif was the prelude to the famine now happily at an end.

The health of the people of the provinces was on the whole bad, the cold weather being characterised by excessive mortality from fever, while with the spring came a very severe visitation of plague, over 250,000 people dying in three months from that cause alone. The hot weather however and the drought brought an improvement and the mortality from cholera was less than usual.

Crops, prices and trade.

11. The area sown with rice was raised in consequence of the plentiful rainfall, while a great extension of the area under cotton and sugarcane was a result of the enterprise developed by a return of prosperity. This increase was shared by wheat, linseed, gram and barley, while the fall in the poppy area is only considerable by contrast to the enormous area of the previous year. Trade was in a flourishing condition, exports increasing very considerably while imports for the most part dwindled. The increase in the imports of kerosine oil and European and Indian piecegoods was a sure sign of better times, but the large increase in the imports of sugar was probably due to the comparative failure of the local crop in 1905-06.

The export of hides owing to the great foreign demand was very brisk and the cotton export trade, thanks to a large area and a favourable season, was considerably in excess of former years. The strong foreign demand for hemp as a partial substitute for jute is also reflected in the exports.

Prices started high and with occasional and temporary, sometimes local, lapses continued to rise gradually until by the close of the year they reached famine rates. They were however accompanied by high wages and a very considerable demand for labour, so that the general population were strengthened and encouraged to meet the distress which was threatening at the end of the year.

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CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11—Realization of the land revenue.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1906-07.*)*

Total demand and collections.

12. The total demand on account of all sources of increase dealt with by the Board of Revenue was Rs. 8,36,04,277. There was a decrease of 14½ lakhs under owners' and occupiers' rates, while the patwari rate ceased from 1st April 1906. The collections were Rs. 8,32,01,313 and remissions Rs. 53,730. Of the uncollected balance Rs. 3,49,234, 2½ lakhs were on account of agricultural loans.

Land revenue.

13. The fixed land revenue demand of the year was Rs. 6,43,75,942, and arrears of the previous year were Rs. 2,70,218, while the sum of Rs. 25,446 represents the demands added during the year by summary settlements and other smaller items. The total gross demand was therefore Rs. 6,46,71,606. This total was, however, reduced by remissions on account of disasters by hail, drought and floods, and by reductions of revenue in Cawnpore, Bundelkhand and Naini Tal, amounting to Rs. 1,26,864. A reduction of Rs. 3,24,439 represented a loss on diluvion, and various smaller items totalled Rs. 2,43,942, of which the sum of Rs. 47,456, due to remissions for disasters, is classed as irrecoverable. The net demand for the year was, therefore, Rs. 6,44,27,664. The real arrears at the end of the year were Rs. 34,474, of which nearly half were owing by an attached estate in the Aligarh district. The collections were thus remarkably full even for a year of comparative prosperity.

Alterations of the roll.

14. The net increase in land revenue was Rs. 68,687. There was an addition of Rs. 1,26,316 by the levy of the new assessments in regular settlements, but there was a reduction in demand in Cawnpore, Banda, Hamirpur and Naini Tal, amounting to Rs. 56,444, and a small decrease resulting from diluvion and other causes.

Cesses.

15. In a year when the collection of land revenue was good, the accounts of rates and cesses, to which the first collections are credited, were naturally satisfactory and the rates were realised practically in full.

Advances.

16. The demand for State loans was less than in the preceding year, a natural result of a return to prosperity. About 13 lakhs were advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, Bundelkhand receiving 7¾ lakhs and Gorakhpur 1½, while Bareilly and Ballia took nearly 1½ lakhs between them for the purchase of seed and bullocks at the end of the year. Under the Land Improvements Act two lakhs were given out. The money was spent mainly on masonry wells in the Benares division and the Lucknow and Aligarh districts. The well survey now being finished will probably cause a large extension of these loans, an extension which the Government would view with approval. The collections under the Acts were on the whole remarkably full. Of the total 22¼ lakhs due for recovery under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 20¼ lakhs were collected, while under the Land Improvements Act nearly three lakhs were collected out of a total demand of 3¼. The rules for the grant of takavi have now been revised and simplified, with the result, it is hoped, that loans will be easier to obtain and not more difficult to collect.

From the beginning of liquidation proceedings up to the end of the year the sum of Rs. 25,97,171 was advanced under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act to embarrassed proprietors. Of this sum Rs. 1,73,877 have been recovered on account of principal, and Rs. 1,34,351 on account of interest. The balance of principal outstanding was Rs. 24,23,294 at the end of the year.

Coercive processes.

17. There is a large reported increase in the issue of coercive processes. It has however been accepted that this does not indicate greater difficulty in collection, but rather an increased attention to the letter of the law in the methods used.

18. The question of the more extensive employment of joint magistrates and deputy collectors in administrative work was discussed by the conference of commissioners on 11th September 1908. The commissioners recognised that, in a majority of districts, joint magistrates are employed very largely in administrative matters, such as the supervision of district and municipal boards and excise, and that a deputy collector or joint magistrate is usually in general charge of patwaris. The difficulty of placing these officers in charge of land revenue collections is that, as they are already heavily burdened with case work, they have little time in the cold weather to devote to other matters. It was however considered that, so far as possible, joint magistrates of experience should be placed in charge of land revenue collections in their sub-divisions, and should be responsible for all but the more severe methods of collection. The adoption of this measure should, it is hoped, serve a double purpose in bringing sub-divisional officers into closer touch with the people and providing them with a training in one of the most important points of administration. **General.**

12—Surveys.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the land records for 1906-07.*)*

19. A combined traverse and cadastral survey was made of the pargana Bhitauli, district Bara Banki. This work occupied nine months and covered over 67·23 square miles and resulted in the satisfactory settlement of some long-standing boundary disputes. **Traverse survey.**

20. Cadastral surveys took place in the Bhitauli pargana and the Hamirpur and Banda districts. In Hamirpur records were completed and the survey closed. It was hoped that it would be possible to finish the cadastral survey and preparation of records in the Banda district, the area to be completed being 600 square miles. Unfortunately the approach of the famine necessitated the return of the patwaris engaged in the work to their district duties, and though the survey of the district was finished it was impossible to complete the records. **Cadastral survey.**

13—Settlements.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1906-07.*)*

21. There was no settlement work in Oudh. In the province of Agra the assessments of the Dehra Dun, Jhansi and Cawnpore districts were completed and sanctioned. Regular settlements were in progress in the Moradabad, Azamgarh, Banda and Hamirpur districts. The end of the heavy work in Azamgarh was in sight at the close of the year, less than a third of the cases pending at the beginning of the year remaining to be decided and one-seventh only of the appeals, while the record fairing work was practically over. In the Moradabad district the work of attestation was completed, the assessments of two tahsils were sanctioned and the rent-rate reports of two parganas received and considered. In Banda, in spite of the heavy demand on patwaris caused by the prevalence of scarcity, good progress was made, the revised revenues of two parganas were declared and distributed, and the rent-rate reports of the four inspected parganas were disposed of. The work done was however, owing to these difficulties, retarded and fell behind the programme laid down. In Hamirpur four parganas were inspected, and the rent-rate reports were received and considered. In addition to regular settlement operations the settlement records of the hill pattis of Naini Tal were revised; the report on the completion of proceedings shows that the revision was necessary and that its results should be advantageous. **Districts under settlement.**

On a comparison of old and new revenues resulting from the new settlements so far as they are completed, Moradabad and Hamirpur show an increase over the old revenue of 13·82 per cent. and 3·68 per cent., respectively, while Cawnpore, Banda and Jhansi show a respective decrease of 14·52, 5·86 and 2·93 per cent.

22. There were 34,456 cases for disposal, of which 22,334 were decided, about half the balance being in Moradabad. One thousand one **Case work.**

hundred and thirty-eight appeals to settlement officers were decided out of 1,335, while Commissioners disposed of 150 out of 181 appeals.

Cost.

23. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 3,04,679, the Jhansi settlement costing Rs. 32·50, the Cawnpore Rs. 118·45 and the Dehra Dun Rs. 205·81 per square mile. The high rate in the case of the Dehra Dun settlement was due to the peculiar character of the district which is to a great extent mountainous and covered with forest.

14—Land Records.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the land records for 1906-07.*)*

Establishment.

24. The steady progress and improvement of this department was fully maintained. The proposals submitted to Government in the preceding year with reference to the prospects of supervisor kanungos were approved and these officers have now such prospects of promotion and such a highly improved training that the quality of both men and work should rapidly improve. Proposals were also submitted during the year for the provision of a more liberal scale of pay for sadr kanungos.

Patwaris.

25. The system of personal pay for patwaris in the Province of Agra was introduced and is reported to work well. Patwaris' circles were finally revised in Mainpuri and Jalaun and proposals for revision were under consideration in Dehra Dun, Hamirpur and Banda. The proportion of patwaris holding the school certificate rose to 93 per cent., while the standard of teaching in patwaris' schools is reported to have improved and to be likely, with better prospects for the teachers, to improve still further. Eighty per cent. of patwaris are now shown as resident.

Testing of papers.

26. Patwaris' papers were with unimportant exceptions punctually filed. Testing by supervisors was sufficient in quantity, while in accordance with the recent orders of Government more attention was paid by the district staff to the work of the supervisor kanungo. The work of sadr kanungos has not shown the amount of improvement that was expected.

Maps.

27. Maps were reported to be generally satisfactory. Further revision however is still necessary in Ballia and Basti, while work in Sitapur, Hardoi and Bara Banki was practically completed.

Concealment of rents.

28. Good work was done in Basti and Gorakhpur in correcting the rent-rolls and in Basti in checking the khewats.

Tahsil registers.

29. The special staff compiled new registers for the Allahabad district and was engaged on the preparation of registers for the Naini Tal district when the year closed. It also prepared new circle registers for the Budaun district and began the work of compiling similar registers for the Bareilly district. In the districts under settlement new pargana and mauza registers were prepared, and new pargana handbooks were drawn up for the districts in which settlement operations had been recently completed.

Circulars.

30. A new edition of the circulars of Department VII rendered necessary by the unwieldy size of the existing volume was in preparation by the Director.

15—Waste Lands.

There is nothing to record.

16—Government Estates.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1906-07 *and the separate report on the administration of special Government estates in the Kumaun and Benares divisions for* 1906-07.*)*

Minor estates.

31. The total number of State properties rose from 526 to 667 in the year under report, of which 24 were disposed of before its close. Most of these were properties bought in under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. The total demand was Rs. 3,39,258, some increase having occurred in Kheri and Gonda, a considerable decrease in Allahabad and smaller ones in Ballia and Rae Bareli. Ninety-six per cent. of the demand was realized, the

net income being Rs. 1,95,768, and the balance after payment of establishment Rs. 1,41,745. Rupees 10,479 were spent in the Allahabad estates, chiefly on well construction.

Special estates.

32. The management of the Tarai and Bhabar estates in Naini Tal resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,65,772, a slight fall from the previous year, but Rs. 95,772 better than the estimate, receipts improving by Rs. 35,000 and expenditure falling by over Rs. 60,000. There was considerable improvement in the income from forests. Agricultural conditions during the year were on the whole unfavourable, the rabi harvest having been seriously injured by the excessive rain of February and March. There was an increase of 2,797 acres under cultivation, but the rent-roll fell short of the estimate by over Rs. 3,000. The year was rather healthier than usual, malaria being less prevalent. The cattle did not escape the epidemic of rinderpest which prevailed over most of the rest of the province. The institution of a co-operative bank at Khatima did not meet with the success that had been anticipated. The sinking of wells, the improvement of roads and the inoculation of cattle were matters which received less attention than they merited and which call for more care in the future.

The total receipts of the Garhwal Bhabar estate showed a small improvement on those of the former year. The cultivated area increased, the condition of the peasantry was good, and agricultural conditions were on the whole favourable.

The Almora Bhabar estate had a fairly prosperous year in spite of abnormal rains and an outbreak of cholera. The Dudhi estate in Mirzapur prospered. Progress was made with the construction of the Mundi-Semar road, Rs. 15,275 having been spent out of a budgeted allotment of Rs. 35,117. The cutting of jungle has now become systematic. A careful inquiry was made into the circumstances of the indebtedness of the aboriginal zamindars.

17—Wards Estates.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards for 1906-07.)

Number of estates.

33. The Court of Wards had at the end of the preceding year 170 estates under its charge. The death of one ward and the amalgamation of her estate with that of her heir reduced the number by one and the year under report commenced with 169 estates in the care of the court. Of this number ten estates were released during the year, but their places were taken by the assumption of ten others. The newly-assumed charges, including as they did, the Tirwa and Ajodhya estates, were more important than those released, the rent-roll rising from 75½ to 88½ lakhs.

Estates taken over.

34. The Tirwa estate was taken over at the request of the widow of the late proprietor. The ward was a minor of eleven years of age. The estate is unencumbered and consists of 182 villages, mainly in the Farrukhabad district. The estimated rental is 3½ lakhs and the property is expected to improve.

The Ajodhya estate was taken over from the widow of the late Maharaja under section 13 of the Act. The estate, which is a very large one, was in a financially desperate condition, but thanks to a large loan from the Government of India, cordial assistance from various taluqdars and the efforts of the special manager, already shows signs of recuperation.

Estates released.

35. The principal estates released during the year were the Dadri and Hathras estates in Aligarh and the Narauli estate in Bara Banki.

The Dadri estate was taken over in 1891, with liabilities of over four lakhs of rupees. These have now been paid off, while the rent-roll in round numbers has risen from Rs. 82,000 to Rs. 1,27,000, and Rs. 28,000 have been spent in remunerative improvements. The Hathras estate was taken over in 1896 and released in 1906, the rent-roll having risen from Rs. 54,000 to Rs. 57,000, while nearly Rs. 63,000 were spent in improvements and a cash balance of Rs. 21,000 was handed over to the proprietor.

The Narauli estate was taken over in 1888, the rent-roll was then Rs. 64,000 and is now Rs. 89,000. A sum of over three lakhs was paid in discharge of debts, over Rs. 67,000 were spent in improvements, and the

estate was handed over to the proprietor with Rs. 20,000 in cash and investments of over half a lakh.

Financial.

36. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,64,69,193, the ordinary income being Rs. 89,88,065. Rupees 34,99,724 were paid on account of land revenue and cesses, Rs. 7,99,751 on account of cost of management and Rs. 16,91,943 for the maintenance and education of the wards.

Rupees 60,45,347 were spent in paying debts, Rs. 6,84,804 in works of improvement, and Rs. 13,62,247 were invested. Rupees 1,00,053 were paid to tenants as advances and Rs. 49,202 were handed over to proprietors on the release of their estates. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,51,67,287 and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 13,01,366.

Rent collections.

37. The season was in the main favourable but for floods in Gorakhpur, Gonda and Bahraich. Collections were however somewhat affected by the failure of the 1907 monsoon, but omitting from consideration the estates taken over and released during the year, the percentage of collections was 96·3 of the current demand and 41·9 of the arrears.

Land revenue.

38. The amount paid to Government on account of land revenue, rates and cesses was Rs. 34,99,724 or 41 per cent. of the current rental demand.

Cost of management.

39. The total management charges were Rs. 7,99,751 or 8·9 per cent. on the income of the estates.

Repayment of debts.

40. The taking over of the Ajodhya estate swelled enormously the total volume of debt. At the beginning of the year the debts amounted to Rs. 87,60,054, payments amounting to Rs. 60,45,347 were made during the year and the balance due at the close was still Rs. 1,47,20,673. The progress made in the liquidation of debts was generally satisfactory, the estates have advanced in solvency, and the court had no difficulty in borrowing money.

Improvements.

41. A full proportion of income was devoted to improvements, on which the total expenditure was Rs. 6,84,804. Of this sum Rs. 1,03,960 were spent on irrigation. Other forms of estate development were a successful experiment in American cotton seed, the improvement of the breed of cattle, the reclamation of waste, treeplanting, founding hamlets and serais, and the construction of various necessary buildings.

Sanitation and education.

42. Rupees 57,935 were spent on sanitation and medical aid and much useful work was done in disinfecting wells, distributing quinine and cholera medicine, and fighting the plague with evacuation and rat killing. There were 23,471 vaccinations, of which 95·2 per cent. were successful. Village sanitation received due attention.

Rupees 76,323 were spent in education and the number of schools rose from 87 to 101. Tuitional results were reported to be satisfactory and the number of girls' schools was increased by three.

Agricultural banks.

43. The results of the working of the system of agricultural banks in the estates under the management of the court were as a whole disappointing, but five banks are reported to be doing well.

Litigation.

44. The court was concerned in 12 suits over Rs. 10,000 in value, of which 3 were won, 3 compromised and 6 left pending. Five appeals out of 12 were decided, of which 2 were won and 3 lost.

Audit of accounts.

45. The accounts of 69 estates were audited. The results were for the most part satisfactory, though in Mirzapur and Bahraich serious irregularities were detected and the supervision of accounts in Fyzabad and Partabgarh was found to be insufficient.

18—Revenue and Rent Paying Classes.

(For details see the annual reports on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1906-07 *and the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act report for* 1906-07.*)*

Rent litigation in Agra.

46. The total volume of new litigation under the Act rose from 291,616 suits and applications to 324,662, the most notable increases occurring in arrears of rent and ejectment cases. Very heavy work was thrown upon the revenue courts.

Arrears of rent.

47. In the Province of Agra, 142,772 suits for arrears of rent were instituted, the increase being no doubt mainly due to the endeavour to realise the arrears accumulated in bad seasons.

48. The number of enhancement cases fell to 6,230, a very low figure. The fall was probably due to the failure of the monsoon of 1907, as these cases are not instituted till the autumn.

Enhancements.

49. Applications for surrender fell by over 13 per cent. The explanation of this change in the figures is somewhat difficult; it is natural that with the rise of the profits of agriculture the tenant should be as unwilling to surrender his land as the landlord is anxious to eject him. This argument does not, however, cover the whole ground, particularly as in 1905-06 surrenders showed a tendency to increase. It is possible that the change introduced by the new Act, by which the latest date for giving notice of surrender is March 31st, a month earlier than the date fixed by the old Act, may have had some effect on these figures, as the tenant will seldom contemplate a surrender until he has reaped his rabi crop, by which time it is too late to get his surrender accepted by the zamindar. The decrease was most marked in the Allahabad division, while on the other hand the Budaun and Bulandshahr districts showed considerable increases, the explanation given in Budaun being the increase in the custom of giving preliminary notice of ejectment, and in Bulandshahr the expiration of seven years leases.

Surrenders.

Ejectments.

50. Ejectment cases again rose by over 10,000. The accepted explanation is the determination of the landowner to acquire by enhancement a further share of higher profits and better prices.

Leases.

51. Long-term leases have not proved as popular as the framers of the Act hoped, but the progress, though slow, is satisfactory. The total area under long leases rose from 563,788 acres to 626,246 acres.

Litigation in Oudh.

52. Litigation in Oudh also showed an increase over the figures of the preceding year. Arrears of rent cases rose by 2·8 per cent. and ejectment cases reached the record figure of 19,000. The accepted explanation is the same as that for the Province of Agra.

Court work.

53. The year began in Agra, excluding Kumaun, where the work was as usual light, with a pending file of 85,446 suits, and in Oudh of 1,925. In Agra 291,843 cases were added during the year and 58,504 in Oudh. The burden of case work is recognised as crushing, but the results were better than could be expected.

Appeals naturally increased in proportion.

Mutations in the revenue papers.

54. The rise in the number of recorded transfers continued and is undoubtedly due to greater care in reporting. Sales increased in number, but decreased in value. There was an increase in the number of mortgages, but this was balanced by an equal rise in the number of redemptions.

Partitions.

55. There was no marked variation from the figures of recent years in the number of applications for partition. The total number for disposal was 8,421. The number of partitions made was 2,877, and the number of cases otherwise disposed of was 1,062. The balance remaining over at the end of the year was 4,482, an increase of 190 over the arrears pending at the beginning of the year. The work was heavy and more than the staff could keep pace with, and the already considerable difficulties of the work were not rendered easier by the tendency of parties to delay matters by frequent appeals.

Lambardars.

56. Including arrears of the previous year there were 1,582 applications by lambardars for recovery of revenue, amounting in value to Rs. 81,397. The amount actually recovered was Rs. 54,361.

Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act.

57. The year was not an easy one from which to draw conclusions, regarding the results of the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act as it was one of prosperity following on bad seasons. Brahmans are still the largest gainers by transfers, though Thakurs are reported to be doing well. So far as can be ascertained there has been no fall in the value of land. It is reported that proprietors now experience greater difficulty in obtaining loans for ceremonial or other non-productive purposes, but as the circumstances of the year were abnormal, it would be unsafe to draw any general conclusions as to the effects of the Act in this direction. Two districts report a rise in the rate of interest, but apparently on insufficient grounds. The Act appears to be popular with all classes except money-lenders, and the general results of the working of the Act are considered to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19—Legislating authority.

(See page 40 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

20—Course of legislation.

58. The following two bills were dealt with during the year: (1) the United Provinces Water Works (Amendment) Bill, 1907; (2) the United Provinces Vaccination Law Amendment Bill, 1907.

The United Provinces Water Works (Amendment) Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council on the 7th August 1907, and was under consideration of a select committee at the close of the year. It was passed into law on the 7th April 1908, and is now Act I of 1908.

The United Provinces Vaccination Law Amendment Act was introduced into the Council on the 7th August 1907, and was passed into law on the same date. It is now Act II of 1907.

21—Police.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police Department for 1907 and the tables under VII—Police appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

Crime statistics.

59. The total volume of cognizable crime rose by 1·6 per cent. to 161,285, giving an incidence of 38·3 per 10,000 of the population. Crime fell off at the beginning of the year, but increased as prices rose. The year however contrasted very favourably in the amount of crime with other years of scarcity, and there can be no doubt that the liberal advances made by the Government for the assistance of agriculturists kept the people from being forced into crime under pressure of want. Serious crimes against property rose in number, while ordinary thefts, &c., fell. The most striking feature in the criminal history of the year was an outbreak of very serious dacoity in Oudh, mostly of a professional character.

The figures of non-cognizable crime rose from 95,460 to 101,256. One-third of these cases were tried to a conclusion, the percentage of convictions being 57·6.

Investigation.

60. Investigation was refused in 49·8 per cent. of the total crimes reported as compared with 45·5 in 1906. The system by which the police are permitted to refuse investigation in cases of small importance enables more time to be devoted to serious crime and with proper supervision by the higher officers has been found to work well. The percentage of convictions in police cases was 47·6 and of persons convicted to persons arrested 76·9. Work however was, on the whole, better than the figures suggest.

Offences relating to coin, stamps and notes.

61. The cases for disposal fell from 236 to 181. The number disposed of was one hundred and thirty-nine, of which 103 resulted in convictions. This class of crime has received attention at the hands of the Criminal Investigation Department, but it is believed that several of the more skilful forgers have as yet escaped detection.

Murder.

62. Five hundred and thirty-four true cases of murder were reported during the year. Of 298 cases disposed of 197 resulted in convictions. The results in court were somewhat disappointing, but it is unfortunately the case that, not only does popular apathy frequently prove of considerable advantage to the murderer, but the people, particularly in the villages, are apt to sympathise rather with the murderer than with the police. It has been noticed that the police frequently rely too much on a confession by the person accused, this tends to make them relax the energy of their inquiries and omit to collect valuable evidence, whereas the accused is always able to retract his confession when it has served his purpose.

63. There were 43 true cases, 24 of them professional. The police were more successful this year than last in detection and prosecution.

Poisoning.

64. There were 696 cases of dacoity for disposal as compared with 484 in 1906. One thousand one hundred and seventy-nine persons were tried in 187 cases and 582 convicted in 128. One hundred and fifty-two cases remained pending at the close of the year. Two hundred and forty-six cases were classed as professional, in 119 cases firearms were used and in 39 murder was committed. Property worth three lakhs of rupees was stolen and only Rs. 4,000 recovered. There was a very serious outbreak of professional dacoity in Oudh where several organized gangs were at work, but the most notorious was one headed by a man named Patandin which had its headquarters in the Bara Banki district Special measures were undertaken to cope with the situation and in a well-organised drive in the Bara Banki district in which the police of that district as well as of Lucknow and Sitapur took part, Patandin and most of the members of his gang were captured. Other gangs were subsequently accounted for and excellent work was done by the police in several districts. Dacoity.

Robbery, burglary and theft.

65. There were 833 true cases of robbery reported as against 770 in 1906. Of these 167 were specially reported. Sixty-four of the latter and 132 persons were dealt with by the courts, with the result that 35 cases ended in convictions, 65 men being sentenced, while 10 cases in which 24 men were concerned were left pending. Results were thus distinctly disappointing.

True cases of burglary rose from 79,693 to 84,787. The percentage of convictions to reports was only 6·3, but that of convictions to cases brought before the courts rose from 86 to 86·9.

The introduction of the system of optional investigation was probably the cause of a fall in theft cases from 52,687 to 50,757. Out of 7,842 cases disposed of 6,852 resulted in convictions. There were no thefts of Government rifles, a fact which may perhaps be partially accounted for by the capture of ten Kabuli rifle thieves at Agra. Cases of the theft of telegraph wire were frequent in Aligarh and Bulandshahr, and in these cases the police met with no success.

Cattle theft and mischief.

66. Cases of cattle theft and mischief to cattle were more numerous than in the preceding year, while those of cattle poisoning almost doubled. The efforts of the police to deal with this form of crime received about the same measures of success in the previous year.

Criminal tribes.

67. The Sanauriahs are reported to be still behaving well. The Gonda Barwars, of whom a large proportion are engaged in agriculture, were adversely affected by the famine, but the number employed in mills has increased. The Sansiahs were again troublesome and no progress has been made with the reform of the Doms. Since the close of the year a settlement for Doms has been established by the Salvation Army at Gorakhpur and a grant for its support has been made by the Local Government. There were no complaints agains the Haburahs, but the Bauriahs, Aheriahs and Badakhs were all active in wrong-doing.

Surveillance.

68. Five thousand two hundred and twenty-seven persons were dealt with under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure as against 5,832 in the preceding year. The average security demanded amounted to Rs. 167 under section 110 and to Rs. 110 under section 109. The experience of the year has emphasized the great value of these provisons of the law. The Bara Banki district, in which only 29 cases were instituted in the previous year, had become greatly disorganised, a result believed to be largely due to the mistaken leniency shown in this matter.

The preparation of history sheets or *dossiers* of bad characters is proceeding and the number of them is 37,033, but at present officers responsible for their preparation have not fully understood their use and value.

Finger impression slips.

69. There was a slight increase in the number of impression slips sent for identification and the work done was excellent. The amount of search work done for other provinces was three times as great as that done by other bureaux for this province. There were 115,164 slips on record at the end of the year.

Absconded offenders.

70. Five hundred and eleven absconded offenders were arrested as compared with 571 in 1906 and there were 2,383 names on the register at the end of the year.

Village headmen.

71. Of 99,569 village headmen 102 were convicted and 60 rewarded. There are said to have been several instances of good work done by them, and they are reported to be generally ready to assist the police.

Native states.

72. Cordial relations with the police of native states were maintained throughout the year, and much assistance was given and acknowledged.

Strength and cost of the police.

73. The sanctioned strength of the force was 2,247 officers and 30,445 men. The increase of over 3,500 men was due to the conversion of the provincial (municipal and cantonment) chaukidari establishment into constabulary police. The total cost of the force rose from Rs. 67,70,705 to Rs. 73,10,668.

Rewards and punishments.

74. Eighty-six men were punished by the courts, 209 were dismissed and 418 were punished departmentally, a rise in each case on last year's figures. The year was one of hard work and severe discipline.

The number of rewards fell from 10,527 to 10,397, but there was a rise in their value of Rs. 1,728.

Railway police.

75. The railway police did well on the whole; they had a great deal of work to do and work of a very difficult nature. A small detective force was formed on one section and has done good work, and the employment of train guard constables should result in additional security to the travelling public.

Rural police.

76. Rupees 34,424 were paid as rewards to 10,496 chaukidars, as against Rs. 40,960 paid to 12,958 in 1906. The number of punishments fell from 2,979 to 2,608. No village chaukidar is now remunerated by a jagir, but there are still 41 chaukidars in Bahraich who are paid by zamindars.

Training school.

77. There were 138 students in the Police Training School. The results of their education were satisfactory and discipline in the school was good. The school is popular and the stamp of candidate seeking admission is steadily improving.

Criminal Investigation Department.

78. The Criminal Investigation Department did excellent work in many important cases, particularly in dealing with dacoits in Bara Banki and Agra. When the department was was first instituted a certain amount of hostility from the district police was inevitable, but now that its usefulness has become recognised there are signs that this jealousy is considerably less and there is reason to believe that it will disappear entirely in the near future.

Reorganisation and reforms.

79. The progress of reforms recommended by the Police Commission continued. Municipal and cantonment chaukidars were converted into constabulary, the pay of sub-inspectors of the lowest grade and of constables of 10 years' service was raised, and the number of deputy superintendents was increased by three during the year and three more appointments were made in January 1908, bringing the total number of such appointments to 17.

22—Criminal Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on criminal justice for 1907, and the tables under IV—Criminal Justice, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

Agra.

Number of trials.

80. The number of cases brought to trial fell from 88,126 to 86,386, the fall of nearly 2,000 occurring in cases under the Penal Code. Offences against the person rose in number and those against property fell. The drop in the number of theft cases is probably due to the introduction of the system of "optional investigation" alluded to above, and with regard to other cases it must be remembered that the early part of the year was prosperous and that the results of the scarcity at the end of the year will to a considerable extent appear in the returns for the current year.

So far as the figures go, it would appear that serious crime diminished, the number of commitments falling from 1,827 to 1,681.

The percentage of convictions in trials before magistrates fell to 45 per cent., and in trials before the courts of session rose from 69 to 71 per cent.

81. The number of long-pending cases was reduced from 1,588 to 1,349. The number of witnesses summoned and the number examined alike fell, and the number of witnesses who received their expenses fell in proportion to the increase of offences against the person. The duration of cases in the courts of stipendiary magistrates was 10 days, and in the courts of all magistrates 6. **Duration of trials.**

82. Death sentences fell from 111 to 80, and transportation sentences from 267 to 216. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment fell from 19,140 to 17,772, and those of simple imprisonment fell also, while fines rose slightly. Whippings fell with the decline in the number of thefts. More people were bound over to keep the peace and fewer to be of good behaviour. Increased use was made of the provisions of the Reformatory Act and of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code which deals with first offenders. The powers given by section 250 of the code to inflict a penalty in cases of vexatious and frivolous character were also more frequently exercised than in the previous year. **Punishments.**

83. There were 19,297 appellants and applicants for revision before the courts, and out of this number the appeals of 8,311 were rejected. Sentences were confirmed in 8,737 cases, enhanced in 51, modified in 1,713 and reversed in 2,275. The percentage of sentences confirmed was 76, and that of persons appealing to those who might have appealed 60. Appellate work before courts of session and magistrates diminished and that before the High Court remained about the same. **Appeals and revisions.**

OUDH.

84. There were 34,683 cases and 68,599 persons brought to trial as against 33,399 cases and 64,673 persons in 1906. The percentage of persons convicted to persons tried by magistrates was 35 as against 37 and in courts of session 63 as against 62. The principal increases under the Penal Code were under hurt 404, theft 142, robbery and dacoity 221. The great outbreak of dacoity in Oudh has been already mentioned. The increase in serious crime was followed by a rise in the number of prosecutions under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Bara Banki district having 141 such cases as against the previous year's total of 26. **Number of trials.**

85. The number of cases pending in magistrates' courts for more than six weeks decreased from 1,206 to 992. Bara Banki had the enormous number of 246. The average duration of cases was 9 days. The witnesses summoned to magistrates' courts numbered 91,360 as against 90,849, and 40,272 received their expenses. The magistrates are reported to have been overworked, though they received a great deal of valuable assistance from honorary magistrates. **Duration of trials.**

86. There were 36 death sentences, 123 persons were sentenced to transportation, 6,426 to rigorous imprisonment, 478 to simple imprisonment and 1,706 to a whipping. Fines amounting to Rs. 83,115 were inflicted, of which Rs. 72,288 were realised. Sentences of solitary confinement might with advantage have been much more numerous. **Punishments.**

87. Out of 4,511 appeals 1,002 were rejected summarily and in 2,234 cases the orders of the first courts were confirmed. **Appeals.**

23—Prisons.

(For details see the annual report on the Jail Department for 1907 *and the tables under V—Jails appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

88. There were 23,775 prisoners in the jails on 1st January and 25,138 at the end of the year. The jail population may be described as normal, though, owing to the failure of the rains, the under-trial population in certain districts, particularly in Oudh, rose very rapidly at the end of the year. The average jail population fell by 1,000 as against that of 1906. These figures are of course affected by the same circumstances as the statistics of crime, and no further remarks as to their cause are necessary. **General.**

One hundred and fifty-four juveniles, as against 191 in the previous year, were admitted to jail. Juvenile habituals were confined in the Agra Central Prison in special barracks with cells. They were given a certain amount of elementary education and regularly drilled. The use of the old reformatory buildings near the Bareilly Central Jail for the incarceration of non-habitual juveniles was sanctioned. There was a slight increase in the admission of aged convicts, due no doubt to the scarcity and high prices. There was a slight rise in the number of habituals. A more frequent use of the sentence of solitary confinement would probably have a deterrent effect, but there was a regrettable falling off in the number of such sentences during the year.

The only escape during the year was made by a prisoner from the Lalitpur fifth class jail and the man was recaptured within 24 hours.

Punishments. 89. The total number of punishments fell from 40,032 to 39,225. Of these 25,302 were connected with work, 11,503 were warnings and 3,130 were for the introduction of prohibited articles. There were 97 floggings, six more than in the previous year ; 73 of the men flogged were habituals.

Expenditure. 90. The total cost of guarding and maintaining prisoners fell from Rs. 15,38,798 in 1906 to Rs. 15,18,051 in the year under report. This decrease was due to a fall in dieting charges consequent on the reduction, above alluded to in the average jail population. On the other hand, as a result, in the main, of a rise in the cost of establishment and food stuffs, and of increased hospital and sanitation charges, the total average cost per head of the prisoners rose from Rs. 61-13-5 to Rs. 63-9-1.

Health. 91. The death-rate per mille was 15, while the death-rate outside the jails was 43·46. The general health of the prisoners was good till an outbreak of influenza at the end of the year. Malaria, pneumonia, influenza and dysentery were the commonest forms of disease, while a serious outbreak of beri beri was the cause of a large number of deaths in the Basti district jail. Cholera and plague caused one and two deaths respectively.

Employment. 92. Prisoners were employed on repairs, gardening, and the usual industries, namely munj matting, blanket, carpet, cloth and dari weaving, tent-making, basket-making, printing, oil pressing, tile-making and carpenter's and blacksmith's work. The total factory cash earnings were Rs. 2,45,794 as compared with Rs. 2,62,854 in 1906. The average earning per labouring convict fell from Rs. 11-9-0 to Rs. 11-6-0. The loss is attributed to the low price paid by the Government for baskets. The baskets were used for famine relief works ; their manufacture is reported to furnish excellent, though far from agreeable, employment for convicts.

24—Civil Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on civil justice for 1907 *and the tables under III—Civil Justice, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

AGRA.

Original suits. 93. There was an increase in the number of institutions from 105,470 to 112,056. This further large advance was due apparently to no special causes beyond the tendency to litigation which has been a feature of recent years and is no doubt largely the result of the increased prosperity of the province. The number of suits for disposal was 126,477 ; 113,165 were disposed of and 13,312 left pending, an increase in both cases. For all courts the duration of contested cases rose from 65 to 67 days, and of uncontested cases from 30 to 32 days. The total value of suits fell to Rs. 334,80,101, a decrease of 1½ lakhs.

Appeals. 94. There were 10,658 appeals for disposal by subordinate courts and 7,817 were disposed of as against 11,073 and 8,227 in 1906.

The average duration of appeals was 119 days.

High Court. 95. The number of appeals for disposal by the High Court rose from 3,843 to 4,161, there being an increase in all classes of appeals. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 2,215 as against 2,089 for the preceding year.

96. The applications for execution of decrees fell from 92,646 to 90,532. Disposals fell also, and the pending file rose from 3,538 to 4,349. The increase is regrettable, but in view of the circumstances of the year could not be avoided. Results were rather more satisfactory than in 1906, the proportion of wholly and partly fructuous applications rising from 45 to 47 per cent. **Execution of decrees.**

97. The number of village munsifs rose from 483 to 496, but both the number and the value of suits fell considerably. The statistics of applications to the regular courts for revision of village munsif's orders, and of the results of such revision, show that the work is on the whole very well done. At the same time it is extremely difficult to obtain men duly qualified for the post, and after five years' trial, the munsifs have not yet won their way to popular favour. **Village munsifs.**

98. There were five honorary munsifs who disposed of 520 cases, 119 of which were contested. **Honorary munsifs.**

OUDH.

99. The total number of suits instituted fell from 64,826 to 59,027, the fall occurring mainly in the small cause courts. There were 67,810 cases for disposal, of which 60,932 were finished. Pending cases fell from 7,257 to 6,863. The average duration of suits for all courts rose from 61 to 67 and of uncontested cases from 28 to 30 days. The total value of suits fell by over twenty lakhs, a natural reaction from the abnormal figures of the last two years. **Suits.**

100. There was a fall in the number of appeals filed from 3,224 in the previous year to 3,070, and 605 as against 652 were left pending at the end of the year. The average duration of appeals rose in District Courts from 120 to 158 and in Courts of Subordinate Judges from 59 to 61 days. **Appeals.**

101. The Judicial Commissioner's court decided 520 appeals out of 909 for disposal. **Judicial Commissioner.**

102. Applications for the execution of decrees diminished in numbers from 51,565 to 49,246; of these all but about 5,000 were disposed of: nearly half of the applications were wholly infructuous. **Execution of decrees.**

103. There were 287 village munsifs before whom 8,045 cases were instituted. All except 185 of these cases were below Rs. 20 in value. The munsifs are reported to be unpopular, and the remarks made on them in Agra apply in Oudh also. **Village munsifs.**

KUMAUN.

104. Institutions rose in numbers from 4,527 to 4,660, and in value from Rs. 3,21,300 to Rs. 3,55,263. There were 5,465 cases for disposal, of which 4,843 were decided. The pending file remained about the same, and the variation in the duration of cases was slight. **Original suits.**

105. The number of appeals for disposal rose from 402 to 481 and the number of disposals from 343 to 404. **Appeals.**

106. The number of applications for execution of decrees rose from 2,558 to 2,645. More than half of them were wholly infructuous. **Execution of decrees.**

25—Registration.

(For details see the annual report on registration for 1907, *and the tables under IX—Registration, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

107. The total number of registrations rose from 248,627 to 260,309. The rise was apparently due to the growing familiarity of the public with the provisions rendering the registration of mortgages compulsory. **Registrations.**

108. The total income rose to Rs. 5,39,295, as against Rs. 5,13,876, and expenditure to Rs. 2,80,164 from Rs. 2,78,917. **Financial.**

109. There were five prosecutions for false personation, none of which were of any importance. The effect of the thumb impression system is shown in the fact that from 1899 to 1902 there were 24, while from 1902 to 1905 there were 16, and from 1905 to 1908 there were only 9 instances of false personation brought to light. **Prosecutions.**

110. The results of inspections were on the whole satisfactory. A scheme for the reorganisation of the department has been generally **General.**

approved by Government, but is postponed for want of funds. It has been decided that deputy collectors and cantonment magistrates in charge of registration offices shall no longer receive fees, but shall, when necessary, be allowed a clerk for the disposal of registration office work. Improvement in accommodation is progressing.

26—Municipal Administration.

(For details see the annual review of municipal administration for 1907 *to* 1908 *and the tables under XVII—Municipal Administration, appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

Constitution.

111. The total number of municipalities was 89 as in the previous year. Of these 87 have the privilege of electing members, and polls were held in 48 of them, 46·7 per cent. of the electors voting. There is reason to believe that the lack of popular interest in elections which is a subject of general remark is due partly to defects in the procedure at present in force, and the Government is taking steps therefore for a revision of the election rules with a view among other matters to secure secrecy in the ballot. The appointment of a separate chairman in the municipalities of Cawnpore and Allahabad has been decided upon as an experiment and should result in increased efficiency.

The average number of meetings remained the same, and members were fairly regular in their attendance.

Revision of octroi and new taxes.

112. Roorkee and Bijnor revised their octroi schedules, while in Fyzabad sugar stuffs were removed from the schedule, a tax on weighmen was imposed at Najibabad and the rates of taxation on brick manufactures were revised at Hathras. The tax on brokers was regularised at Lakhimpur and that on tobacco-growers at Meerut abolished.

Rules.

113. Some of the smaller boards revised their rules, and over 50 boards reconsidered their provident fund regulations, 20 of them making provision for the grant of a bonus on the completion of varying terms of approved service. The Farrukhabad board modified its rules as to tobacco-growing and Khairabad as to cloth merchants, while Allahabad recast its rules relating to the tax on vehicles and animals and regulated the motor traffic. Other rules dealt with related to slaughter-houses, the sale of meat, tehbazari, the registration of births and deaths and the regulation of weighmen. The Ballia board revised its election rules. The United Provinces Lodging House Act of 1892 was introduced into Fyzabad to control pilgrims' lodging-houses and the United Provinces Sewerage and Drainage Act of 1894 into part of Mussooree. In view of the formation of a fire-brigade in Lucknow, chapter IX of the United Provinces Municipalities Act, 1900, was made applicable to the area included in the municipal limits.

Financial position.

114. The income of the 89 municipalities, exclusive of special grants and extraordinary receipts, amounted to Rs. 65,89,577, as against Rs. 62,55,795 for the previous year, octroi showing an increase of Rs. 1,85,135, house-tax Rs. 20,409, terminal tax and toll Rs. 20,197 and sale of water Rs. 38,349. Expenditure rose from Rs. 69,66,411 to Rs. 74,14,302, There was a decrease of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs under drainage, but increases occurred under the heads of collection of taxes Rs. 94,076, fire Rs. 39,274, lighting Rs. 78,456, water-supply Rs. 1,78,953, conservancy Rs. 85,548, markets Rs. 55,240 and miscellaneous items Rs. 92,507. No new investments were made during the year. Twenty-one municipalities had closing balances over Rs. 30,000, while Lucknow had over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and Saharanpur over Rs. 1,28,000. Most of the balance in Lucknow was ear-marked for the Aminabad park and market, and in most of the other cases the excess will be utilised in drainage and other schemes.

Octroi receipts.

115. The facts connected with the octroi income during the year are extremely interesting. The net receipts from this tax, which is, at present, the main source of municipal income, showed an increase of Rs. 1,85,135 over the figures of the previous year. In the year of the last great famine, 1896-97, they fell $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The bulk of this increase came from the tax on

grain imported into the towns and was due to the fact that the towns became distributing instead of collecting centres; the failure of the autumn crops, which was much greater than in 1896-97, had to be made good by very large imports, and the municipalities gained because the grain, being imported in bulk paid octroi in full, while much of it went out again to the villages in small quantities, on which refunds were not claimed.

In other respects, however, it is not easy to trace the effects of scarcity. It is not the case that the famine divisions did worse than the divisions which escaped; the variations in total income cannot in fact be correlated with famine, for while there was an increase of Rs. 70,000 in the municipalities of Rohilkhand and of Rs. 42,000 in Meerut, Benares and Lucknow also made Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 23,000, respectively, more than in the previous year. And the remarkable fact is that, excluding grain and animals for slaughter, the net octroi under all other heads, which may be taken as a general index of the consumption of luxuries, was somewhat higher than in the previous year. The year was an auspicious one for marriages, and was comparatively free from plague, and these two circumstances go some way towards explaining this fact, but the conclusion is that famine had little effect on the urban population. The results are very different from those of the famine of 1896-97 and a comparison with the figures of that year inevitably points to the conclusion that the people are now far better off than they were ten years ago. The question of the retention, modification or abolition of the octroi system in the province is to be the subject of the deliberations of a special committee which has been appointed in the current year.

The provincial incidence of oil remained unchanged, while that of ghi rose by one seer and that of tobacco fell by one seer.

Other taxes.

116. There was an increase of Rs. 57,881 under other taxes, the total amounting to Rs. 14,09,035. The real rise of income from this source was derived from increased receipts for terminal tax and toll, the excesses under the heads of house-tax, professions and trades tax, and water rate in Cawnpore and Agra being mainly due to the realization of arrears. The provincial incidence of taxation rose from Re. 1-8-6 to Rs. 1-9-9.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

117. Excluding special grants there was an increase on the previous year's figures of Rs. 70,774, but the figures are hardly a fair guide, as the rise of Rs. 38,000 under water and Rs. 24,000 under sale of land are due to special circumstances. There was a real fall under rent of Rs. 14,000, due partly to bad times and partly to the reservation in Cawnpore of ground for footpaths. The character of the year rendered natural an increase in the fines for cattle trespass, but there was an improvement also in the income from hackney carriages, markets and slaughter-houses. The income from the sale of manure, etc., showed an improvement, but should be capable of much expansion and the matter is one which should engage more attention than it does. The subject was considered by the recent Sanitary Conference, and it is hoped that some general scheme may be accepted which may combine a satisfactory state of sanitation with an adequate amount of profit.

Special grants from Government.

118. The state of provincial finances did not admit of any great liberality to municipal boards, and the only non-recurring grant was one of Rs. 17,000 made to Lucknow on account of plague expenditure incurred on behalf of provincial revenues. Of the recurring grants the only one calling for notice is a subvention of Rs. 15,000 given to the municipal board of Agra in compensation for the loss of tolls formerly received from the pontoon and railway bridges.

Loans.

119. The loans contracted were all taken from Government, but fell far short of the provisions in the estimates, owing to unforeseen delays in the preparation of drainage projects and the necessity of bringing some of them within the scope of the finances of the boards which contemplated them. The new loans taken were for drainage works in Nagina, Ujhani, Moradabad and Cawnpore.

Expenditure.

120. The figures of the more important increases under expenditure are given above. Of these figures the main portion of the increase under collection of taxes is accounted for by the cost of constructing a free *ganj* at

Agra, the figures in that municipality showing an increase of nearly Rs. 82,000. Of the increase under fire charges Rs. 31,000 was spent in Lucknow on the purchase of two fire engines. The increase in expenditure on lighting was in accordance with Government orders on the subject. A great part of the increase under conservancy was due to the raising of the wages of menial servants and a rise in the price of fodder owing to famine. The greater part of the increase under miscellaneous charges is due to the acquisition on sanitary grounds of certain villages in the environs of Lucknow.

Water and drainage works.

121. The expenditure on water works amounted to Rs. 11½ lakhs. All but Rs. 76,570 of this sum was spent in the 8 towns with large installations, in which there was an increase of nearly Rs. 1,40,000 over the expenditure of the previous year. Rupees 4,70,000 were spent on the hydro-electric scheme at Mussooree. The completion of this scheme has been delayed and the whole system will probably cost 2½ lakhs more than the original estimate of Rs. 7,30,000. Important improvements were in progress or contemplation at Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad. In Almora the additions were completed, but in Dehra Dun the work was unavoidably delayed. In Jhansi the project advanced considerably, while the schemes which were under consideration for Najibabad and Mirzapur were somewhat hampered by financial considerations.

The decrease in the expenditure on drainage works was due partly to want of funds and partly to the fact that many of the schemes proposed were found to need revision. The Meerut board had in contemplation a systematic project on which it could work as opportunity offered, while the details of the Allahabad project were under the consideration of the board. The boards of Mirzapur and Deoband completed schemes at a cost of Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively, while those of Nagina, Aligarh and Moradabad spent Rs. 38,000, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 20,000 on the development of their respective systems. There are now over 20 towns for which projects are either ready, nearing completion or under preparation. When the nature and scope of their schemes is finally settled progress should be rapid.

Education.

122. New rules have been drawn up defining the duties of municipal boards with reference to education. Under these rules, the municipal boards are responsible chiefly for primary, and district boards for secondary education, but the question of financial adjustment varies with different places, and is to be regulated by joint committees. Ordinarily municipal boards must spend at least 5 per cent. of their revenue on education. In consequence of the introduction of these new rules it is not possible to compare the figures of the year under report with those of previous years, either in respect of the number of schools managed or aided by municipal boards, or in respect of the attendance of scholars. Expenditure, however, rose from Rs. 3,07,784 to Rs. 3,13,760 and has in almost all cases reached the prescribed minimum.

The number of girls' schools has risen, and Cawnpore, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur and Benares started new girls' schools during the year. A school for factory children was opened at Hathras, but this difficult subject will require more consideration in the near future.

Vital statistics.

123. Deaths fell from 172,375 to 146,616. There were 125,171 births, a rise of 3,623. The excess of deaths over births amounted to 6·89 per mille. Fifteen towns report a death-rate over 60 per mille, plague, small-pox and malaria being the main contributory causes.

General.

124. Generally speaking, the year may be described as one of progress. Public interest in municipal affairs is increasing, while no fault can be found with the activity of the boards in the direction of improvements in connection with sanitation, water works and education. The boards, moreover, thanks to the fact that they have been recently relieved of all charges on account of police establishments and plague preventive measures, are now free to display a greater activity in the improvement of the towns under their care, but in many of the larger towns the financial position is very unsatisfactory, as their resources are barely adequate for their present requirements, and there is a growing demand for sanitary and other improvements.

27—Local Boards.

(For details see the annual report on the working of the local and district boards for 1907-08 *and the tables under XVIII local boards appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

Constitution.

125. It was pointed out in last year's report that the passing of the Local Rates and District Boards Acts should result, with the consequent increase in power and responsibility, in a greater realisation by the members of the boards of the interest and importance of their duties, and the reports now received give reason to believe that this hope is being fulfilled. The change in the status of the district board funds, with effect from the 1st of April 1908, in consequence of which they became excluded local funds, will further increase the freedom of boards in dealing with the money at their disposal and facilitate the simplification of local accounts.

Income.

126. The income of the boards, excluding contributions from provincial funds, amounted to Rs. 54,68,933, or over a lakh more than in the preceding year. There was a rise of close upon a lakh of rupees in educational receipts, chiefly from fees, while the receipts were further swelled by a very large increase, as a result of famine, in the proceeds from the fines on stray cattle and the sales of unclaimed cattle. On the other hand there was a decline of Rs. 68,841, owing to arrears in districts where famine necessitated suspensions of land revenue, and a loss in ferry and arboriculture receipts caused by the dryness of the season. The large increase of Rs. 5,40,838 in contributions from provincial funds is accounted for by the introduction of a three years' contract with the boards and by the addition of savings of previous years from the six lakhs grant for primary education. The total income of the year was over 8½ lakhs more than in the previous year.

Expenditure.

127. The expenditure was Rs. 74,66,299, exceeding by more than four lakhs the expenditure of the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs. 3,57,216 under "Education," the other principal increases being Rs. 26,260 under "General Administration" and Rs. 20,565 under "Medical," while the principal decrease was Rs. 20,490 under "Civil works" The large increase under educational charges was the result, partly of ordinary additions to the boards' budgets, partly of the decision that grants-in-aid to secondary schools should be paid wholly instead of partly by them, and partly of the distribution of the savings above alluded to. The increase under "General Administration" was mainly due to the transfer to this head of the charges of offices of the deputy inspector of schools, which were amalgamated with the offices of the boards, while the increase in medical charges was the result of a more generous expenditure on dispensaries and the training of female hospital assistants, and a rise in the cost of the vaccination establishment. The decrease under 'civil works' was caused mainly by a diminished expenditure on original works. The general financial result at the end of the year was a closing balance of Rs. 17,47,161, the prescribed minimum being four lakhs.

Education.

128. Education is dealt with more fully in chapter VII of this report and the change in system, by which the relations of district and municipal boards to education have been specifically defined, has been elsewhere alluded to. The number of schools under the care of district boards increased from 14,907 to 15,175 and the number of scholars from 574,165 to 625,208. The Benares division has shown special activity in the development of education, and there was a large increase in Gorakhpur and Allahabad. These three divisions account in fact for 80 per cent. of the total increase in the number of scholars, but there was no actual decrease except in Kumaun, and the boards did well in keeping their schools together during the famine. The attendance at girls' schools increased also, though it is to be feared that the instruction is often of very inferior quality and that the rate of real progress is very slow.

The change in the popular attitude towards education, gratifying as it is, has brought with it its own difficulties. The endeavour, for example, to provide for the increasing numbers who need instruction has led to the entertainment of teachers at inadequate salaries and the quantity of education

imparted has sometimes gained at the expense of its quality. Boards are hard pressed in fact to maintain some sort of adjustment between their resources and their requirements, and there are difficult questions, such as the modification of fees and the relative advantages of aided and board schools, the consideration of which will be forced on them, if only by their financial necessities. The question also of the difficulties of inspection, has engaged the serious consideration of Government during the year, and altogether the future development of education by local bodies, though hopeful, is surrounded by many difficulties.

Medical and sanitary.

129. There was a general falling off in the attendance at dispensaries, due partly to the fact that the year was a comparatively healthy one and partly to the fact that many of the sick were treated at the hospitals attached to relief works. In Lucknow a dispensary was built and equipped by the generosity of the taluqdar of Basaidih, and two new dispensaries were opened in the Cawnpore district, while the Lucknow board has decided to open a female dispensary at Kakori.

There is room, the Government considers, for increased activity in this branch of local administration. The reports now received indicate that in some cases there has been a decrease in subscriptions, a result which is partly due no doubt to the existence of famine, but is none the less regrettable, and little assistance, on the whole, is given by private persons, while the inadequacy of the supply of hospital assistants is another matter which tends to hinder development in the direction of medical relief to the people. There was a decrease in the expenditure on sanitation, which fell short even of the small amounts allotted in the budgets of district boards for the purpose, but the question of rural sanitation, which was discussed by the sanitary conference is one which will no doubt receive more attention in the immediate future. The reports show a decrease in the number of vaccinations, but it appears now that serious mistakes were made in the returns of the previous year, and, allowing for these, it is probable that in reality there was a small increase.

Arboriculture.

130. The boards again increased their expenditure on arboriculture, but progress was seriously hindered by the failure of the monsoon. Several supervisors were sent to Lucknow for training in this work.

Public works.

131. There was a decrease in the expenditure on public works, due partly to want of funds and partly to the employment of public works officers on famine relief operations. The distribution of the money available appears to have been satisfactory and in general the necessity of improving communications is fully recognised by the boards. Their requirements, which are very large indeed, will now be examined by officers who have been placed on special duty, and it is hoped that, by a comparison of demands, a proper basis will be established for the distribution of such grants-in-aid as provincial revenues may be able to provide and for the programme of work which the boards should follow.

General.

132. It is gratifying to find that a growing interest is taken in the work of district boards and this growth will doubtless continue as their independence and resources are gradually enlarged. Allusion has been made to the steps already taken in this direction, and it is hoped shortly to make another advance by relieving boards of the cost of maintaining English schools and by revising and, if possible, increasing the contract contributions which they receive from provincial sources. The points in the working of district boards which appear to be least satisfactory are connected with questions of staff and finance. The appointment of full-time secretaries is a matter to which attention has been directed by the increasing duties and responsibilities of the boards, and it has been suggested that the work of the public works staff, about which several complaints have been received, would be improved if they were placed under the professional control of the Public Works Department. In the matter of finance mistakes have been made, both in the direction of failure to use existing funds and of undue extravagance. The first defect appears very plainly from the closing balances, the total of which has now reached an excessive figure. The second was shown in the budgets and reports of various districts where the boards had made

themselves liable for recurring expenditure beyond their resources. In view, more particularly, of the growing responsibilities of boards, their financial administration is a matter of great importance and the Government has been careful to impress on them the need of making full use of their funds while keeping their expenditure within their income.

28—Volunteering.

(For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps for 1907-08.)

133. The enrolled strength of the active force of volunteers was 4,026 as against 3,989 in the previous year. Of this number 425 were cavalry and 360 infantry. The returns given in last year's report were infantry 3,449 and cavalry 540; but the latter figure included 135 of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles who are now shown as mounted infantry. The variation in the strength and composition of the force was therefore inconsiderable. Of the cavalry 343 were extra-efficients and 38 efficients. Of the infantry 2,993 were extra-efficients and 463 efficients. There were 1,300 marksmen and 2,005 1st class shots. The force included 207 officers and 291 non-commissioned officers. The reserve increased in number from 320 to 452, of whom 436 were efficient.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29—Agriculture.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of agriculture for 1907-08, *on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act X of* 1904 *for* 1907-08, *and on the administration of the Civil Veterinary Department for* 1907-08 *and the tables appended to the agricultural statistics for British India.)*

General.

134. The year which ended on the 30th June 1908 was characterised by considerable progress in the scheme of development of the agricultural department. There were several changes in the staff and the new post of agricultural engineer was held, for the time being, by an assistant engineer lent by the irrigation department. The province was divided for the purposes of agricultural work into three circles, instead of the four originally proposed. Apart from these changes the year was one of activity in many directions, the more remarkable because of the many and serious difficulties created by the prevalence of famine. It was however found necessary to curtail the budget of expenditure, and it was, in consequence, impossible to stock the agricultural stations at Atarra and Benares. An industrial conference was held at Naini Tal during the year, and a special officer was attached to the department in connection with the inquiry into and promotion of industries. Bareilly, the centre of a great sugar-growing tract, was the scene of a conference on sugar demonstrations, a subject to which great attention was directed during the year. The Director attended the veterinary conference at Calcutta and a meeting of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa.

A central station has been acquired at Douglas Dale near Naini Tal for developing the lower hills as a market garden and orchard for the plains, and preliminary operations have started with the trial of a large number of new strains of potato. Sheep-breeding and poultry-farming are to be started in Rampur State with the support of the Local Government.

The principal difficulty which at present confronts the department is the fact that the new service has failed to attract the upper classes of the province, but this is a circumstance which time and experience will remedy.

Arboriculture.

135. As was only natural, the season of 1907 as a whole was extremely unfavourable for tree-growing; and the programme had to be reduced, 182 miles of trees being actually planted out of 244 miles planned, while expenditure had to be diverted in some districts from new plantations to the care and preservation of existing avenues. An improvement however was made in the selection of trees, and more suitable trees are now planted than formerly. A careful inquiry into existing avenues resulted in 108 miles in Bareilly and 57 miles in Pilibhit being struck off the list. In the whole province 357 miles were struck off, while 324 miles of recently-planted trees were classed as established. The expenditure on provincial roads rose from Rs. 31,956 to Rs. 34,867, an increase mainly due to the enhanced cost of protection which was the result of the drought. Receipts fell from Rs. 22,237 to Rs. 20,760 owing to the stopping of grazing leases; this measure resulted in enormous damage to arboricultural operations. The net cost to the Government amounted to Rs. 14,107, as against Rs. 9,719 in the preceding year. The expenditure was on the whole well regulated. The expenditure on local roads rose from Rs. 87,460 to Rs. 96,879, and receipts fell from Rs. 56,570 to Rs. 49,852.

Assistance to public.

136. There was a very rapid increase in the demand for chain pumps for lifting water from canal distributaries. Sixty-four of these pumps were sold and 55 let on hire. The most urgent demand was from Jalaun, where, as elsewhere, they were found extremely useful in raising water quickly, a primary need when canal water was scarce and had to be taken advantage of as soon as obtained. It has been arranged that a stock of these pumps shall be made over to the irrigation department, who can, if necessary, manufacture them in

great quantities at their workshops. The maize huller, recently invented by the late Deputy Director, and sold at a price varying from 12 annas to one rupee four annas, has proved popular where it has become known. The need of local depôts for the exhibition of novel instruments in working order has been proved, and such depôts are being started.

Distribution of seed.

137. Cash sales of seed remained about the same as usual, the principal business being done in acclimatized American cotton seed, which is becoming popular and is beginning to produce results on a commercial scale. Issues of seed on credit exceeded 10,000 maunds. The interest due on the kharif crop was remitted and time was given for repayment of the principal. There was a great demand for seed for the rabi crop and though the resulting outturn of pulses was poor the cereals were successful. It is probable that the working of the seed depôts for the year has resulted in a deficit, but this was expected in the exceptional circumstances. The organisation of co-operative seed societies remains in abeyance until seed can be bought at reasonable prices.

Well sinking.

138. Inquiry shows that the demand for wells increases with the supply, as people see that they can be made, that there is comparatively little difficulty in overcoming local prejudices against them, but that the great obstacle to the further extension of masonry wells is the want of money.

There were 53 well-borers employed during the year. Six hundred and ninety wells were bored and 441 wells improved. The average daily work of each borer improved from $8\frac{3}{4}$ feet to 20 feet. Experiments in percolation wells are now being concluded. A blasting expert was at work during the year in the Jhansi district on rock wells and found his time fully and profitably employed.

Publications.

139. No bulletins were published during the year, but a detailed note by the agricultural chemist on analytical work done during the season was published by the Imperial Agricultural Department and the monthly agricultural notes and half-yearly labour reports were published as usual. The vernacular agricultural journal has not increased its circulation, but the number of the department's correspondents has risen by 700 in the year and has trebled in five years.

Shows.

140. Shows were held at Kakora, Hardoi, Aligarh and Meerut, but the year was a very bad one for shows in general, and the scarcity of fodder made cattle shows impossible.

Sugar demonstrations.

141. Sugar demonstrations were held in spite of difficulties; the most successful of them was held at Panchli near Meerut, and resulted in the successful training of all the students who attended it. As a direct result of the recommendations of the Naini Tal industrial conference, demonstrations were given in Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Gorakhpur, of the working of iron cane mills. In the first two districts the people recognized the superiority of the mills over the stone or wooden mortars with which they were previously familiar; on the other hand the wooden mills at present used in the Gorakhpur district were found to be as good as the iron mills in respect of the quantity of juice extracted, though much inferior in point of time.

Agricultural and horticultural education.

142. The agricultural college at Cawnpore is now fairly started. During the year the temporary laboratories were completed and the staff was trained in research. The buildings of the college and the permanent laboratories made steady progress and are now nearly complete. Entries in the kanungo class are numerous, but candidates for training as land agents and estates managers have not yet come forward in the desired numbers. Classes have however been opened in the Aligarh College and the Colvin taluqdars' school for training in these subjects, and there is good reason to suppose that the numbers of students will improve shortly. The Director is of opinion that the popular taste in horticulture shows signs of improvement and that in time the style of private gardens will be greatly altered for the better. Meanwhile the training of men as gardeners and superintendents continued at Saharanpur and Lucknow, and a class for arboricultural overseers at Lucknow had an attendance of nine.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Diseases.

143. The deaths of cattle from contagious diseases reported were 117,969 as against 4,477 in the previous year. Reporting improved in quantity, but might with advantage be much more rapid.

Twenty-nine districts suffered from rinderpest. In Jhansi, where it is believed that the disease was imported from the Central Provinces, there were 4,488 cases out of the provincial total of 7,864. It is satisfactory to be able to note that the number of cattle inoculated against this disease rose enormously, there being 123,997 operations as against the previous year's total of 11,699. Of the whole number over 90,000 inoculations were performed in the Jhansi district. There was again an epidemic of surra in Naini Tal, but otherwise the statistics of diseases affecting horses presented no unusual feature.

Of the other principal diseases which affected the cattle of the province during the year, hæmorrhagic septicæmia and anthrax were responsible for many deaths; cases of them occurred in 31 and 21 districts respectively. Foot-and-mouth disease occurred in 24 districts while black quarter was less common. There were 32,206 inoculations for hæmorrhagic septicæmia and 6,327 for anthrax, in both cases a very considerable improvement on the figures of the previous year. There were at the end of the year 28 veterinary hospitals, and 12,845 animals were treated in them during the year.

Breeding. 144. There were 51 equine stallions, 49 provincial and 2 local. These covered 2,465 mares. The results are believed to have been satisfactory, but no exact figures are forthcoming. There were seven donkey stallions at the beginning of the year and 14 at the end. Two hundred and twenty-four mares were covered. During the year inquiries were pursued in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur with a view to the improvement of the breed of sheep. Stud bulls were maintained in five districts. No statistics are available as to results, and the project of a bull-rearing depôt, a necessary preliminary to any real success in this direction, is still in abeyance.

Establishment. 145. The proposals for the reorganisation of the veterinary staff were sanctioned, and at the end of the year the strength was 2 deputy superintendents, 20 inspectors and 210 veterinary assistants. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 1,08,437 to Rs. 1,29,916.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

Establishment. 146. Three more inspectors were sanctioned and two employed during the year with special reference to the encouragement of industrial co-operation.

Classes of societies. 147. The classification of societies has now been remodelled, and the majority of the central societies shown as central societies in the previous returns have ceased to be classed as such.

Central societies. 148. There are now, according to the new classification, only two central banks, at Fatehpur and Mainpuri; their function is to finance the local co-operative societies. These two banks control Rs. 28,000 of capital, which is lent to rural societies. Mainpuri is a share capital society which makes loans to the rural banks of the district and is controlled by a board of directors with a local vakil as honorary manager. It is in a flourishing condition and will soon be able to keep a paid manager.

The Fatehpur bank is entirely controlled by its manager, who started it with the aid of Rs. 4,500 takavi received from Government and of advances made by his friends. It makes loans to rural banks for the financing of each crop and recovers these with interest at harvest. Of the local banks so financed, one has proved its capacity and has now been granted a a permanent capital.

Urban societies. 149. Of the 19 urban societies 16 are district or tahsil banks, two are small societies, one of clerks and the other of artisans, while one, the society of Benares silk weavers, is productive.

There are three district banks, at Unao, Jalaun and Kashi, which deal with their own shareholders and with independent societies. The Unao bank is in a very flourishing condition, so much so that it was able to obtain a loan of 1½ lakhs from the Allahabad Bank, Limited, on the security of the bank's reserves and the promissory notes executed by its rural societies. The business done by these banks has risen to Rs. 3,18,000, or more than three times last year's total.

There are 13 district banks dealing with affiliated societies. Their total working capital has risen from Rs. 5,17,000 to Rs. 9,88,000. All these banks except two have been recently reorganised so as to make them more truly co-operative. Under the new scheme the affiliated societies are to acquire shares in the banks, and it is hoped that in time individual transactions will cease altogether, and that the groups of borrowers will form themselves into independent societies borrowing lump sums from the bank, but keeping their own accounts and accumulating their own reserve. The fault of the present system is its over-centralization; the daughter societies take no interest in the parent societies and have no inducement to be punctual in payments, while the educative influence is lacking, and there is no incentive to independent life. Decentralization cannot of course take place until capital debts to the parent bank are paid off, but this is in most cases being gradually effected. Meanwhile the number of members of affiliated societies has risen from 25,000 to 42,000, and the amount of capital in far greater proportion.

In October and November 1907, at a time of great agricultural stress, the banks needed all the money they could get to help their clients to sow the rabi crop. Most of this money, over three lakhs, they raised themselves, but had to borrow Rs. 1,05,000 from Government. Nearly half of this was repaid before the end of the year.

Loans were given on the same terms as in the preceding year. It is to be regretted that some societies, actuated no doubt by charitable principles, seem to ignore the fact that it is absolutely necessary, from the point of view of business, that a loan granted for a definite object should be repaid as soon as that object is effected.

Of the two small urban banks, that of local clerks at Mainpuri was efficiently managed and quite successful, while the society of woodcutters at Rae Bareli made steady progress towards the payment of its share capital. Both obtained loans from their district banks. The society of Benares silk weavers sold wares to the value of Rs. 34,216 as compared with Rs. 34,767 in the preceding year, the fall being due largely to a rise in the price of raw material. The profit made was Rs. 3,519 and a dividend of 8 per cent. was declared. The main difficulty was want of capital to increase the market, but other difficulties were the refusal of the members, who are strict Musalmans, to accept interest, their mutual distrust and the disappointment felt by some of them as to results. A paid manager has now been appointed, and it is to be hoped that the operations of the society will increase in magnitude.

The Kashi co-operative stores and bank made a profit on its lending business, but sustained a loss on its distributive side. A four per cent. dividend was declared on the banking business, but it appears probable that absence of custom will result in the closing of the co-operative stores.

Rural societies.

150. There are now 154 rural societies. Seven societies were cancelled during the year; of these four were never really alive, two were killed by dishonesty and one died because the taluqdar of the place proved obstructive.

These societies were started on the Raiffeisen system which has proved satisfactory up to a certain point. It is under consideration whether it would be better to adopt the system by which shares are taken and are payable by instalments.

The crying need is more capital. The village societies now owe six lakhs of rupees, $3\frac{1}{3}$ to district banks, nearly one lakh to private persons, and over Rs. 80,000 to the Government. Members' deposits amounted to Rs. 65,000, or rather more than double the amount of the preceding year. The assets available at the end of the year amounted to $6\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs and the number of members stood at 53,000. The total sum of loans advanced was $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees, loans were repaid to the amount of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and the loans outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

Most rural societies lend at a rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., being enabled to do this by a lenient rate of interest from their sources of supply, but this rate is being raised in order to enable both district and dependent banks to make a reasonable profit.

Seed societies.

151. There were 12 seed societies existing during the year, all near Amethi in the Sultanpur district. Of these only three were working and only one of the three was entirely successful. The year was most unfavourable for ventures of this class and operations cannot be fairly started until the price of seed reaches a normal figure.

General.

152. The total assets of central and urban societies, omitting sums lent to rural societies, now amount to Rs. 11,45,000 and those of rural societies to Rs. 6,33,000, making a total of Rs. 17,78,000. Of this sum Rs. 2,55,600 are due to the Government on account of payment of takavi loans. On the whole the year was one of great activity and of considerable promise, many societies amply justifying their existence and supplying a real need. That some societies are of no real value and that others rest on temporary and individual support is no doubt true, but it may be safely stated that the banks as a whole are more stable, better trusted, and more financially sound. In Unao, Mainpuri and Budaun the banks have achieved popularity. But there is unfortunately no indication of growing interest in the movement as a whole. This general feeling of indifference is reflected even in the attitude of the money-lenders who might be expected to show hostility at all events. It is possible, however, as the Registrar suggests, that this may be due to the fact that the profits of grain-dealing are at present so considerable that the attention of the bania class has been diverted from less profitable enterprise, in which case their indifference will probably be only temporary.

30—Weather and Crops.

(For details see the annual season and crop report for 1907-08, *the tables appended to the agricultural statistics of British India and the resolution on the famine relief operations for* 1907-08.*)*

Character of the seasons.

153. The monsoon of 1907 arrived in the provinces at about the usual time, but did not penetrate very far until the end of July, when all districts except Bara Banki and Lucknow had received sufficient rain for the time being. The rain continued till the end of August in most districts, but in Gonda, Bahraich and Kheri in quite insufficient quantity. The monsoon then practically ended, and except for falls in the eastern districts in September there was no more rain. Broadly speaking the rains lasted for five weeks instead of 12 in Meerut, Agra, Allahabad and most of Rohilkhand and Lucknow, and for about eight weeks in Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Mirzapur, Cawnpore, Kumaun, Kheri, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur and Partabgarh. In the eastern districts the rains lasted long enough to secure moderate crops of all staples except rice.

The rabi season opened with the ground too dry for sowing and the drought lasted till January. In January and February good and general rain fell, and the spring, though characterised by hot and dry winds, was comparatively free from disasters such as hail and frost.

Cultivated area.

154. The area under cultivation during the year fell below the normal by 7·7 per cent. The kharif-sown area was slightly above the normal, but the rabi sown area was, as was only to be expected from the extreme dryness of the soil, only 68 per cent. of a normal area. The cultivators sowed as large an area as they could with extra crops for the zaid harvest and the area was actually 170 per cent. above normal. The double-cropped area was 33 per cent. below normal. The sowing season for kharif was unfavourable for rice and favourable for small millets; the area under rice accordingly fell by 627,000 acres, that under juar by 314,000 and that under cotton by 31,000, while the areas under bajra, small millets and sugarcane rose by 327,000, 583,000 and 112,000 acres. The rise in the sugarcane area, which was very considerable, was due to the revival of the popularity of this crop and the wet character of the spring. The area under til increased slightly, but indigo continued to decline and was sown on only one-fourth of a normal area. Of the rabi crops, wheat showed a decrease of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions of acres, but maintained its usual proportion to the total crop area; barley increased its actual area, and that under poppy was about the same as in the previous year. Linseed almost disappeared except as a mixed crop,

while there was a great fall in the area under rape, and gram and peas showed much the smallest area of recent years.

155. The irrigated area rose by 9 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The area classed as irrigated from sources other than wells, canals and reservoirs fell by 56 per cent., while the area irrigated by canals and wells rose by 28 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively. The smaller streams, ponds and marshes which represent the "other sources" were dry in September; what water they had contained had been used to save some remnant of the withering kharif crops. The total area irrigated from all sources was over 11½ millions of acres, and is considerably the highest on record, the nearest being the figure for 1905-06—11,158,000 acres. Banda comes for the first time into the number of canal districts and derived enormous benefit from the water of the Ken Canal. In the southern districts 129 reservoirs were used for irrigation as against 33 in the preceding year, and the area irrigated from them rose from 2,000 to 10,600 acres. Of masonry wells 15,568 are reported to have been brought into use for the first time during the year, and the number of temporary wells, 1,445,000, far exceeded any previous record. Irrigation.

156. Of the food crops only maize and the small millets did moderately well. Their outturn was in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions more than three-fourths and in the Meerut, Rohilkhand and Fyzabad divisions more than half a normal crop. On the other hand in Bundelkhand and the Lucknow division and the Gonda, Bahraich and Bara Banki districts, these crops were an almost entire failure. Of the late dry food crops, tall millets and low pulses, the only districts which reported as much as half the normal yield were Saharanpur, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli. The rice crop was still worse, and except in two districts was practically a total loss. The market crops, cotton, sugarcane and til, though the two former were better than the food crops, did very little towards making good this failure. The hills did almost as badly as the plains, Kumaun having less than 50 per cent. and Dehra Dun not more than 25 per cent. of a normal crop. Of the rabi crops, the cereals, wheat and barley gave about the same return on the reduced area sown as in the preceding year, but the outturn of gram, linseed, rape and opium fell off heavily. On the area sown the plains did fairly well on the whole with the exception of the upper doab, Northern Oudh and Bundelkhand. The crops in the hills were very poor, probably less than 50 per cent. of the normal outturn. Taking area as well as yield into account the outturn of food crops in the kharif was 31 per cent. and in the rabi 60 per cent. of the normal, giving a total loss of seven million tons of food grains. It is estimated that the loss on the yield of market crops was not less than 15 crores of rupees. The area sown with extra hot weather crops (zaid) was naturally very large, as cultivators made special efforts in view of the failure of the rabi. The yield was approximately normal and mangoes gave a good crop almost everywhere. The mahua crop however was disappointing, particularly in Bundelkhand. Outturn.

Prices, which were high during 1906-07 rose sharply in September and October, so that while 10½ seers could be bought for the rupee in July 1907 only 7 seers could be got in December and only 8½ in the following June. The cheapest of the food grains was sold at 15 seers per rupee in July, 9 in December and 12 and 11¾ in April and June 1908.

The failure of the rains and the short area under the rabi meant that fodder was dear and scarce and the cattle were under-fed and over-worked. A serious fodder famine was happily averted by the timely rains of January and again by the arrival of the monsoon rains, though in some districts, particularly in Banda, scarcity was extreme.

157. The premature cessation of the monsoon of 1907, involving the most complete failure of the autumn harvest of which record exists and a serious reduction in both area and outturn of the spring harvest, was followed inevitably by a year of great hardship for all classes of the population and in all portions of the province. All those, especially in the towns, who live on small fixed incomes were severely affected by the high prices of food grains, which exceeded even the phenomenal prices of the famine year of 1896-97, and many Famine conditions in 1907-08.

poor persons who depend in normal times upon the charity of their neighbours were compelled during this period of scarcity to look to the Government for their support. The cultivating classes, though deprived of much of their income, were not as a rule compelled to resort to Government relief works, but were obliged to perform themselves much of the fieldwork for which they would ordinarily have employed hired labour. It was necessary therefore in many districts to give assistance on famine relief works to numbers of the labouring population, but in a great part of the province labourers were able at almost all periods of the year to find work at good wages, and there is little doubt that their position has been much strengthened in recent years by the general rise in wages which has taken place both in urban and rural areas. The increased amount of inland emigration from the eastern districts and Oudh to Bengal, Assam and Burma, has also had a marked effect in adding to the resources of that portion of the province, where the agricultural population is less dependent than formerly on agriculture alone.

Scarcely any portion of the province escaped uninjured from the calamity of the past year. The area over which direct measures of famine relief were required exceeded 66,000 square miles with a population of nearly 30 millions; in this area famine was declared in the whole or part of 19 districts, comprising the Muttra, Agra and Etawah districts in the Agra division, the whole of Bundelkhand, including the three tahsils of the Allahabad district south of the Jumna, the districts of Mirzapur and Jaunpur in the Benares division, the two westernmost tahsils of the Basti district in the Gorakhpur division, and all Oudh except the Lucknow, Unao, Rae Bareli and Partabgarh districts. In all these districts the full measure of relief contemplated by the Famine Code was undertaken, including in all cases relief works with relief to dependants. Outside this famine area the Meerut division, excepting Dehra Dun, and the districts of Naini Tal, Gorakhpur and Partabgarh, required no direct measures of relief, but in the remainder of the province a moderate amount of gratuitous relief was given, combined in many districts with aided works and in a few cases with civil works and poorhouse relief. In the Moradabad district however gratuitous relief was given only in the three towns of Moradabad, Sambhal and Amroha, and to the colony of Haburahs, while in several districts, such as Pilibhit, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri, Ballia and Ghazipur, the amount of relief required was quite insignificant.

General history of the famine.

158. The necessity for the commencement of relief measures was delayed beyond expectation. The first testwork was opened in the Allahabad district on the 1st November and on the same date the first special poorhouse was opened at Bahraich; testworks were opened also during November in the Banda, Bahraich, Mirzapur and Gonda districts and a poorhouse was started at Hardoi, but at the end of the month there were less than 6,000 persons on relief. The necessity for full famine relief measures did not arise until December, famine being declared in Bahraich and Gonda on the 1st of that month. This postponement of the need for relief was due in great measure to the large advances which were made by the Government early in the autumn for the sowing and irrigation of the spring crops, and to the prompt and liberal suspensions and remissions of land revenue which were made as soon as the injury to the autumn crops could be estimated. These measures put heart into the people and encouraged them to continue the sowing of the spring crop until a much later period than usual and to dig large numbers of temporary wells instead of crowding on to relief works. During December famine was recognized in the Jalaun district and in parts of the Allahabad and Mirzapur districts, and at the end of the month there were 42,398 persons with 11,575 dependants on relief works in the five famine districts. At this period also it became necessary to grant gratuitous relief in districts other than those actually requiring full famine measures. At the end of December gratuitous relief was being given in nine such districts to about 25,000 persons. There were at the same time poorhouses in nine and testworks in 8 districts.

The winter rains were delayed, but on the 10th and 11th January there was general rain throughout the province, and there was again good rain in

many districts towards the end of the month. This rainfall saved from famine the whole of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun divisions and was of immense benefit to the spring crops everywhere. During January and February however there was a steady increase in the area requiring relief, and the numbers rose rapidly week by week until the 14th March, when there were 1,411,576 persons on relief, of whom over a million were on works and 369,000 on gratuitous relief.

The harvesting of the rabi withdrew a number of labourers and their families from the works, and at the same time there was an appreciable fall in prices, with the result that the numbers in receipt of relief had fallen to 1,095,240 by the 18th April. In the hot weather the numbers again rose, the maximum recorded being 1,187,148 on the 2nd May. An increase in some of the more severely affected districts was counterbalanced by a reduction which took place in several of the less seriously affected areas after the rabi harvest in the numbers receiving gratuitous relief. Early in May an important change was made, by which the large public works were broken up into groups of small works; some of these continued under public works department control, but the greater number were managed as civil works under the direction of district officers; dependants were in no case relieved on these works; the dependants on the former large public works were drafted where necessary to gratuitous relief. In the four districts of Jaunpur, Muttra, Hardoi and Bara Banki, as an experiment, a fixed wage above Famine Code rates was paid to the workers without relief to dependants either on the works or gratuitously at their homes. During the hot weather the situation in the hill districts of Garhwal and Almora and the Chakrata tahsil of Dehra Dun threatened to become serious in consequence of the shortage of stocks. The measures which were adopted to meet this situation consisted of advances, free of interest, to grain merchants to encourage them to import grain into the hills, and a system of grain credit orders in favour of residents of the inner hills which entitled the recipients to obtain grain as a loan to a specified amount at depôts established in the outer hills. The value of orders issued amounted to about Rs. 5,30,000 in Garhwal and Almora. They were less successful in Chakrata. The annual pilgrimage to the shrines of Badrinath and Kedarnath in the Garhwal district was prohibited and the bridge over the Ganges at Lachmanjhula was closed to intending pilgrims.

The months of July and August saw a considerable increase in the numbers receiving gratuitous relief, largely because of the addition of the dependants from the works. On the 1st August the number gratuitously relieved reached the total of 550,000. By this time almost all the works had been closed or had closed naturally of themselves by the return of the workers to their ordinary occupations; and on the 29th August the few remaining workers in the Kheri and Bahraich districts received a final dole of a month's wage and the last works were closed. Gratuitous relief also was closed in the majority of districts by the middle of August and in practically all cases by the end of that month, the remaining recipients being given in all cases a month's final dole. All relief therefore may be said to have ceased by the end of September.

The measures of direct relief.

159. The works under the control of the Public Works Department provided for the relief of 97,044,668 units, of whom 67,339,272 were workers and 29,705,396 dependants, at a cost of 118¾ lakhs of rupees. The greatest number relieved on the public works at any one time was 620,638 workers with 280,932 dependants on the 14th March, at which time 181 works were in progress.

The work done consisted of 1,430 miles of road raised, 3,148,464 cubic feet of metal quarried in 41 quarries, 64 miles of railway embankment raised, 17 miles of new canal excavated, 66 miles of canals remodelled, 52 irrigation embankments made, 22 miles of irrigation drains cut, 16 miles of field embankments built and 289 tanks excavated.

The gross cost per person relieved per day works out at 22·4 pies, the average daily wage of workers and dependants being 18·3 and 6·5 pies respectively. The rate of work per 1,000 cubic feet, including all charges, was Rs. 8·9, being about 2⅓ times the cost at normal rates.

Civil works were undertaken in 19 districts, and numbered 1,549. They were of most importance in the Mirzapur district, where they formed from the outset the backbone of relief in the uplands, and in the Karwi sub-division of the Banda district. The total cost of these works was 22½ lakhs, and the number of units relieved was 20,325,052. The cost per unit relieved was 1 anna 9·2 pies, and the rate per 1,000 cubic feet was Rs. 4-14-6. The total amount of earthwork done was about 433 million cubic feet.

The development of aided village works was a very important feature of the relief operations. The money for these works was advanced by the Government to landholders, who undertook the entire management of the works and agreed to repay at 6¼ per cent. interest a proportion of the loan which was fixed at ½ for the greater portion of the province and from ⅓ to ¼ in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur. Not less than 3,000 of these works were undertaken in 35 districts and they provided relief for over 15 million units. The total amount advanced by the Government was nearly 18½ lakhs of which 8¼ lakhs is repayable. The incidence of cost per unit relieved was 1 anna 11·4 pies or, if the recoverable portion be excluded, only 13 pies. The amount of earthwork done is estimated to be 473½ million cubic feet and the rate of work per 1,000 cubic feet is Rs. 3-12-0. These works were equally useful in providing additional employment in famine districts, especially in the areas not reached by relief works, and in preventing the necessity of relief works in areas less seriously distressed.

Gratuitous relief to persons at their homes assumed a greater importance in this famine than in previous famines for reasons already indicated. The total number of units thus relieved was 87,818,584 at a cost of 54⅓ lakhs; the incidence of cost per unit relieved was 11·9 pies. A large number of village chaukidars and a few patwaris were admitted to this form of relief.

The need for relief in poorhouses was remarkably small and more poorhouses were in fact constructed than were eventually required. Ninety-six special poorhouses were built, of which 90 were used, in 28 districts; but the number of inmates was in some cases very small. They provided in all for the relief of 797,000 units, the greatest number at any one time scarcely exceeding 6,000. The total cost slightly exceeded 2 lakhs, giving the high incidence of 4 annas 1 pie per unit relieved. If the cost of diet only be considered the cost per unit relieved is 1 anna 8·9 pies.

Only one special orphanage was constructed, at Dudhi in the Mirzapur district, and the poorhouses provided accommodation for the small number of orphans who came into the hands of the Government. The responsibility of the district officer for the care of orphans was strictly enforced, and the few remaining orphans who have not been adopted by their relatives or caste-fellows will be maintained in recognized orphanages by the Famine Orphans Fund.

Officers in charge of police-stations were provided with funds for the relief of casual wanderers; but the amount of wandering was remarkably small, and only 20,927 persons received relief in this way at a cost of Rs. 1,690.

Relief was given to several small communities of weavers in 11 districts, the cost to Government was Rs. 22,000.

Charitable relief was administered by local committees in all districts, organized in connection with a Central Charitable Relief Fund, with two provincial committees, one for Agra and one for Oudh. This relief fund was formed after a meeting held at Lucknow on the 25th January 1908 under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Chief Justice Sir John Stanley, K.C., was chairman of the fund. The money at the disposal of the fund amounted to 14½ lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 8,55,000 was received from the Indian People's Trust Fund and the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Calcutta, while over 5¾ lakhs was received in subscriptions by the various committees in the province. The money was spent on the four main objects outlined in paragraph 215 of the Famine Code, the greater portion being allotted for the purchase of plough-cattle on the outbreak of the rains and for subsistence until the ripening of the autumn crop. Apart from the operations of the fund, much help was rendered by non-officials. In particular the Maharaja of Balrampur undertook almost the whole cost of

relief operations on his large estates in Gonda and other districts. The Maharaja supported many thousands of persons gratuitously until the end of June and also undertook 70 unaided works and maintained 2 poorhouses. On these measures of direct relief he expended 3 lakhs and he also advanced more than 2½ lakhs to his tenants in the Gonda district alone. A large number of other gentlemen followed his example in constructing unaided works at their own cost. Several private poorhouses were opened and many persons gave gifts of money and clothing to the poor. In addition to this the leading men almost everywhere gave the greatest assistance to the Government in connection with gratuitous relief, in the selection of suitable recipients for government advances, in the management of aided works and in some cases of civil works, in the inspection of poorhouses and in other ways.

160. The first measure of indirect relief was the suspension and remission of land revenue, relief being given in accordance with the standing orders on the subject. The special scale for Bundelkhand was employed throughout that area, and immediate remissions instead of postponements were granted. Rupees 1,14,81,718 were suspended or remitted on account of the failure of the autumn harvest, being slightly more than 36 per cent. of the revenue demand for that harvest. Of this sum Rs. 48,15,194 were remitted either at once or later, and Rs. 66,66,524 were suspended. The same principles were followed in granting suspensions and remissions on account of the spring harvest. Rupees 29,47,090 were remitted and Rs. 23,81,730 were suspended, the total of suspensions and remissions being 16 per cent. of the revenue demand for the harvest. **The measures of indirect relief.**

The second measure of indirect relief was the distribution of agricultural advances. This distribution was conducted on a scale of unprecedented liberality, the total amount advanced in the course of the year reaching the total of almost 274½ lakhs.

The amounts distributed for each specific purpose were as follows :—

		Rs.
1.	For the spring harvest :—	
	(*a*) Seed	96,26,471
	(*b*) Cattle	3,71,296
	(*c*) Temporary wells	20,79,154
	(*d*) Well gear	6,54,610
	(*e*) Miscellaneous	24,401
2.	For the autumn harvest :—	
	(*a*) Seed	47,17,356
	(*b*) Cattle	29,93,278
	(*c*) Miscellaneous	80,727
3.	Fodder	1,46,739
4.	Sugarcane	1,30,826
5.	Advances to co-operative societies ...	3,69,715
6.	Advances for subsistence	6,41,655
7.	Improvements	
	(*a*) Masonry wells	49,06,973
	(*b*) Embankments and irrigation channels	3,98,831
	(*c*) Repairs and miscellaneous improvements	3,07,760
	Total ...	2,74,49,792

The measures taken for the protection of cattle included the opening of all government forests for the free cutting and removal of grass from the 20th November 1907 until towards the end of July 1908, the grant of privileged rates for grazing in the Kheri, Bahraich, Gonda and part of the Bundelkhand forest divisions, and the cutting and baling of hay in government forests for export to districts where fodder was scarce. In the eastern circle 22,360 tons of grass were cut, of which 15,580 tons were baled and 15,031 tons supplied to districts. A small quantity was also cut in the western circle. The Messrs. Abbott of Jhansi supplied a considerable quantity of hay and bhusa for the Bundelkhand districts, and a small quantity of hay (670 tons) was received from the forests of the Central Provinces.

Another measure of indirect relief was the opening of all government forests for the free collection of edible produce. This was permitted in the Bahraich forest division and the Tikri and Bhambar ranges of the Gonda

forest division as early as August and September 1907, was extended to all government forests on the 20th November and remained in force until the end of September 1908.

Cost of the famines.

161. The total of expenditure directly incurred in famine relief was 207¾ lakhs. By the expenditure of this money rather more than 219½ million persons received relief for one day at a rate of 1 anna 6·2 pies per unit relieved. In addition the indirect losses due to the season of scarcity may be estimated as follows:—

	Lakhs.
Expenditure due to famine but debited owing to account rules to ordinary service heads...	1½
Loss of excise receipts	15½
Grain compensation allowance ...	5½
Remission of revenue	77½
Remissions of advances (actual and estimated)	12½
Total ...	112½

The total cost of the famine therefore, direct and indirect, may be placed at 320¼ lakhs of rupees, that is £2,135,000.

Staff.

162. With the permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India the services of 41 military officers were placed at the disposal of this Government for famine duty.

Mr. J. S. Campbell, C.I.E., served as Famine Commissioner throughout the operations.

31—Horticulture.

(For details see the annual report on the horticultural gardens at Lucknow and the botanical gardens at Saharanpur and Mussooree for 1907-08.*)*

Horticultural gardens.

163. Steady progress was made during the year in the matter of improvements to the gardens at Lucknow, special attention being given to replanting land that had been cleared, and to completing the work taken in hand during the previous year. The flower garden was enlarged by more than 2 acres in order to meet the increasing demand for acclimatised flower seeds. The rose tree nursery was overhauled, and a new rose garden made. A large strip of land was laid out as an exotic garden and planted with over 300 rose trees and shrubs, and a plot of land was taken up for the cultivation of bulbous plants.

The total rainfall registered during the year was under 17 inches. This failure in the rains had a most prejudicial effect on plant life. The vegetable garden was successful in spite of adverse conditions, but the demand for fruit trees fell heavily in consequence of the drought.

The total revenue for the year was Rs. 21,212, a decrease of Rs. 2,915 from the revenue of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 31,499. There were 41 applications for trained gardeners of which less than a dozen could be complied with. There were three apprentices under training as gardeners, and an arboriculture class was held during the year at which nine district board supervisors attended.

Botanical gardens.

164. The rainfall at the Saharanpur and Mussooree gardens was the shortest recorded for 31 years. The Mussooree garden has been abandoned and gardens at Meerut and Dehra Dun are being taken over in its place.

The receipts of the Saharanpur gardens amounted to Rs. 30,948 as against Rs. 34,564 in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 28,568 on the Saharanpur garden and Rs. 1,782 on that at Mussooree. The demand for plants was greater than in the previous year, while that for seeds was less. The gardens continue to maintain their high reputation as a school for gardeners, and 100 applications, of which only 9 could be satisfied, were received from all over India, Rs. 25 a month being easily obtained by a man trained in the gardens.

32—Forests.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Forest Department for 1907-08.)

Area and demarcation.

165. The total area of reserved forests, which is about 4,000 square miles, remained practically unchanged. A little settlement work was done in Kheri, and repairs to existing boundaries were carried out as usual, 135 miles of external boundaries being cleared at a cost of Rs. 1,983.

Working plans.

166. The working plan of the Tehri Garhwal leased deodar forests, 78 square miles, was sanctioned during the year. The Mussooree and Landour working plans are still pending, but the areas are now properly demarcated. The new working plan for the Nawabganj range of the Gonda division was sanctioned and introduced, and working plans were completed for the forests of the Bahraich division, the closed forest of the Pilibhit division and for the trans-Sarda forests of the Kheri division. Preliminary reports with a view to the compilation of new working plans for all the forests of Kumaun and Bundelkhand were ready for submission at the close of the year.

Roads and buildings.

167. Owing to the exigencies of famine it was found necessary to curtail considerably the original programme of works. Rupees 66,704 were spent in the construction of nearly 140 miles and the repair of nearly 4,590 miles of roads and bridle-paths. Rupees 44,616 were spent in new buildings and Rs. 31,619 in building repairs, the principal objects of expenditure being rest-houses and guard houses, while miscellaneous works, largely embankments, tanks and wells, necessitated by famine, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 12,136.

Breaches of forest rules.

168. One thousand three hundred and seventy-six cases of the breach of forest rules were reported, mostly of illicit grazing and injury by fire. Punishments were on the whole adequate.

Fires.

169. The year was a very dry one, the forests were in consequence extraordinarily inflammable; and as many perennial streams had altogether dried up there was frequently no water available for the extinction of fires. The fact that the forests were thrown open to the free collection of grass and edible products was another source of danger and incendiarism appears to have been unusually common. The damage done by fires was consequently enormous, and the area successfully protected was only 89 or 90 per cent. of the area under protection. Of the more important fires three in the Siwalik division, attributed to incendiarism, spread over 71,510 acres, and in Pilibhit 16,000 acres were overrun by fires which spread from the burning of the fire lines. In Kheri a fire on 13th April 1908, due to carelessness, destroyed 25,500 acres of forest and one in June 1908, 10,885 acres. In addition to the damage done by fires, the forests suffered very severely from drought. Not only were new sowings and plantations very frequently unsuccessful from this cause but very serious damage was done to established forests, particularly in the Pilibhit and Kheri divisions. In Pilibhit it has been estimated that in some parts of the forests two-thirds of the trees are already dead, while in the *cis*-Sarda forests the question of their preservation from total destruction has necessitated the consideration of the possibility of bringing a canal from the Sarda to irrigate them.

Grazing.

170. Twenty-six per cent. of the total forest area in the eastern and 33 per cent. in the western circle was thrown open to all animals for grazing purposes, and 21 per cent. in the eastern and 9 per cent. in the western to all but browsers. The permission to graze in reserves was taken advantage of in the Sewalik, Kheri and Bahraich divisions. The total number of cattle impounded fell off, but this was due, not to a decrease in illicit grazing, but to the scarcity of fodder in the pounds.

Outturn.

171. There was a fall of over a million cubic feet in the outturn of timber and fuel as compared with the figures of the preceding year. The decrease was, in the circumstances, natural because right-holders, many of whom were on famine relief, required and took less timber than usual, while in consequence of high prices, the general demand for timber fell off enormously and contractors, crippled by high prices and high wages were unable to fell. There was an increase under minor products, as a result of famine concessions and an improvement in the output of resin and turpentine. This industry continued to give good results, but it was finally decided to continue departmental working for the present and not to turn it over to private enterprise.

The working of the Chunakhan limestone quarry gave improved results, but the industry is capable of great development and it is hoped that it will be possible to secure a much more extended market than is at present supplied.

Financial.

172. The financial results of the year showed diminished receipts and a greatly reduced expenditure. Apart from an increase in the receipts from the sale of minor produce, and a slight increase in the eastern circle from the sale of firewood, all other heads showed a decrease. The combined expenditure of the two circles fell below the figures of the previous year by over 2½ lakhs, but this result was entirely due to the fact that the Raja of Tehri was paid one year's profits of the leased deodar forests, whereas in the previous year he had been paid the profits of two years. There was an increase of over Rs. 49,000 in the cost of establishment which was due to recent revisions and to the grant of compensation for dearness of grain. The cost of fire protection was also higher than in the previous year. There was on the other hand a decrease of Rs. 34,855 in the cost of communications and buildings in the western circle. This decrease was due to the restriction of expenditure rendered necessary by the famine. Owing to the great drop in expenditure the surplus increased in the western circle from Rs. 3,67,275 to Rs. 6,25,245. In the eastern circle the surplus fell by Rs. 72,556. The result of all transactions was in the western circle Rs. 3,33,740 better, and in the eastern circle Rs. 13,827 worse, than in the previous year.

District forests.

173. There was practically no change in the area of district forests. The outturn showed a decrease on the figures of the preceding year. The rise in receipts was due to the booking in this year's accounts of Almora of an item due to the former year. Charges under roads, buildings and improvements rose and the management of the forests resulted for the first time in a deficit. This result, however, is in accordance with the declared policy of the Government which is to spend on these forests any profits which accrue from their management, and there is still a large credit on the balance of the accounts since the new scheme of management was introduced, which will be available for future improvements.

General.

174. Owing to the abnormal circumstances of the year there is little to record in the way of ordinary forest development, but the department rendered great service in connection with famine operations, by throwing open the forests to grazing and the collection of edible products, and by the export of hay to districts where there was a scarcity of fodder. The hay operations, which were conducted on a very large scale in the eastern circle, were interesting also in showing the large resources of the forests for the provision of fodder. It is estimated that the forests of the eastern circle alone could yield over two million maunds of hay per annum, and that half that quantity could be extracted within ten miles of the railway at a cost of five or six annas a maund. The surplus, of which no use is at present made, could be utilised on a large scale only if taken over for example by the army department, but a further question which has been raised is whether it would not be possible to substitute a system of grass cutting by villagers in place of the grazing which is so destructive to forest improvement. The question is one of importance in connection with the inquiries recently instituted into the climatic effects of denudation, but there are practical difficulties in the way of the proposal which will need careful consideration.

33—Mines and Quarries.

(RETURN OF MINES, MINERALS AND GEMS.)

(For details see the annual report on the Mirzapur Stone Mahal for 1907-08 *and the tables under XXVII—Mineral production appended to the financial statistics of British India.)*

Mines.

175. No regular mines were worked in these provinces during the year; native workings produced iron worth Rs. 722 in Garhwal, and gold valued at Rs. 160 is said to have been washed in Bijnor, Naini Tal and Garhwal.

176. About 103,500 tons of sandstone, valued at Rs. 1,86,870, were quarried at Chunar in Mirzapur and slate was quarried, chiefly in Almora and Garhwal, to the extent of about 6,500 tons. Quarries.

34—Manufactures.

(For details see the tables under XX to XXV, XXVIII, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)

177. Continued interest has been displayed by all sections of the public in the industrial development of the provinces. The schemes for technical education and industrial progress, formulated by the conference held at Naini Tal in the autumn of 1907, were considered and endorsed by an unofficial industrial conference at Lucknow in the beginning of March. Owing to the drought and the famine which temporarily crippled the resources of the people, not many new ventures could actually be started during the year, but much preliminary work has been done, and it is hoped that with returning prosperity there will be steady progress on sound economic lines. In the larger manufactures, the jute mill at Cawnpore which had been closed in the previous year resumed operations. A new cotton spinning mill has started work at Agra, another is being erected at Moradabad, the mill at Mirzapur is in course of extension and new mills are projected at Lucknow and other centres. Consequent on the short outturn of cotton during the year the gins and presses did not work at high pressure as in the previous year, but this is only a temporary check. The two new sugar factories in the vicinity of Cawnpore began regular operations and Indian capitalists in Allahabad propose to erect a large refinery in that town. A company has been formed to work the old Stewart Tannery at Agra, and smaller chrome tanneries are likely to be established in other towns. The lac industry at Mirzapur was unusually prosperous, but the carpet industry was beginning to suffer from the effects of over-production in previous years. Industrial development.

It had been the intention of the Government that in 1907-08, demonstrations should be given on a commercial scale as widely as possible of the improved process of sugar manufacture devised by Saiyid Muhammad Hadi, Khan Bahadur. Owing to the unfavourable agricultural season the supplies of cane were inadequate and not more than four factories could be worked in the provinces, but the results were distinctly satisfactory. Much public interest was evinced in the demonstrations, and it is hoped that a large number of factories will be organised in the next season. The Hewett Weaving School at Bara Banki has continued to receive the support of local landholders and is doing much good work. Three new schools at different weaving centres were established towards the close of the year under Government auspices to popularise the use of improved looms and simple warping processes. The results already achieved are full of promise. Several small weaving and knitting factories have been started in different towns of the provinces, and are reported to be doing well. A new departure has been the establishment of some factories for the dyeing of the yarn used by hand-weavers. This development may provide a solution of the very difficult problem of dyeing in the indigenous textile industries. The manufacture of metal utensils in the provinces has naturally suffered, during a year of famine, from a contraction of the demand, but even here indications are apparent of the adoption in the near future of modern appliances such as dies and presses. Men of education and substance have begun to devote attention to other indigenous industries, such as soap and perfumes, cloth printing and oil-crushing, and much progress is anticipated from the adoption of enlightened methods of manufacture and market exploitation. Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., who was on special duty, continued his inquiry into the industries of the provinces. His report is now ready and will shortly be published. Arrangements were concluded with the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for an experiment on a commercial scale during the year 1908-09 regarding the possibilities of a cotton seed-crushing industry. Special inquiries are in progress about the utilisation of other raw materials locally available. Representations have been made in the proper quarter soliciting the co-operation of the railway administrations in developing and encouraging the local industries.

Steps are also being taken by the Government to push forward the various educational measures recommended by the Naini Tal Conference.

35—Trade.

(For details see the annual reports on inland and foreign trade for 1907-08 *and the accounts of the trade carried by rail and river in India.)*

Additions to the railway system.

178. On the East Indian Railway, the Khurja-Hapur branch, having a length of 39½ miles, was opened during the year, and the direct approach to Agra city (Balinganj) from Jumna Bridge, a distance of 1¾ miles, was constructed. On the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway the Lalkua-Kashipur section, covering a distance of 36½ miles, and the Moradabad-Ramnagar section, 47½ miles in length, were opened to traffic. A new company opened a line between Shahdara (Delhi) and Saharanpur a distance of 54¾ miles.

External rail-borne traffic.

179. The total volume of external rail-borne traffic rose by nearly 185 lakhs of maunds, or 21 per cent. and the value by 988 lakhs of rupees or 19 per cent. The export trade fell off, so that the whole increase occurred under imports.

Imports.

180. The import trade rose by 220 lakhs of maunds in weight and 982 lakhs of rupees in value, the rise being due chiefly to the import of food grains to meet local deficiencies. As compared with the preceding year, imports, which were chiefly of grain from Calcutta, rose by 35 lakhs of maunds, from Bengal by 47 lakhs of maunds, and from the Punjab by 110 lakhs of maunds. Sugar imports from Calcutta also increased, but the imports of cotton goods dropped by over 9 lakhs of maunds. The quantity of coal and coke imported rose from 1,87,20,298 maunds to 1,91,74,155 maunds. Importations of European piece-goods fell by 1,08,694 maunds, and of Indian piece-goods by 21,000 maunds. Imports of fodder rose by 1½ lakhs of maunds, while those of grains and pulses rose from nearly 100 lakhs to nearly 290 lakhs of maunds. Gunny-bags, lac, brass, copper and kerosine oil were imported in smaller quantities, while imports of sugar and salt rose. These variations are all directly accounted for by the existence of famine and high prices in the provinces.

Exports.

181. The export trade declined by 35 lakhs of maunds in weight, but the value rose by 6 lakhs of rupees, in consequence of the higher value of food grains. Exports to Calcutta from these provinces diminished by 8 lakhs of maunds, the fall occurring chiefly under raw cotton, grains and hides. Bengal imported 9½ lakhs of maunds less grain, and the Punjab 8⅔ lakhs of maunds less of coal and coke and raw cotton. Exports to the ports of Bombay and Karachi rose by 7 and 3 lakhs of maunds, respectively, chiefly in consequence of larger despatches of oil-seeds. Raw cotton was however exported to Bombay in smaller quantities than in the preceding year. The quantity of cotton exported fell by nearly 9 lakhs of maunds, and only 84,00,000 maunds of grains were exported as against 1,15,00,000 maunds in the preceding year. The hide export trade diminished, while that of oil-seeds rose. Exports of ghi rose from 2,19,838 to 2,81,968 maunds. The decrease under sugar exports was 2,34,263 maunds, while owing to the scarcity of fodder more than three times as many animals were exported as in the previous year. Here again the figures in almost all cases were obviously and directly influenced by the famine.

Trade of Cawnpore.

182. The trade of Cawnpore city forms 12 per cent. of the total external rail-borne trade of the province; its imports were 87½ lakhs of maunds and its exports 43 lakhs of maunds;

Internal rail-borne traffic.

183. The internal rail-borne traffic rose from 194 to 224 lakhs of maunds, grain being the principal article of commerce.

River-borne traffic.

184. The river-borne imports for the year were 5,27,334 maunds, as against 5,94,259 for the preceding year, while exports were 15,67,412 maunds, as against 17,42,597.

FOREIGN TRADE.

185. The volume of imports from Tibet declined by 2,989 maunds, but the value rose by Rs. 73,434. Imports of borax declined by 3,182 maunds, salt by 530 maunds, and wool by 919 maunds. Miscellaneous articles such as hides, skins, yaks' tails, musk, horses, sheep and goats were also imported in smaller quantities. Exports fell by 22,214 maunds and over a lakh of rupees in value. There was a fall in grain, sugar, metals, tobacco and cotton goods exported, but a most satisfactory rise, from 74 to 261maunds, occurred in the export of Indian tea. **Tibet.**

186. Imports from Nepal diminished in quantity by 2¼ lakhs of maunds, but rose in value by 6¼ lakhs of rupees owing to increased receipts of silver coin, and the higher value of food grains. Of imports there were reduced receipts of grains and oil-seeds, dyeing materials, hides and timber, while ghi, spices, drugs, firewood and silver coin were imported in increased quantities. Exports rose by 28,602 maunds in weight and Rs. 52,116 in value, the former being a record figure. The export trade in grain rose from 17,946 to 48,642 maunds, exports of salt rose by 19,269 maunds, and there was an improvement in the outgoings of metals, provisions and other miscellaneous commodities. Exports of sugar fell by 10,866 maunds, spices by 7,418 maunds, cotton goods by 1,744 maunds and tobacco by 653 maunds. The famine prevented the proposed deputation of an officer to study the trade with Nepal, and the experiment will be made in the current year. **Nepal.**

36—Buildings and Roads.

(For details see the annual administration report, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch. for 1907-08.*)*

187. The territorial limits of the divisional charges were reconstituted in January 1908, the five additional charges made bringing the total up to fifteen. **Administration.**

188. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 2,84,703. **Revenue and expenditure.**

The total expenditure, excluding contribution works, was Rs. 1,41,84,625, contribution works costing Rs. 2,82,224. Of this expenditure Imperial works cost Rs. 9,67,078, provincial Rs. 51,21,950, famine relief Rs. 56,08,536 and incorporated local funds Rs. 24,87,061.

189. Building operations were heavy during the year, amongst the most important under the head of Imperial works being the construction of buildings for the Opium Department at Ghazipur, Allahabad and Chandausi and the currency office at Cawnpore and the X-ray institute buildings at Dehra Dun. Two estates in Mussooree and Dehra Dun were purchased for the Survey and Forest Departments at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 80,000 respectively. **Buildings.**

Of provincial and local works under the head of Administration the most important were the construction of the commissioner's court at Meerut and alterations to the deputy commissioner's office at Partabgarh.

Under the head of Education Rs. 1,16,390 were spent in extensions and improvements at the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee, and considerable progress was made with the new Agricultural College at Cawnpore.

The district judge's court at Lucknow was altered and added to at the estimated cost of Rs. 84,543. First class police-stations were constructed at Hathras and Amroha, and quarters for the superintendent of police at Meerut and a police office at Allahabad were also built.

The new hostel for female medical students at Agra was practically completed, and residential quarters for civil surgeons were purchased or built at Agra, Etawah, Kheri and Jhansi. Houses were bought at Bareilly and Naini Tal to accommodate the Lady Minto's Nursing Association. The whole site of the new Medical College at Lucknow was levelled during the year, and considerable progress was made with the new civil hospital at Allahabad.

Amongst buildings constructed from Incorporated Local Funds the most important was the alteration and enlargement of the sadr dispensary at Bareilly at an outlay of Rs. 25,129 during the year out of an estimate of Rs. 77,289.

Communications.

190. The large bridges over the Song river in Dehra and the Kali Nadi in Bulandshahr were completed. The new road from Dilaram Bazar to the new government circuit-house at Dehra Dun, with a bridge over the Bindal river, was practically completed and a bridge over the Chhoya Nala in Meerut was well advanced. The raising, bridging and metalling of the Brindaban Nohjhil road in the Muttra district was pushed on both as an ordinary work and by famine labour and the good road resulting from these improvements should supply a long-felt want. The new road from Kaisarbagh to Charbagh railway station was completed during the year. In Garhwal considerable progress was made with the construction of pilgrim routes. An important railway feeder road from the Allahabad-Sultanpur and Fyzabad road to Phaphamau was also completed and other roads in the Unao, Kheri, Partabgarh and Shahjahanpur districts, were raised and metalled. In Mirzapur a bridge was constructed over the Khajuri Nadi at Amghat on the Mirzapur-Chunar road, while in Bundelkhand 1st class roads were made and metalled from Rath to Kulpahar, Kalpi to Babina, Banda to Nagode and Narain-Kartal to Panna. The raising and bridging of the road from Naraini to Kalingar up to the district boundary was completed under an estimate of Rs. 47,695.

The total mileage of roads maintained during the year was as under, metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department, 6,164; metalled roads maintained by local authorities, 7; unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department 1,722 and by local authorities 24,750. Ninety-five miles of new metalled roads were constructed.

Famine relief works.

191. Famine relief works were carried on in 21 districts of the United Provinces at a cost of Rs. 56,08,536. A statement of the nature of these works will be found in the note on famine relief operations under the section, Weather and Crops.

Navigation.

192. Navigation works on the Ganges were carried out in the Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Ballia districts. Operations in the Allahabad district were confined to the 24 miles between Sirsaghat and the confluence of Jumna and Ganges at Allahabad. The channel was demarcated where necessary for the guidance of boats and the shallows were deepened by erecting spurs. In the districts of the Benares division the total length of channel is about 250 miles from Nahwaie in Mirzapur to the confluence with Gogra in the Ballia district. The river was surveyed and buoyed and spurs were constructed where necessary. There was a heavy boat traffic between Mirzapur and Benares and steamers plied as high as Buxar opposite to Korantidih in Ballia. The river was low, but no accidents or serious complaints were reported.

Arboricultural operations.

193. One thousand six hundred and twenty miles of avenues were maintained during the year. Thirty-eight miles were planted and 18,291 trees. Receipts were Rs. 20,787 and expenses Rs. 35,489. The conditions of the year were very unfavourable to these operations.

Roorkee workshops.

194. The aggregate value of work done during the year for Government departments and private customers was Rs. 3,00,933. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 61,475, the cost of establishment, original works and repairs was Rs. 56,432, and the net revenue Rs. 5,043.

Rupees 1,88,045 were expended on works of public utility by private individuals, mainly in the direction of wells, dharmsalas, schools, boarding-houses and dispensaries.

37—Canals.

(For details see the annual administration report, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, for 1907-08.*)*

Outlay and construction.

195. The total capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 34,87,548, of which Rs. 24,82,613 were spent on protective, Rs. 8,32,102 on productive and Rs. 1,72,833 on minor works. Of protective works the Ken Canal was practically completed, except for new minor distributaries and extensions. It was opened for irrigation and 66,469 acres were watered during the year. Work on the Dhassan Canal advanced well, in spite of an occasional difficulty

in obtaining labour. Work on the dam of the supplementary reservoir at Pahari was started as a local famine relief work. Satisfactory progress was made with the Dhukwan Weir, and the weir is now nearly complete and should in the current cold weather provide 2,400 m. cubic feet extra storage supply for the Betwa Canal. The remodelling of the channels of the Hamirpur branch and the Jalaun distributary of the Betwa Canal were undertaken as famine relief works, as was the construction of the Belan Canal in the Allahabad district.

The only important undertaking of a productive nature was the extension of the Fatehpur-Sikri distributary which is now almost complete.

Among minor works good progress was made with the construction of tank works in Bundelkhand, in the making of some of which famine labour was utilised. In the Hardoi district a start was made with the long-projected drainage scheme, and here also famine labour was largely employed.

The total length of channels in operation at the close of the year was 14,359 miles, an increase of 432 over the figures of the previous year.

196. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,16,40,287, a fall of just over 9½ lakhs from the figures of 1906-07. The working expenses, Rs. 36,67,222, also show a fall, the total profits after the deduction of interest charges being 48½ lakhs, and the accumulated net profit Rs. 5,31,01,127. **Financial results.**

197. The conditions of the contract with the Imperial Government remain the same as before, the Local Government paying interest to the Supreme Government, the sum total of which now amounts to nearly Rs. 10,50,00,000. The surplus share of the Local Government during the year was Rs. 28,24,303 as against Rs. 37,61,680 in 1906-07. **Provincial contract.**

198. The total assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,82,176, an advance of nearly 29 lakhs on the average figures for the last nine years. **Assessments.**

38—Irrigation.

199. The monsoon of 1907 being an almost entire failure, the demand for water was intense and unfortunately the supply was very short at the time when it was most needed. Many of the smaller perennial streams dried up entirely and were useless as tributaries to the great streams and feeders to the canals. The volume of water in the great rivers was more than correspondingly less owing to the exceptionally small rainfall even in the hills. The supply of water was therefore quite inadequate to satisfy the demand for both the kharif and rabi harvests, and much of the good that was done by irrigation was undone by the prevalence of hot winds almost throughout the year. **Demand for water.**

200. The area irrigated was 3,472,017 acres, or 51,422 acres less than in the year 1905-06, also a time of great need. Moreover, total remissions of water-rate were granted on an area of 39,431 acres, and partial remission on 62,634 acres, a result of the damage done by the hot winds and the comparative failure of irrigation. **Area irrigated.**

201. The principal crops irrigated were as follows:—Sugarcane, 293,943 acres; wheat, 778,764 acres; cotton, 487,079 acres; rice, 190,721 acres, maize, 217,113 acres; barley, 162,812 acres; peas, 167,873 acres; barley and peas, 145,479 acres. All these figures are higher than those of 1904-05, the closing year of the last triennial period, the area under sugarcane being greater by about 3,000 acres, while that under cotton was increased by over 180,000 acres. **Crops irrigated.**

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a).—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

39—Gross Revenue.

(For details see the accounts of 1906-07.)

Imperial revenue.

202. The imperial share of the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 4,64,73,713. The corresponding figure in the preceding year was Rs. 5,54,96,702.

40—Land Revenue.

Land revenue.

203. The land revenue realized in the financial year was Rs. 5,30,84,586 of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,91,76,604.

41—Canal Revenue.

Canal revenue.

204. The receipts from the Betwa canal amounted to Rs. 2,11,431 and under the terms of the present contract constituted the total imperial share of the canal revenue. In 1906-07 the receipts were Rs. 2,63,612.

42—Excise.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of excise for 1907-08 *and tables under V—Excise, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)*

Receipts.

205. The total real receipts fell from Rs. 91·29 lakhs to Rs. 89·93 lakhs; the strengthening of the preventive staff increased charges and the net revenue fell from Rs. 89·84 lakhs to Rs. 87·96 lakhs. The income from duties on country liquor and hemp drugs decreased by Rs. 71,558 and Rs. 69,369. Collections were remarkably full and 90 lakhs out of Rs. 92·24 lakhs were realised. On the whole, on a comparison with the last year of scarcity, the figures suggest that the rise in wages has more than counterbalanced the rise in prices, and that the labouring classes, at all events in the towns, have more money to spend on luxuries.

Foreign liquor.

206. Receipts from the duty on foreign liquor fell slightly, but the exports of plain spirit to the Punjab rose considerably. The duty on beer was raised and, though consumption fell, the receipts rose.

Country spirit.

207. There was a favourable agricultural outlook at the time of the auction sales and, though the still-head duty was raised in a large area, license fees increased. The fees for outstills were high, but as the outstill area was reduced, comparison with former figures is not possible. The failure of the rains of 1907 caused a decline in receipts from still-head duty, owing to a very heavy fall in the consumption of liquor, particularly in the distressed districts of Oudh. Over the whole province consumption was reduced by 157,727 gallons L.P. But the rate of duty was raised in 12 towns and in all divisions except two; the income therefore from the duty fell by only Rs. 78,000. Raw material for distilling was scarce and dear. Generally speaking the reduction in receipts was very small considering the nature of the seasons.

Hemp drugs.

208. The drugs license fees brought in a lower revenue. The consumption of the expensive drug, charas, fell with the hard times, and this was accompanied by a larger use of the cheaper bhang.

Opium.

209. Receipts from opium remained stationary. The official vend was abolished in five districts and proposals for stopping it in 11 others were under consideration at the end of the year.

Outstill area.

210. The outstill area was further curtailed by the conversion to the distillery system of a part of the Dehra Dun district, the trans-Rapti portion of Basti and the whole of Banda. A reduced rate of duty was taken in these areas and the change resulted in a loss of a lakh of revenue. It is probable however that this loss is merely temporary.

Negotiations with His Highness the Nawab of Rampur have ended in arrangements for the introduction of the distillery system into his territories. This will render possible the abolition of outstills in Bareilly, Moradabad, Bijnor, the Tarai and part of Pilibhit. Arrangements have also been made with native states owning island villages in Bundelkhand, by which the shops in those villages are to be closed on the payment of adequate compensation. This measure is of great value as a first step towards co-operation with those states.

Tari and sendhi.

211. There was a slight increase in the receipts from tari and sendhi, possibly due to scarcity driving the people to cheaper liquor. The number of shops has been further reduced, but the introduction of the tree tax system has been postponed.

Cocaine.

212. Novocaine and alypin have been brought under the Excise Act. The sources of supply of cocaine have now been restricted to imports from Europe through the Bombay custom-house and purchases from licensed vendors in the provinces.

Prosecutions.

213. Prosecutions rose from 860 to 1,015; of the increase 79 were cases of illicit distillation. The most important cases were in connection with the sale of country spirit as foreign in Cawnpore and Meerut, illicit trade in cocaine in Bijnor, and smuggling of opium from Rampur and Gorakhpur to Calcutta. Complaint is made in the report of the inadequate punishments awarded by courts in cases of opium and cocaine smuggling.

Rewards increased by Rs. 1,263 in excise cases and Rs. 2,245 in opium cases. The preventive staff worked well.

General.

214. The carrying out of the various measures directed by the Government of India upon the recommendations of the Excise Commission was in progress during the year. The introduction of the contract system, the most important of these, does not come into operation till 1909, but changes in connection with the manufacture and sale of foreign spirit have been made, and rules further regulating the allocation, number and licensing of country liquor shops have been sanctioned by the Government together with certain necessary changes in the conditions of vend.

In consequence of the large number of administrative and other changes it will be necessary to rewrite the excise manual. Several reforms must await the strengthening of the staff.

43—Stamps.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Stamp department for 1907-08 *and the tables under VII—Stamps, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)*

Receipts.

The gross receipts rose from Rs. 92,21,082 to Rs. 97,46,325, the highest total yet recorded.

Judicial stamps.

The sale of court-fee labels realised Rs. 67,83,389 as against Rs. 65,31,186. The increase of more than 10 lakhs of rupees over the annual average of the years 1902—1905 is due almost entirely to the continued increase of litigation, which has characterised recent years. During the year sales of stamps in the Province of Agra were in excess of those of the previous year in all but four districts. In Oudh there was a decrease except in Lucknow, where stamps to the value of Rs. 34,000 were expended in one suit alone.

Non-judicial stamps.

The income from the sale of non-judicial stamps rose from Rs. 21,20,842 to Rs. 23,91,706. It is difficult to find a satisfactory explanation for this increase. A general increase in the need for stamps is a natural accompaniment of prosperity, but the existence of famine has not checked this tendency and it will be necessary to watch carefully the returns of future years before being able to arrive at a definite conclusion as to its cause.

General.

The number of stamp-vendors fell by 12 to 3,150. Prosecutions during the year were normal. One case of embezzlement and two cases of the fraudulent re-use of court-fee adhesive labels were prosecuted, and a special officer was appointed to investigate malpractices in the sale and use of court-fee stamps in the district of Sitapur.

44—Assessed Taxes.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of Income-tax and the tables under VIII—Income-tax, appended to the provincial and commercial statistics of British India.)

Income-tax.

The income-tax is the only assessed tax in the province. The net receipts were Rs. 21,84,328, as against Rs. 21,10,687 for 1906-07. The increase is due to the rise in the profits of railways, the growing prosperity of the trading classes and to more careful inquiries and improved administration. The note-books prescribed for particulars as to the incomes of assessees were used with profit in most districts, and assessments were made with more care and attention than was formerly the case.

The average incidence was Rs. 39 per thousand of the population. The figures of collection under the tax show a progressive increase, and with the expansion of railways and other communications and the opening of new markets the proceeds of the tax should rise still further. The number of appeals and objections rose to 8,299, 66·71 of which were wholly unsuccessful. Coercive processes rose to 448 and writs of demand to 2,172.

It is remarkable that the percentage of successful appeals and objections has steadily been rising in recent years, though the increase is slight, and that the number of coercive processes and writs of demand is as high now as it was before the abolition of the tax on incomes below Rs. 1,000, when the number of assessees was two and a half times larger than the present number.

45—Any other taxes levied for imperial purposes.

Other taxes.

220. Customs yielded Rs. 1,51,000 to the Imperial Revenues.

46—Forests.

Forests.

221. The total revenue from forests was Rs. 24,09,000, of which the imperial share was three-fourths.

(b).—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

47 and 48—Provincial and local revenues.

(For details see the review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds for the year 1907-08.)

Changes of system.

222. During the year under report a new scheme was introduced for the distribution of expenditure on famine relief. By this scheme the Local Government receives by adjustment through the head of Land Revenue and pays back by a corresponding debit under "Reduction or avoidance of debt" a sum of 4½ lakhs in order to form a reserve which is available, under certain rules, for famine expenditure. In addition to this change a large reduction was made in the interest charged on capital outlay for irrigation works, and the accounts of the Irrigation Department were further affected by the classification as major works of the Dun and Bijnor canals. Certain minor adjustments were also made with regard to the Public Works Department.

Effects of the famine.

223. The year began with a balance of nearly 56 lakhs on the provincial side, the seasons were favourable and the budget anticipated an increase of 25½ lakhs over the revenues of 1906-07, while it allowed for an increase in expenditure of 22¼ lakhs. The famine altered all this, and whereas the budget figures would have left the province with a balance of 55¼ lakhs it was found at the close of the year that, in spite of an assignment from Imperial Revenues of 32,72 the closing balance was only 10,18, far short of the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. Local funds, on the other hand, were not much affected by the famine as they depend chiefly on rates, which are rarely suspended or remitted, and on contributions from general revenues.

Financial position.

224. The general results of the year are shown in the following table, which compares the figures of 1907-08 with those of 1906-07.

These figures include assignments from Imperial to Provincial and contributions from Provincial to Local funds :—

	Provincial.	Local.
Opening balance	+ 7,96	+ 2,55
Receipts	— 19,43	+ 6,15
Expenditure	+ 34,22	+ 5,68
Closing balance	— 45,69	+ 3,02

In 1906-07 the nett assignments including a sum of 28, 22, which was given to cover direct famine expenditure incurred in 1905-06 and 1906-07, were 78,74 ; in 1907-08 they rose to 91,06. The largest of the new assignment was 32,72, the amount transferred in the revised estimates to bring up the closing balance to the prescribed minimum, but in addition to this 5 lakhs were received for police reforms 4,50 as a recurring grant for famine expenditure, as mentioned above, and 83 to cover the remission of audit fees. On the other hand the Provincial Government had to make good to Imperial Revenues the expenditure, amounting to 4,11, of which provincial revenues had been relieved by the imperialisation of the charges of cantonment magistrates, the classification of the Bijnor and Dun canals as major works, and the redistribution of charges under assignments and compensation.

The contribution by provincial to local revenues was higher than in the preceding year by more than 5 lakhs, mainly owing to the introduction of a three years' contract with district boards, and the inclusion of amounts which in previous years had been saved from the six lakhs grant for primary education.

Receipts.

225. Excluding assignments the provincial revenue fell by 31¾ lakhs, while the local income increased by rather more than a lakh.

The larger differences are provincial ; Land Revenue — 25,71, Stamps + 2,62, Excise — 67, Forests — 24, Interest + 69, Courts of law — 26, Jails + 35, Education — 24, Miscellaneous + 1,15, Irrigation, major and minor works — 9,38.

Under local funds the chief differences are Education + 85, Police + 1,04.

The variations are due largely to famine and have for the most part been commented on and fully explained in the appropriate sections of this report. The increase under interest is due to the repayment of takavi advances sanctioned during the famine of 1905-06.

Expenditure.

226. Expenditure increased by 34,22 under provincial and 5,68 under local heads. The main variations are as under, the + and — signs having reference to a comparison with the figures of 1906-07 :—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	—	+	—
Land revenue	87	...	...	...
Forest	...	26	...	...
Interest	4,07	...	...	...
General Administration ...	66	...	...	26
Jails	1,59	...	...	...
Police	5,02	...	38	...
Education	...	2,94	3,57	...
Medical	3,28	...	...	...
Stationery and printing ...	2,27	...	...	...
Famine	12,46	...	...	...
Reduction of debt ...	4,50	...	...	...
Irrigation, major ...	...	33	...	...
Irrigation, minor ...	...	1,60	...	...
Civil works, departmental...	2,29	...	...	1,92
Civil works, Civil Officers	...	3,69	1,80	...

The figures under reduction or avoidance of debt represent the change in the distribution of famine expenditure already alluded to. Most of the other changes are directly due to famine and require no explanation.

The increase under police was due to the adoption of measures of reform, and that under medical to the preventive measures against plague for which the Government of India sanctioned an addition to the budget of three lakhs. The budget provided for an increased expenditure of 5¼ lakhs under civil

works, departmental, but the actual expenditure was much less as a consequence of the retrenchments necessitated by famine. The decrease under education and civil works, civil officers, is accounted for by the fact that the expenditure under these heads in 1906-07 was swollen by allotments out of the balance of the patwari fund, while the decrease under irrigation was due partly to the new classification of the Bijnor and Dun canals, the effect of which was to transfer expenditure to other heads, and partly to smaller expenditure on tank works in Bundelkhand.

In the local accounts the increase of 26 under General Administration is due to the transfer of expenditure to this head consequent on the amalgamation of the offices of deputy inspectors of schools with the offices of district boards, while the increase under police is explained by larger expenditure on pounds. The large increase under education was the result partly of ordinary additions in the budgets of district boards, partly of the decision that grants-in-aid should be paid wholly by them and not partly by the Government, and partly of the distribution of savings of previous years under the grant of six lakhs for primary education.

Provincial budget.

227. The actual provincial receipts and charges compare thus with the original budget estimates :—

	Budget.	Actuals.	Difference.
Opening balance	62,10	55,87	— 6,23
Receipts	4,66,31	4,63 24	— 3,07
Expenditure	4,70,97	5,08,93	+ 37,96
Closing balance	57,44	10,18	— 47,26

In the figures of receipts under actuals the special assignment of 32,72 is included, so that the actuals were really lower than the estimate by over 35¾ lakhs. The same remarks apply to the variations between the actuals and budget estimates as to the variations between the actuals of the two years, there being a loss on land revenue, excise, interest, courts of law, education and irrigation minor works, and a gain on stamps, jails, miscellaneous and irrigation major works. Provincial expenditure exceeded the budget by 37,96 of which 31,74 was for famine relief. Excluding the expenditure on famine relief and a reduction under irrigation, interest on debt, which is a matter of adjustment there was an excess of 11,14 in actuals as compared with the budget, the bulk of which was accounted for by the grant of compensation for dearness of provisions, the high price of grain required to feed an increased jail population and other charges due to scarcity.

Local funds budget.

228. The figures of actual receipt and expenditure of local funds as compared with the budget estimates are as under :—

	Budget.	Actuals.	Difference.
Opening balance	17,63	18,72	+ 1,22
Receipts	88,79	87,79	— 1,00
Expenditure	89,63	84,51	— 5,12
Closing balance	16,79	22,00	+ 5,34

The figure under actual receipts excludes deposits and advances.

The expenditure, apart from debt transactions, shows a decline of 5,12 as compared with the original estimate. The main decreases are under education 2,73, due largely to transfers from the Director of Public Instruction's reserves to the Public Works Department, medical 32, due to smaller expenditure on supplies and services in district board hospitals and dispensaries and savings under village sanitation, and under civil works 1,84, due for the most part to lapses from the original grants which more than counterbalanced the transfers from the educational head.

49—Municipal Funds.

(For details see the review of municipal administration for 1907-08.*)*

229. The opening balance of the municipal funds was Rs. 28,13,934, the receipts were Rs. 71,36,241, the disbursements Rs. 78,58,021, and the closing balance was Rs. 20,92,154.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50—Details of Census.

(See under Chapter I of the report for 1901 *to* 1902, *details of the last census.)*

51—Births and Deaths.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1907, *and tables under XIII, Births and Deaths appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

Births.

230. The number of births was 1,963,963 as compared with 1,918,425 in 1906, the birth-rate being 41·18 as against 40·22 for that year and 44·02 the quinquennial average. The proportion of male to female births was again about 108 to 100. Twenty-three districts out of 48 recorded birth-rates in excess of death-rates. The highest birth-rates were in Shahjahanpur and Hardoi and the lowest in Dehra Dun and Ballia. The birth-rate in municipalities fell from 39·30 in 1906 to 38·19. Sahaswan and Sandila had the highest rates and Mussooree the lowest. Sixteen municipalities out of 89 show birth-rates in excess of death-rates.

Deaths.

231. The provincial death-rate was 43·46 as against 39·07 in 1906 and 38·12 the mean for the previous five years. The total number of deaths was 2,072,536 as against 1,863,336 in the previous year. The district of Muzaffarnagar, which suffered severely from plague, had the highest death-rate for districts and Dehra Dun with 27 the lowest. Plague, fever, small-pox and measles were the most fatal diseases. The death-rate was higher in these provinces than in any other part of India except the Punjab. The excess of deaths over births per mille in municipal areas rose from 9·75 in 1906 to 17·27. The infantile death-rate was 253·2 per mille as against 250·9, in the previous year the only part of India having a higher rate being the Central Provinces. The death-rate for the urban area (towns having a population of 10,000 and upwards) was 55·14 in 1907 as against 49·15 in 1906, and that for rural tracts 42·57 as against 38·31.

Registration of vital statistics.

232. The total number of cases verified during 1907 rose by 2,720. Local authorities tested 298,762 births and 295,406 deaths, a fall from last year's figures. Testings by vaccinators fell in the case of births and in the case of deaths rose. Very little work in this direction was done by non-official members of District Boards.

Cholera.

233. Cholera accounted for 22,438 deaths as against 149,549 in 1906. The death-rate was ·47 as against a quinquennial average of 1·47. Deaths ran highest in October and lowest in May. The death-rate in Bareilly was 4·03, no other district having a rate of 3 and five showing practically blank returns.

Small-pox.

234. The number of deaths from small-pox rose by 9,443, and the death-rate to ·47 as against the quinquennial average of ·21. The mortality was highest in June and lowest in October. Partabgarh had the worst record, while Garhwal, Muttra, Jhansi and Jalaun were practically free from the disease.

Plague.

235. Plague was responsible for 328,862 deaths and was at its highest in April and lowest in August. The figures for 1905 were 383,802 and for 1906 69,660. The death-rate in Muzaffarnagar was 55·70. Almora, Jalaun, Banda, Jhansi, Naini Tal, Mainpuri and Garhwal were practically free. Great efforts were made to popularise inoculation as a protective measure with the result that 34,169 persons were inoculated as against 1,846 in 1906. Bareilly again heads the list with 5,076. Only eight persons died of plague after inoculation and of this number four were almost certainly in the incubation stage of the disease when the inoculation was performed.

Fevers.

236. The total number of deaths from fever rose from 1,317,491 in 1906 to 1,350,405. The death-rate was 28·31 as against a quinquennial average

of 26·12. Saharanpur had the worst record and Ballia the best. There was a large decrease in the sale of quinine packets, but this may be due to an increase in gratuitous distribution.

Injuries.

237. The death-rate from injuries fell from ·54 to ·50. There were nearly three times as many female as male suicides. Snakes and wild beasts accounted for 5,475 as against 5,759 deaths.

All other causes.

238. Deaths from all other causes show an increase of nearly 40,000, due mainly to measles, which claimed nearly 38,000 more victims than in 1906. The epidemic of beri beri, which accounted for 95 deaths in Basti jail and district, has been mentioned in paragraph 91 of this report.

52—Emigration and Immigration.

(For details see the annual reports on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 *for* 1907-08, *on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign colonies for* 1907 *and the tables under XXXV-4—Emigration, appended to the financial and commercial statistics of British India.)*

Inland emigration.

239. Recruitment of labourers under Chapter IV of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act took place in Ghazipur, Basti, Azamgarh and Allahabad. There were 122 emigrants from Ghazipur, 64 from Basti, 175 from Azamgarh and 60 from Allahabad. In all 421 persons, *i.e.* 205 males, 130 females and 86 dependants were sent out as against 200 in the previous year.

Under the provisions of Government Orders with relation to the Tea Districts Supply Association, 2,230 emigrants went from Ghazipur, while under Chapter V, Ghazipur supplied 460 persons and Azamgarh 27.

Foreign emigration.

240. The United Provinces provided 11,202 emigrants to the colonies, 85·12 per cent of the total number of emigrants from British India. Fyzabad, Basti and Gorakhpur provided the largest numbers, while Demerara, Trinidad, Fiji and Sumatra were the countries most largely supplied. Emigrants were found without difficulty owing to the prevailing scarcity. No serious irregularities were reported.

Immigration.

241. There are no statistics available.

53—Medical Relief.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of civil hospitals for 1907 *and the tables under XIV and XV—Medical relief appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

Dispensaries.

242. The year 1907 opened with 516 dispensaries and closed with 521. The number of patients treated at general dispensaries amounted to 3,582,205 against 3,630,044 in 1906. The attendance at female dispensaries rose to 357,398 as against 332,609 in 1906. Indoor attendance also increased and the numbers cured and relieved rose. The number of surgical operations showed an increase as did the number of cures, operations from 188,572 to 193,824, and cures from 166,670 to 171,694.

Diseases.

243. The year being a dry one, the number of cases of malarial fever treated in the hospitals and dispensaries fell from 681,026 in 1906 to 598,109 in the year under report. The number of cholera cases fell from 3,891 in 1906 to 987, and there was a satisfactory decline in the number of tubercular cases from 10,655 to 9,950. The figures for other diseases showed no remarkable variations.

Improvements.

244. Rupees 5,24,891 were expended during 1907 on medical buildings as against Rs. 4,45,730 in 1906. Rupees 18,000 were spent on Dufferin hospitals and Rs. 25,000 on improvements to sadr dispensaries. Quarters for lady doctors were under construction at Allahabad and Agra, and many necessary improvements were made at Allahabad Benares, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Bahraich and Budaun.

Financial.

245. The total income of hospitals and dispensaries in 1907 was Rs. 12,85,709 against Rs. 12,90,888 in 1906. Expenditure was Rs. 9,60,234 as against Rs. 9,76,689.

Local fund contributions and private subscriptions, both Indian and European, fell off, while municipal contributions rose.

The amount of invested capital on 31st December 1907 was Rs. 14,65,339, as against an opening balance of Rs. 9,58,507 on 1st January 1905.

246. The need for civil hospital assistants was again very severely felt. At the end of 1907 there were 395 out of a total sanctioned strength of 435. The call of plague and famine increased the strain. An increase in the Agra medical school will effect relief ultimately, but for plague and famine duty it was necessary to have recourse to outside help, 80 men being lent for famine duty by the Government of India and the Military Department. **Establishment.**

54—Sanitation.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1907, *and the tables under XIII—Sanitation appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

247. The consumption of water in the great municipalities varied from over 20 gallons a head in Cawnpore and Benares to 7½ gallons a head in Lucknow and 6 gallons in Meerut. The analysis of the water gave, on the whole, satisfactory results. In Benares 9,668 feet of drains and 3,919 feet of pipe sewers were constructed at a cost of Rs. 40,479, while Rs. 77,039 were spent on conservancy, mainly in the construction and improvement of latrines. In Lucknow Rs. 1,19,778 were spent on drainage works and 140 miles of drains are now flushed daily. Cawnpore has 50 miles of drains daily flushed and spent Rs. 4,483 in constructing new ones. In Allahabad Rs. 7,900 was spent on drains, and a comprehensive scheme for the drainage of the city was under consideration. The Meerut municipality spent Rs. 59,455 on sanitary improvements, and the Dehra Dun municipality expended Rs. 30,890 on the improvement of its water-supply. The expenditure of Rs. 49,395 in Naini Tal on sanitary improvements will, it is hoped, result in the improvement of the health of the station. It has been proved by experience that the most satisfactory method of disposing of night-soil is by using it for fertilising land. In the Allahabad, Agra and Bareilly municipalities this system has been followed with very satisfactory results and it is hoped that other municipalities will adopt the same system. **Municipalities.**

248. There were seven meetings of the Sanitary Board at which projects and estimates, amounting to Rs. 43,90,316, for the improvement in sanitary conditions of various towns were discussed and approved. This amount is 70 per cent. higher than the programme of the preceding year, and is the highest amount yet dealt with by the board. **Sanitary Board.**

249. Village sanitation received due attention during the year and the village inspection books are now fully utilized by inspecting officers. **Village sanitation.**

250. Of the principal fairs, the Magh Mela at Allahabad which lasted for six weeks was marked by an outbreak of cholera which resulted in 61 deaths. At the Dikhauti fair at Hardwar there were 6 deaths from plague and 3 from small-pox. The other great fairs—Dadri in Ballia, Garhmuktesar in Meerut and Batesar in Agra—passed off satisfactorily and without epidemic disease. All were attended by the Sanitary Commissioner or the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner or both. **Fairs.**

55—Vaccination.

(For details see the annual report on vaccination for 1907-08 *and the tables under XVI—Vaccination appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)*

251. In spite of occasional apprehensions that inoculation against plague might be done under the guise of vaccination there were 1,702,139 vaccinations, as against 1,675,060 in 1906-07. The mortality from small-pox was high, as experience shows to be generally the case in a year of excessive dryness. There were 931 vaccinators and 50 assistant superintendents. The average number of persons vaccinated by each operator varied from 845·21 in Jalaun to 4,204·18 in Almora, with an all over average of 1,842·57. **General.**

The total expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 1,62,530 or Rs. 3 annas 5 per 1,000 of population, the average cost of each successful operation being 1 anna 4 pies. Twenty-nine districts show an increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations.

Lymph.

252. There were, as before, two bovine lymph depôts one at Lucknow and the other at Patwa Dangar in the Naini Tal district, but it is now intended to close the Lucknow depôt. The total number of primary operations with pure calf lymph was 19,349 as against 18,798 in 1906, the percentage of success being 99·08. There were 100,912 operations with glycerinated lymph as against 77,592, the percentage of success being 91·49.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

56—General System of Instruction.

(See page 60 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

57—Education.

(For details see the annual report on Public Instruction for the year 1907-08 and the tables under X—Education appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

General progress.

253. In spite of the difficulties created by famine and scarcity the year may be described as one of quiet and steady progress. Although reforms depending on increased expenditure had to be, for the greater part, postponed, there has been an improvement in the system of education in more than one direction, and preparations have been made for introducing reforms when funds are available. Meanwhile the number of inspectors of schools has been increased from six to nine, and a special inspector appointed to supervise normal schools and the classes for the training of teachers, the number of these classes has been much increased, the district inspecting staff has been strengthened, schools for factory children have been opened at the important commercial centres of Cawnpore and Hathras, and a real endeavour has been made to satisfy in some degree the awakening desire for education.

Numbers of institutions and scholars.

254. The number of institutions rose by 558 to 16,200, the public and private establishments both showing an increase, the latter of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The number of scholars rose by nearly half a lakh to 654,527, the increase being at the rate of 13 per cent., to which private and public institutions contributed in about equal proportions. The percentage of boy scholars to the population of school-going age rose from 15·33 to 16·44, while that of girls rose from 1·16 to 1·38 per cent.

Expenditure.

255. The total expenditure on education fell by more than a lakh to Rs. 73,75,853, an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per head of the population. The direct expenditure from public funds increased by over $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, of which Rs. 1,10,000 were spent on the Roorkee Engineering and Cawnpore Agricultural Colleges. The increase however was more than counterbalanced by a fall of $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of indirect expenditure, owing to a large decrease on the university and on buildings. Scholarships rose in value from Rs. 1,31,154 to Rs. 1,70,125, but the increase is largely accounted for by the inclusion of the engineering scholarships not previously reckoned. The sum of Rs. 19,77,435 represents the provincial expenditure on education.

Collegiate education.

256. The financial position of the University shows an improvement, the balance having risen to Rs. 66,637, largely owing to a rise in examination fees. The University is however still poor. The most important changes made during the course of the year were the revision of the scheme of studies for the intermediate examination, the inclusion of the study of economics among the subjects for the M. A. degree, the acceptance of the newly-instituted school-leaving certificate as equivalent to the matriculation test and the revision of the rules for the recognition of schools. By these rules it is now incumbent on a school to obtain the consent of the University before adding to the number of optional subjects taught in it; the change is designed to promote efficiency by preventing schools from taking up subjects which they are not properly equipped to teach. The distinction between arts and science students in the intermediate stage has now been done away with and a greater latitude of subjects has been given to students.

The inspection of the affiliated colleges by the Board of Inspectors appointed under the Universities Act of 1904 has proved to be of great value.

There has been no change in the number or status of colleges, except that the Aligarh college has been affiliated up to the B.Sc. standard.

The number of students, exclusive of small European classes, rose from 2,202 to 2,722, equivalent to an increase of 23·6 per cent. The magnitude of this increase has caused anxiety, following, as it has, an increase of 50 per cent. in the preceding five years, and if it continues the available accommodation will be insufficient and an increase in the teaching staff will be necessary. Even now at the Aligarh college the position is almost critical, and the pressure everywhere is acute. The expenditure on colleges rose from Rs. 5,20,831 to Rs. 5,41,306. The average cost per student fell from Rs. 247 to Rs. 206 and is now in Government, aided and unaided colleges Rs. 325, Rs. 205 and Rs. 106 respectively. A student in a Government college contributes 26 per cent. of the cost of his education, but the actual cost to a scholar in a Government college is Rs. 85, in an aided college Rs. 72, and in an unaided college Rs. 30.

The chief demand is for increased teaching staff and more buildings. New buildings have been erected at Meerut, Cawnpore, Agra and Lucknow, but there is urgent need for extended accommodation at the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, the Canning College, Lucknow and the Bareilly College, and a biological laboratory is needed at the Muir Central College at Allahabad.

The hostel system has grown in popularity; discipline was well maintained during the year and the conduct of the students was good. The numbers have risen from 1,089 to 1,174, and every hostel is full.

The number of students in oriental colleges and classes fell from 827 to 708, of whom 400 belong to the Sanskrit college at Benares.

The University School of Law suffered a fall in attendance from 161 to 133. At the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, a scheme for an extension of the buildings was nearly completed and the number of students rose from 495 to 551, the main increase being on the technical side.

Secondary education.

257. The subject of secondary education received special attention in consequence of the appointment of a committee to advise the local Government as to the steps that should be taken for its improvement. Of the recommendations made by the committee the most important were that the control of high schools should be transferred from district boards to the Government, that model high schools should be opened at the headquarters of districts, that the pay and prospects of teachers should be improved and better qualifications in teachers insisted on, and that there should be an examination to be held at the end of the school course and intended to provide a searching test of the results of the instruction received by the scholars. An essential feature of the "school-leaving certificate" was that it should be the result, not merely of a written examination on any given day or days, but should also be based on the record of the candidate's conduct in the class-room during the whole period of his preparation, and should be awarded as the result of severe oral and practical tests. The technical and scientific side of school education was also specially considered by the industrial conference which was assembled by the Lieutenant-Governor later in the year and which, while endorsing the proposals for the school-leaving examination laid great stress on the better equipment of science laboratories and the introduction of manual training. The Government has decided to introduce the examination for school-leaving certificates and the courses, which include nine optional subjects, have been prescribed. The examination takes the place of the old "school final examination" which was amalgamated with the university matriculation from 1908, and has been recognized by the university as equivalent to the matriculation test. The other recommendations of the secondary education committee have also been accepted by the local Government, but the introduction of the complete scheme awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The number of vernacular middle schools rose by 10 to 350, an apparent reduction in the number of pupils is due to the separation of primary classes from several secondary schools. The number of pupils receiving secondary education actually increased from 16,303 to 17,639. The number of secondary schools for Indian boys is 518; that of high schools has fallen from 94 to 90, and that of English middle schools from 83 to 78. There are nearly 2,000 more pupils in the high schools and nearly 500 more in the middle schools than in the preceding year. The numbers in the high stage are 4,224 and in the middle

stage 14,562. The cost of vernacular secondary education rose from Rs. 3,42,227 to Rs. 3,60,806. The average cost per scholar rose to Rs. 8·7. Expenditure on anglo-vernacular education rose by Rs. 41,000 and amounted to 10½ lakhs, nearly 4½ lakhs being derived from fees. Scholarships rose in value from Rs. 60,325 to Rs. 77,542. The matriculation examination superseded the combined entrance and school final, and the candidates fell from 2,608 to 1,959, 45 per cent. of whom were successful. The competition for high school scholarships fell off in spite of an increase in the number of scholarships. The number of candidates for the vernacular final examination rose from 6,026 to 6,325, and passes rose from 62 to 66·9 per cent.

Primary education.

258. The number of primary schools rose from 9,545 to 9,717, and of scholars from 418,480 to 460,327, but the increase of scholars is largely accounted for by the separation of primary classes from secondary schools. The maintenance of progress in spite of the famine was facilitated by the frequent remission of fees and the occasional grant of gratuitous relief and grants-in-aid to keep schools together. Expenditure increased by over a lakh of rupees to Rs. 14,37,356, fees realized Rs. 1,01,505, and the average cost per head was Rs. 3-6-6, of which the scholar pays just under four annas. The total expenditure on primary education rose from Rs. 18,40,000 to Rs. 18,93,000. The expenditure on scholarships rose from Rs. 908 to Rs. 3,966. In these schools also there is a very serious demand for more and better teachers and for improved school accommodation.

Training schools for teachers.

259. For increasing the supply of properly-trained teachers for European schools arrangements have been made to pay stipends to selected students deputed to the new training class at Sanawar in the Punjab, and to give supplementary grants to enable schools to meet the higher cost of the salaries of trained men. Training classes for mistresses fell by one, owing to the closing of the class at the Wynberg Orphanage at Mussooree. Of the 10 candidates who appeared for examination all passed. The number of teachers undergoing training at the Allahabad Government training college fell from 60 to 38, a fall which is attributed to the poor prospects and pay of the teaching profession. The training college at Allahabad is to be improved and limited to the training of graduates, whilst a second training college is to be opened at Lucknow for undergraduates. The improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers is under the consideration of the Government. The number of students at the normal schools for masters has been reduced to manageable proportions, in consequence of the transfer to classes attached to middle schools of the training of teachers for primary schools, and discipline and results should improve in consequence. The Almora school has moved into its new buildings and the change at Lucknow from the Kaisarbagh to the abandoned lunatic asylum is reported to be an improvement. District training classes now number 102 and were well reported on during the year, experience and inspection having produced an improvement in results. The famine adversely affected the Government female normal school at Lucknow, but, though numbers and attendance suffered to some extent, management and teaching have improved. A training school for girls at Benares which was started by private enterprise and is managed on strictly pardah lines is in its infancy; the enthusiasm which marked its inception promises well for its future success.

Technical education.

260. The subject of technical education was discussed at the Industrial Conference, convened by the Lieutenant-Governor in September 1907, and certain of the recommendations are in course of being carried out. A site for the institute of chemical technology has been selected at Cawnpore, and land has been acquired at Roorkee and plans prepared for converting the Thomason College into the engineering branch of the technological institute. The industrial school at Lucknow is to be extended and better equipped, while similar schools are to be started at Gorakhpur and Cawnpore and a carpentry school at Bareilly. Three experimental weaving schools have been started and it is proposed to have a central weaving school at Benares. The number of pupils at the industrial school at Lucknow was 259 and the average attendance also improved. New workshops and machinery were added.

The medical school at Agra had 261 male students, a slight increase, while the number of female students remained about the same. The results of examinations were fairly satisfactory, and the staff is well reported on. The accommodation has been improved and further extensions are in progress. At the Cawnpore Agricultural College the staff was further strengthened and much progress was made with the new buildings. The railway night schools at Lucknow and Jhansi flourished, while the night schools for primary education are reported to have been well attended at Benares and Lucknow, but at Cawnpore the numbers dwindled because only adults were admitted. Business classes at the Reid Christian College, Lucknow, and several aided colleges were reported to be successful.

Female education.

261. The number of institutions for girls rose from 1,067 to 1,135, and the number of scholars from 40,111 to 47,613, but the proportion who read beyond the lower primary stage still remains very low. The great need of female education is to improve the supply and the quality of teachers and this the local Government is endeavouring to do.

Education of special classes.

262. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians fell during the year from 62 to 60. The course of instruction was under revision and certain changes will be made in the immediate future. The total expenditure on these schools fell to Rs. 9,20,618, a decrease of Rs. 84,916. The schools sadly need more money, more and better teachers and improved furniture and equipment for technical and other education. The training school for teachers opened at Sanawar will afford facilities for improving the supply of teachers who are at present ill qualified. The schools unfortunately are hardly able to afford the salaries of competent masters. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total school-going population was 17·9 or ·4 less than in the previous year. The comparative preponderance of Hindus however is only in the primary stage and in secondary education Muhammadans are better represented in proportion to their numbers, forming 22 per cent. of collegiate students and 21 per cent. of secondary scholars. The numbers at the Colvin taluqdars' school were far short of what they might and ought to be, but arrangements have been made to improve the popularity and efficiency of the school by teaching physics, chemistry and agriculture. The number of private institutions rose by 5½ per cent. and of scholars by 6½ per cent., the increase being largely in Sanskrit schools.

Physical and moral training.

263. Physical training has made considerable progress in recent years and the institution of inter-school tournaments has proved extremely popular. The interest in games is, however, checked in many places, particularly in the large towns, by the scarcity of good play-grounds. The State schools are the best provided in this respect. Discipline was well maintained and the conduct of scholars was on the whole good during the year.

58.—*Literature and the Press.*

(See tables under XII—The Press appended to the judicial and administrative statistics of British India.)

264. There was a falling off in the number of publications from 1,701 to 1,384. The decrease was general, but was most marked in matters religious. Of religious publications reprints of standard theological works were as usual numerous, while new books with the professed aim of purifying and unifying Hinduism were more numerous than remarkable. A historical survey of Indian Protestant movements was however well written and displayed considerable historic sense.

There was no Arabic literature worth mentioning, and what there was was strictly theological. Islamic publications in Urdu were fairly numerous, and reflected the Islamic revival and the principles associated with the name of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. Of historical works the only two deserving notice were the *Tárikh-i-Sindh*, Volume I of Maulvi Abdul Halim Sharar, a very careful and scholarly work, and a further instalment of Ibn Khaldun's valuable history of the early Muhammadan dynasties. Translations of Bernier's travels and Herbert Spencer's work on education were published during the year.

The only Hindi work with any pretensions to scholarship was Pandit Mahabir Prasad's *Hindi Bhará ki Utpatti.*

The fiction published was mainly remarkable for extreme lubricity, while there was no dramatic publication worthy of the name. The output of verse dropped 27 per cent. and was largely religious. The only work of any importance was a Hindi version of the *Mahabharata*, the first attempt to popularise this great Indian epic. Lyrical poetry was mainly remarkable for indecency.

Indian philosophy was occupied solely with the interpretation of ancient texts and established doctrines. Certain theosophical publications appeared, but they were for the most part of purely esoteric interest.

Of the periodicals published *Indian Thought* is a new English quarterly devoted to Sanskrit literature and contains translations which should be of much value to scholars. The *Pandit* of Benares maintained its high reputation, and a pleasantly written Sanskrit periodical appeared under the title of *Mitrá Góshthi Patrika.*

Books on education were numerous and on the whole, with certain glaring exceptions, temperately and judiciously written.

So-called 'Swadeshi' literature was common, and if it depended on venom for its vogue must have achieved considerable success.

There was a healthier tone about medical publications and less prejudice was displayed against the methods of western science.

The native Press.

265. At the end of 1907 there were in all one hundred and twenty-nine publications (seventy-five newspapers and fifty-five periodicals) received and reported on, as compared with one hundred and thirty-four of the previous year. Of these sixteen were published in English, sixty-eight in Urdu, thirty-five in Hindi, four in Hindi-Urdu, two in Anglo-Hindi, and one each in Anglo-Urdu, in Sanskrit and in Roman. During the year twenty-nine new papers were added to the list of reported publications, of which five were published in English, sixteen in Urdu, six in Hindi, one in Roman, and one in Hindi-Urdu. Of those in circulation prior to 1907 twenty-seven ceased to exist during the year, while seven of the papers that were started in the course of the year were very short-lived. Of the new papers the following attracted particular attention owing to their tone and the views they expressed:—*Modern Review, Hind, Rastgo, Swarajya* and *Abhyudaya.*

Of the editors of the various newspapers reported on about forty-seven per cent. were Hindus (this includes Arya Samajist editors who number about fourteen per cent.), about thirty-one per cent. were Muhammadans, two being Shias; six were Bengalis; and three Theosophists, while there were two papers jointly edited by a Hindu and a Muhammadan and one by a Christian and a Muhammadan.

The following newspapers and periodicals had the largest circulation:—
ENGLISH. *Central Hindu College Magazine* (Benares), *Theosophy in India* (Benares), *Modern Review* and *Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), *Advocate* (Lucknow), *Allahabad Law Journal* (Allahabad). HINDI. *Nigamagam Chandraka* (Benares), *Arya Mitra* (Agra), *Rajput* (Agra), *Saraswati* (Allahabad), *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), *Abhyudaya* (Allahabad), *Jam Gazette* (Deoband), *Sanatan Dharma Pataka* (Moradabad). URDU. *Arya Patra* (Bareilly), *Sattopkari* (Bareilly), *Hindustani* (Lucknow), *Pardah Nashin* (Agra).

Allahabad was the chief journalistic centre during 1907. It supplied eighteen of the papers published in the provinces; Lucknow came next with sixteen; then Agra with fourteen and Moradabad with eleven.

Most of the newspapers that took an interest in politics quoted extensively from the leading papers of other provinces and made their selections to suit their views. Several papers, especially the *Citizen*, Allahabad, occasionally sent items and articles of general information that they wished to publish to a Bengal paper and then published them as a reproduction from that paper instead of as original articles. The principal topics discussed during the year were these:—affairs in Morocco; the unrest in Egypt; the status of Indians abroad, particularly in British Colonies; the political situation in India

including the disturbances throughout the country; and the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh. The proposed reforms in the Councils excited considerable interest in the press and some uncertainty was expressed whether a system of decentralization would assist the aspirations of young India or retard them. As usual the press took up the subjects of the Indian National Congress, the United Provinces Provincial Conference, the separation of judicial and executive functions, Muhammadans and the Government, Muhammadans and Politics, and the relations between Hindus and Muhammadans and between Indians and Europeans. Loyalty deputations and manifestations were criticised and condemned. The Etawah incident and the visit of His Majesty the Amir to India afforded an engrossing topic for the press. Free primary education was strongly advocated and the subjects of technical and female education and of students and politics attracted a good deal of interest. It was natural that famine and agricultural depression and the distress caused to cattle should be the main topic of the press during the latter part of the year. Efforts were made throughout the year to promote the *Swadeshi* movement, but boycott was not generally advocated except in the case of foreign sugar. Industrial development was much discussed and some efforts were made by the press to popularise the efforts of the Government to show the benefits to be derived from plague inoculation. The legislative measure chiefly discussed during 1907 was the Seditious Meetings Act which was vehemently condemned by the entire press. Municipal, postal and railway affairs also formed subjects of discussion in the press. The attitude towards current politics of the Arya Samaj excited much discussion. Stress was laid by a number of the most important papers on the duty of the press as being the chief means of giving information to the Government and as being the medium for the expression of public opinion and feeling; and signs were not wanting that many of them recognized their powers and responsibilities. Though it cannot be said that the press is actually representative of public opinion, it is nevertheless representative of an increasingly large section of the population of the provinces, consisting mainly of the educated and commercial classes. The necessity for special legislation to deal with newspapers of seditious character was recognized by several of the most respectable papers, but the entire body of the Indian press combined to blame the Anglo-Indian Press for its prejudiced attitude towards them. There was no press conference during the year. The tone of the press as a whole was satisfactory and its attitude towards the Government was not hostile except when the papers saw or thought they saw any intention on the part of the Government to interfere with their liberties. The prosecutions of certain Bengal and Punjab papers and that of the *Musafir* in these provinces were discussed by many of the newspapers, and several papers expressed the opinion that these prosecutions were attended with very poor results.

While the tone of the press of these provinces was on the whole moderate, there were several papers that published articles that were distinctly objectionable. In the case of the following five newspapers it was found necessary to warn the editors :—the *Rastgo* (Allahabad), the *Musafir* (Agra), the *Citizen* (Allahabad), the *Jasus* (Agra), and the *Cawnpore Gazette* (Cawnpore). Objectionable articles were also noticed in the following :— *Urdu-i-Mualla* (Aligarh), *Rahbar* (Moradabad), *Awaza-i-Khalq* (Benares), *Swarajya* (Allahabad), *Hindi Pradip* (Allahabad), *Prayag Samachar* (Allahabad) and *Modern Review* (Allahabad).

There were two articles published in the press during the year that could be described as obscene. One was a criticism of the Niyog System of the Arya Samaj in *Al-Islam* of 16th August, and the other was a tirade against the Shia faith that appeared in the columns of the *An Najm* of the 7th and 22nd October and 5th November. No prosecutions were instituted by Government against any papers during the year. In the case against the *Musafir*, which was instituted in 1906, the editor was convicted under section 272 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The sentence of imprisonment was however remitted on appeal by the High Court.

59—Literary Societies.

(See page 66 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

60—Arts and Sciences.

(For details see the annual report on the Lucknow museum for 1907 to 1908.)

266. The museum of Lucknow is located where it was, but as a result of the recent conference at Calcutta it is probable that the collections will be reconstituted. The acquisitions during the year numbered 753, of which 369 were books and 251 were coins and medals, the other articles including a headless terracotta image of Buddha and some interesting clay tablets from Gorakhpur. The total number of visitors was 136,041 and the net cost of maintaining the museum was Rs. 10,081.

CHAPTER VIII.

(For details see the annual reports of the Archæological Surveyor, Northern Circle, for 1907-08 *and of the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, for* 1907-08.*)*

Conservation.

267. The sum of Rs. 1,02,272 was spent on the conservation of ancient monuments in the province. At Agra the rebuilding of the arcade surrounding the forecourt of the Taj was continued, and new marble seats were placed round the central tank in the garden. Much useful work was done in the Fort to the Delhi Gate, the Samman Burj, Akbar's Palace, the King's baths and the Jahangiri Mahal. The east false gate at Sikandra was in process of entire restoration, while the south gate and Kanch Mahal were repaired and a new approach constructed. The tomb of Mariam Begam at Sikandra was purchased for Rs. 60,000. At Fatehpur Sikri the Rang Mahal was partially restored, the restoration of the Hakim's house was completed, and the Ram Bagh, Idgah and Jami-Masjid were repaired. At Lucknow the flooring and roof of the Chhattar Manzil Palace were renewed during the year, while other works of less magnitude and importance were carried out in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Moradabad, Benares, Bijnor, Hardoi, Bahraich, Banda and Fyzabad.

Exploration.

268. In view of the famine the explorations at Kasia were discontinued and excavations which employed 1,500 men for two months were carried on at the ancient site of Sahet Mahet in the Gonda and Bahraich districts. These operations resulted in the discovery of several inscriptions and numerous sculptures. A copperplate was also found there which establishes the identity of Sahet Mahet with Sravasti. The excavations at Sarnath near Benares continued and an interesting collection of terra-cottas and coins was made at Kosam in the Allahabad district. Inscriptions were also discovered in the Muttra and Jaunpur districts, while the Muttra museum of antiquities was thoroughly overhauled and considerable additions made to it. The brick temples of the Cawnpore and Fatehpur districts were inspected and it is hoped will shortly be restored in a satisfactory manner.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(See page 68 of the annual report for the year 1901-02.)

63—Ecclesiastical.

269. The year was uneventful. **Ecclesiastical.**

64—Stationery.

270. The total value of stationery stores supplied in 1907-08 was Rs. 5,80,532 against Rs. 4,00,329 showing an increase of Rs. 1,80,203 during the year under report. There was an increase of over 52 per cent. under supplies to the printing presses and an increase of over 16 per cent. under other departments. The increase in the supplies to the printing presses is mainly due to the demand for the material for printing famine forms. The increase under other heads is mainly due to the extended use of typewriters by the various departments.

65—General Miscellaneous.

271. The receipts of the Government Press in 1907-08 amounted to Rs. 1,15,034 as against Rs. 84,889 for the previous year. Expenditure rose from Rs. 6,05,975 to Rs. 8,18,965, the increase being under the head of charges for raw material from the central stores. **Government Press.**

Sales of books, miscellaneous forms, etc., showed an increase of Rs. 29,626, which was due to larger sales of forms belonging to the Department of Public Instruction, to the introduction of a new series of forms for district boards and the sale of vernacular copies of railway handbooks.

The output of forms aggregated 109,046,314, of which 14,519,635 were connected with famine relief work.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1908-1909.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1908-1909.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Administration.

1. The Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh throughout the year.

The decentralisation commission.

2. During the year many of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on decentralisation have been referred by the Government of India to the Local Government for opinion. In a number of cases decentralisation has actually been effected on the lines suggested by the commission, while other of their recommendations are still under consideration.

Famine.

3. The departmental chapters of this report cover various periods from October 1907 to June 1909 and thus overlap the report of the previous year for the nine months, October 1907 to June 1908. The present report commences at the opening phase of the great famine of 1907-8, the history of which up to the end of September 1908 was traced in chapter iv of the last report. By the close of that month the cultivators had harvested the early autumn crops which fortunately yielded a fair normal outturn. The prices of the cheapest food grains, which in July were still at famine rates, dropped in August and September to a considerable extent, though the prices both of these and of other food grains have not even now fallen to the rates current prior to the famine. At the close of September the need for famine relief ceased throughout the province, but was felt again later in six comparatively small areas, where the disasters of the previous year were repeated owing to the failure of the monsoon of 1908 or of the subsequent winter rains. Famine relief works had to be organised in these localities and were continued at a cost of nearly three lakhs until the rainy season of 1909, but operations were conducted on a small scale and were not an outstanding feature in the year's administration.

Recovery from the famine.

4. The monsoon of 1908 opened in the middle of June and gave plentiful and well-distributed rain almost everywhere, except in the east and north-east of the province. The fact that the area sown with autumn crops exceeded the normal argues a rapid recovery on the part of the agricultural population from the severe effects of the famine, a recovery largely due to the good effects of the wide distribution of advances in the previous year which had the beneficial effect of keeping the tenantry in their villages. The autumn crop was on the whole a good one, except in the eastern and north-eastern districts, where the late rice suffered from lack of rain. But the need for replenishing the food supplies still remained urgent, when the time came for sowing the spring crop. At this critical juncture however the province was visited by an epidemic of malarial fever of such severity, that in a great many districts work both in town and country came

to a standstill. This epidemic was very similar to one which occurred in 1879, but its evil effects were felt over a wider area. The people were for the time being enervated; they were unable to till their land at the opportune moment, and the soil in consequence had generally become too dry when sowing began. These factors combined to curtail considerably the area of the spring crop, which was 15 per cent. below normal. The crop was a better one than in the preceding year, but the outturn was below the average standard and proved insufficient to bring down prices to their normal level. There was a large export of grain and prices continued abnormally high. The worst after-effects of the famine had by this time ceased, but the indirect influence of the late scarcity, as exhibited in the high cost of food grains, was felt throughout the year by practically every department and upset the balance of the provincial finances even more disastrously than in the previous year.

Condition of the people.

5. In 1908 the mortality from all causes was the highest ever registered in this province since the introduction of registration on modern lines and amounted to two and a half million or one in every nineteen of the population. The severity of the malarial outbreak, mentioned above, which marked an otherwise healthy year, will be realised from the fact that nearly four-fifths of the total mortality was attributed to the different forms of disease classified under the head 'fever.' The question of the prevention of malaria had been taken up in August 1908 shortly before the commencement of the outbreak, and came under discussion by the sanitary conference held at Naini Tal in September 1908. Two officers of the Indian Medical Service have been specially investigating the subject under the orders of Government. Steps are also being taken to introduce experimentally into this province the fish to the presence of which in the ponds and streams of Barbados has been attributed the absence of mosquitos and malaria in that island. The conference recommended a number of other means of improving the sanitary condition both of towns and villages. Of these a considerable portion has been or is being carried into effect.

One consoling feature to be found in the health statistics of the year is the great decline of plague. This scourge during 1908 was responsible for only one fifteenth of the mortality which it caused in the previous year. The measures taken in 1907 and 1908 must be held to have been effective in some degree in checking it, but we seem as far as ever from actually stopping it, and it is now extremely virulent over a limited area in the eastern part of the province. Another satisfactory feature of the health statistics was the practical absence of cholera on relief works, in a year when cholera was at times severe among the general population. Famine camps are peculiarly liable to outbreaks of cholera, and the immunity which they enjoyed betokens the admirable care that the authorities, medical and others, gave to the charge of these camps. It is interesting to note with reference to the relative destructiveness of specific diseases, that plague has never in any year since it first appeared in the province in a serious form caused a mortality amounting even to one-fifth of that due to malaria in 1908, and that the highest record of mortality previously recorded in the province occurred in 1879 and was also due to malaria.

Land revenue.

6. As was inevitable in a famine year, the collections of land revenue for 1907-8 fell considerably short of the demand, three-quarters only of

which were realised, but nearly the whole of the balance was either suspended or remitted by the Government, so that the actual arrears were insignificant. The large advances, which had been made to agriculturists for the spring crop of 1907-8, were again repeated for the autumn crop of 1908 and reached the aggregate of 280⅔ lakhs of rupees or £1,871,000. The bulk of these advances was given for the purchase of seed and plough cattle and for the repair or construction of wells. The wisdom of this liberal policy has, as already noticed, been demonstrated by the rapid recovery of the agricultural industry, signs of which are evident in the unexpectedly good collections of arrears of land revenue and in the large exports of grain which commenced from October 1908.

Settlement.

7. Settlement work in this province was approaching completion, and during the year assessment was in progress in three districts only. In one of these the work was completed, while in the other two the assessment was almost complete and would have been finished but for the delay caused by the withdrawal of the village accountants for famine work. The survey branch of the Land Records department was abolished in consequence of the termination of settlement work.

Land records.

8. The question of strengthening the district staffs for supervision of land records and of improving the pay of headquarter and supervisor kanungos had to be shelved temporarily for want of funds. An important feature of the year's work was the preparation of the revised Land Records Manual, which among other matters contains revised instructions as to the scrutiny and check of agricultural statistics, more especially those of rent collections. Famine administration made a large demand on the time of village accountants and interfered with their ordinary work of preparing village records.

Court of Wards.

9. The Court of Wards' estates suffered severely from the famine, as many of the most important estates lay in those districts where the scarcity was greatest. A quarter of the aggregate rental had therefore to be suspended or remitted and previous arrears could only be collected to the extent of 13 per cent., while on the other hand large advances had to be made to tenants for seed, cattle and wells. In view of these hindrances it was creditable to the management that a sum amounting to nearly 41 lakhs was paid toward the reduction of debts, although it was found impossible to pay toward principal the full amount laid down in the schemes for liquidation. Thanks to the credit of the Court of Wards, the heavy interest payable by the Ajodhya estate, which was taken over in the previous year, has already been reduced by one-third by the substitution of loans bearing a moderate rate of interest for those at usurious rates. It is gratifying to record that both the estates and their tenants have emerged successfully from what threatened to prove a most disastrous year.

Rent litigation.

10. The statistics of rent litigation for the year 1907-8 bear evident traces of the effects of the famine. In Agra the volume of such litigation fell by 6 per cent., while in Oudh the number of suits dropped to two-thirds of the total of the previous year. This decrease was found mainly in suits for arrears of rent and is explained by the large suspensions and remissions of revenue. Suits for enhancement of rent in Agra fell to a figure lower than any for the last eleven years, but there was a marked increase of ejectment suits in the three eastern divisions of that province. The explanation of this latter increase, which was not found in Oudh, appears to have been that ejectment suits were used as a means of forcing tenants to agree to enhanced

rents in those tracts which escaped the scarcity and enjoyed the double advantage of selling a full output at famine rates.

It is to be feared that the steady rise of rent litigation, which the Agra Tenancy Act was expected to remedy, has been only temporarily checked by the famine during the year under report and will again assert itself when the conditions of the agricultural population have recovered their normal state. Court work in Agra still continued to be extremely heavy, and the revenue courts had to deal with more than 412,000 cases during the year. It is however satisfactory to record that the protected area, in which tenants are not liable either to arbitrary ejectment or to arbitrary enhancement of their rent, has once more expanded and now embraces about two-thirds of the land held by tenants.

Special Bundelkhand laws.

11. The prevalence of scarcity in Bundelkhand, which was one of the tracts most afflicted by the famine, renders it impossible to form definite conclusions as to the working of the Alienation of Land Act. But it is important to note that, during a year in which there was every inducement to agriculturists to raise money by selling part of their property, the Act produced an increase instead of a decrease in the land held by agricultural, as opposed to non-agricultural, castes. The reports state that in some parts of Bundelkhand money-lenders were complaining of injury to their business and were beginning to withdraw from investments in mortgages, but stringency of credit during the famine was not peculiar to Bundelkhand. It is remarkable that, though the tendency of the Act must be to depreciate the selling value of land by limiting the number of purchasers, the price per acre is reported to be rising in all the Bundelkhand districts owing to the large reduction in assessment, the generous policy of the Government and, in parts, the introduction of canal irrigation. There is some justification for the hope that the landlords, who are for the time being burdened with debts to the State under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act, will in a few years be in a sound financial position.

Police.

12. The police report for the calendar year 1908 shows an increase of slightly over 5 per cent. in the total volume of crime, which amounted roughly to 195,000 true cases. In a famine year offences against property naturally increase and this tendency is exemplified in the year under report in the increase under the heads of theft, burglary, dacoity and cattle-stealing. At the same time a comparison of the crime statistics of this year with those of 1897, the second half of the last great famine, establishes very clearly both an improvement in the well-being of the masses and the effectiveness of liberal agricultural advances in reducing the number of persons driven by want to seek subsistence in dishonesty. The volume of crime in 1908 was less than three-quarters of that in 1897, and, although for a time the epidemic of malaria undoubtedly reduced the amount of actual and reported crime by prostrating police and criminals alike, against this must be set the consideration that reporting is now more accurate than it was 11 years ago.

The most serious feature of the year was the large number of dacoities reported, the largest number in fact ever recorded. The prevalence of this form of crime was due to scarcity, and was most marked in those parts of Oudh where the famine had been severest. A large proportion of these offences was committed by professional dacoits, some of whom

were members of notorious criminal tribes, like the Sansiahs, Haburahs, and Baurias, while others belonged to gangs of criminals residing across the Nepalese frontier. More than half the dacoities were untraced, but out of the cases which came up for trial during the year over two-thirds resulted in convictions. The most satisfactory feature of the judicial results was the large proportion of professional dacoits whose conviction was secured; in particular two large and notorious gangs, that had been committing numerous dacoities and other crimes, one in Oudh and the other in the north-western districts of the province, were broken up and several of their members were convicted.

Gangs of wandering criminal tribes were much in evidence during the year and were responsible for a great deal of crime. The difficulty of dealing with criminal tribes in this province is enhanced by the fact that there are such large numbers to be dealt with. Attempts have been made with moderate success to induce the Barwars of Gonda to take up agriculture and factory employment, and it is satisfactory to record that the settlement for Doms, established by the Salvation Army, has made a promising start.

The need of maintaining strict discipline in an exceptional year accounts for an increase in the punishment roll of the police, but the force on the whole acquitted itself creditably, especially the mounted and armed branches and the Criminal Investigation department. The work of the railway police, whose duties are yearly becoming more onerous and responsible, was not up to the standard attained by the rest of the force. Most of the reforms resulting from the recommendations of the Police Commission had been effected by the end of 1908, while the few that still remained to be carried out were postponed only owing to financial difficulties.

Criminal justice.

13. The statistics of criminal justice are closely connected with the crime statistics which appear in the police report. There was a slight decrease in criminal trials during the year 1908, a rise in trials for serious offences being more than counterbalanced by a general decline in offences against the person. The work in Sessions Courts, however, increased largely, as did also the number of serious punishments, including sentences of death and transportation. The duration of trials in the courts of magistrates rose slightly both in Agra and Oudh owing to pressure of famine work, which called magistrates away from their ordinary duties. Appellate work also showed an increase, particularly in Oudh.

Prisons.

14. A large increase occurred in the number of prisoners admitted to the jails of the province during 1908, as compared with that of the previous year, but the average daily population of jails was nearly 8,000 less than in the last year of famine (1897). A satisfactory feature of the prison administration was an improvement in the behaviour and discipline of convicts, as demonstrated by the decrease in the number of punishments, especially floggings. On the other hand it is unsatisfactory to note a large increase in the number of juveniles who were sent to prison. A jail for juveniles under the age of twenty has been opened since the close of 1908 and is located in the old reformatory buildings at Bareilly. Several instances of corrupt dealings between the friends of prisoners and the warders in some jails were detected during the year and led to the prosecution and conviction of some warders. The cost of maintaining prisoners rose very considerably owing to the high price of food grains, while the cash earnings from convict labour decreased. The mortality

in jails, as was to be expected in a year when the health of prisoners had been undermined by scarcity and when fever was prevalent, showed a marked rise, but the death-rate was less than half the provincial rate. The systematic administration of quinine in certain jails had a marked and beneficial effect on the health of the prisoners.

Civil justice.

15. In Agra the number of civil suits instituted again increased, while in Oudh the decrease of the previous year was once more repeated. Appellate work, however, showed a substantial decline in both provinces, a fact largely attributable to the famine, which curtailed the funds available for litigation. The average duration of suits remained unchanged in Agra, but increased in Oudh. The supreme courts of both provinces remark on the need for closer supervision by presiding officers over their execution departments, a need which is clearly shown by the large proportion of applications for execution of decrees, that proved wholly infructuous. Village courts, instituted for the disposal of petty suits, are still reported not to have won the confidence of the people in Agra, but are acquiring popularity in some districts of Oudh.

Registration.

16. The number of registrations rose, but the increase was confined to compulsory registrations. The steady decrease of fraudulent registrations in recent years is satisfactory. A scheme for the reorganisation of the pay of sub-registrars has been drawn up, but had to be postponed for financial reasons.

Municipalities.

17. The past year has been an important one in the history of municipalities, as regards questions of administration, public health and taxation. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation were published during the year and will lead to marked changes in the system of local self-government. At present in only two municipalities are the chairmen non-officials, but it has been determined in future to install non-official chairmen and vice-chairmen wherever suitable persons are forthcoming and the circumstances of particular towns admit of this being done. The Committee on Municipal Taxation, to which reference was made in last year's summary, published its report in June 1909. Its opinion was that octroi should be everywhere abolished and replaced in the larger municipalities by a terminal tax and in smaller municipalities by a graded tax on occupations. The Government has accepted generally the finding of the committee and has decided to restrict octroi and replace it by other sources of taxation, wherever possible.

The Sanitary Conference, a representative body of Europeans and Indians, both official and non-official, was assembled at Naini Tal in the autumn of 1908 to discuss the general question of public health in urban and rural areas, with especial reference to the sanitation of municipalities. Of the recommendations made by the conference some have already been put into effect, while others are under consideration. The radical reform of unhealthy conditions in municipalities is a difficult task, involving great expenditure, and ultimate success must be largely dependent on the willing and intelligent co-operation of the people.

The elections during the year attracted a larger percentage of voters and in some places were keenly contested, but this increased interest occasionally led to the adoption of electioneering abuses which will have to be prevented in future.

During the year the aggregate income of boards fell by two lakhs, a decrease which is explained by a fall in the receipts from octroi and the terminal tax, but the expenditure decreased proportionately. Few changes were made in taxation, as boards were awaiting the recommendations of the committee on taxation. The straitened circumstances of the provincial finances did not admit of large donations to municipalities, but grants were allotted for sanitation, primary education and the opening up of congested areas. Loans amounting to nearly 9 lakhs of rupees were also advanced by the Government for drainage and water-works. Drainage schemes were actively prosecuted during the year, but much delay was caused by the necessity of revising several projects. It is satisfactory to record that boards are at last beginning to realise the importance of proper drainage and disposal of sullage. On the latter subject the Government had the good fortune to secure the opinion and advice of the eminent sewage chemist, Doctor Gilbert Fowler. The expenditure on water-works during the year decreased, but Cawnpore, Allahabad and Lucknow were all faced with the necessity of considering extensions to their works in order to meet the rapidly increasing demand for water. In the matter of education boards have begun to recognise their responsibilities and devoted more expenditure to this head.

The vital statistics of the year are most deplorable. Municipalities escaped the heavy toll usually levied by plague, but owing to the epidemic of fever the death-rate was extremely high, though slightly below the provincial rate. The saddest feature of the statistics is the terrible waste of infant life, the death-rate of children under one year of age being 352 per mille. A lady doctor has been deputed to Cawnpore to study the causes of infant mortality, but as long as most of the mothers are ignorant and immature there is small hope of reducing the mortality of young children to a rate which would be considered normal in European countries. The whole subject of the public health within municipal areas has caused much anxious thought to the Government. Apart from the sanitary improvements which the Government has determined to effect, much useful work remains to be done by the educated classes in the spread of sanitary principles among the masses, and it is reasonable to look forward to the time when by means of their sympathetic co-operation a marked decline will result in the heavy death-rate in municipalities.

District and local boards.

18. During the year there were marked signs in many districts of a growing interest in local affairs on the part of non-official members of district boards. This development, which is being fostered by the policy of extending the powers and responsibilities of such members, is a most important one, as boards are now a training ground for the new councils. It is to be regretted however that a similar improvement is not yet apparent in all districts.

The progress of expenditure in district boards has been very rapid during recent years, while there has been a tendency to meet these increased charges by appeals to the Government instead of by developing local resources. In fact the additions to expenditure have been effected almost entirely at the cost of provincial funds, the contribution from which has increased from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $23\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs of rupees in the last seven years. The income of district boards for 1908-9 showed a substantial increase and amounted to almost a crore of rupees. The disbursements were heavy, but left a substantial balance for the

following year. The two chief heads of expenditure were civil works and education, which accounted for more than half the aggregate charges. The expenditure on the latter head was remarkably large, but, to judge from statistics, was not accompanied by a proportionate advance of education, seeing that the number both of schools and scholars diminished. The fall however in the number of schools was largely due to the stoppage of grants to worthless aided schools, while the check to enrolment was caused by the prevalence of illness and in places by the lack of accommodation for further pupils.

Hospitals and dispensaries under the control of boards had a very busy year. Good progress was made in the work of building and extending dispensaries, but many districts are still in urgent need of outlying dispensaries, for the erection of which provision will be made by the Government in the next contractual allowance. The expenditure devoted by boards to village sanitation was disproportionately small, but during the current year attempts are being made in a few districts to put into practice certain measures suggested by the Sanitary Conference, and the experiment, if successful, will be extended. The vital statistics of district board areas, like those of municipalities, were most lamentable. A sharp fall in the birth-rate immediately after a period of famine is a natural occurrence, but in this year unhappily coincided with an unprecedentedly high mortality due to the terrible epidemic of malaria, which spread over the greater part of the province and was more intense in tracts which had either escaped famine altogether, or suffered from it less severely, than in those which were most distressed.

Agriculture.

19. The year was remarkable for the growth of public interest in the scientific development of agriculture. The rapid rise of wages owing to the high price of food grains has awakened landowners and the larger cultivators to the merits of labour-saving machinery. The agricultural department received large orders at the Cawnpore workshop for water-lifts, sugar machinery and tillage implements, and should soon be able to hand over to private enterprise a well-established industry. Public confidence in the department has steadily increased, as evidenced by the number of correspondents asking for advice and by the demand for the departmental pamphlets on subjects of agricultural interest. The seed dépôts, which have acquired considerable popularity, are eventually to be handed over to co-operative societies and are being managed on lines which will render the transition an easy one. The scheme of organising a trained staff of well-borers has made a successful start and has attracted the attention of other provinces. A special class was held at the Lucknow gardens to train students for the post of district board supervisors of arboriculture. The Government gardens at Lucknow had a prosperous year, but the botanical gardens at Saharanpur suffered from a premature stoppage of the rains. It has been decided to abandon the commercial management of these gardens and devote them entirely to experimental work.

Civil Veterinary department.

20. The loss from cattle diseases, in particular rinderpest, was again very heavy and no doubt greatly exceeded the number of deaths actually reported. Preventive inoculation was carried out extensively, but the staff of trained veterinary assistants is still insufficient to deal with severe outbreaks of disease. Agriculturists have begun to appreciate the value of inoculation;

so it is to be hoped that, when the supply of veterinary assistants becomes more adequate, the heavy bovine mortality from contagious diseases will be substantially diminished. The record of breeding operations during the year was satisfactory.

Co-operative credit societies.

21. The history of the co-operative credit movement during the year is distinctly hopeful. The large number of societies founded during the year demonstrates an increased appreciation on the part of those whom the movement is intended to benefit, while at the same time there has been a satisfactory change in the attitude of the richer classes, many of whom had previously viewed the scheme with apathy. Though the number of societies nearly doubled during the year, there is still need for a very large extension of co-operative credit before the movement can appreciably benefit the large agricultural population of the province. In many cases societies have without difficulty acquired sufficient capital from local subscribers, while in other cases capital has been borrowed from large joint stock banks—a fact which testifies to the credit of the co-operative system in the business world. In rural districts there has been a decrease of the Raiffeisen societies, in which the capital is provided by some benevolent founder; all new and many old societies have adopted the system of shares payable in instalments, a system which makes each member interested in the success of his society. The experience gained during the year shows that small compact societies, where every member perforce recognises his own and his partners' co-responsibility, generally give the best results. One of the most remarkable developments of the co-operative movement is reported from the Benares district, where a rural society extended its aims beyond the mere supply of capital to members and interested itself in the agricultural improvement of the village.

Forests.

22. The forest department had a more prosperous year than in 1907-8. The market, it is true, owing to the recent famine was still depressed at the time of the auction sales and consequently there was a decreased output of timber and a fall of revenue, but this period of depression is not likely to continue. Investigations have shown that only the forests in the plains have really suffered from the drought and that even there the damage is probably not so great as was at first anticipated. The abnormally heavy rain in April 1909 resuscitated many trees which would not otherwise have survived the hot weather, and also contributed to the successful record of fire protection, which presents a happy contrast to that of the previous year. Of the minor forest industries, the manufacture of catechu, turpentine and colophony continued to be carried on successfully. The year was a good one for natural reproduction, specially in the hills, where the seedlings of all the more important species were numerous and healthy. In the district forests of Kumaun demarcation was continued and roads were made to facilitate export of forest produce, while programmes were being prepared in all three districts for the systematic improvement and development of the civil forests.

Manufactures and trade.

23. The general depression, caused by the recent famine, curtailed the supply of capital available for investment in new enterprises and hampered industrial progress. There was however a considerable growth in the number of cotton mills, though the short yield of cotton reduced the number of hands employed. A similar check was experienced in the sugar-refining industry where the high price of the raw material caused a serious loss to

refiners and actually prevented the working of a large factory lately erected at Unao. The efforts made by Government to introduce improvements in hand-loom weaving have met with some success, and the reports from the weaving schools instituted in several districts are encouraging.

The import trade of the province diminished very largely both in bulk and value. Within a month or two of the close of the famine, the large imports of grain had ceased and the normal balance of trade reasserted itself with the customary export of agricultural produce. The exports of cotton and oil seed declined owing to an unfavourable season, but sugar was exported in large quantities. Trade with Tibet diminished both in imports and exports, borax being the only one of the chief imports in which there was not a decline. The present trade with Tibet is not of great commercial importance to this province, except as regards wool, and it is not possible to anticipate any important development of it until communications, which are at present very poor, are improved. The imports from Nepal increased considerably owing to the demand for grain, while the exports, though less in bulk, rose by £15,000 in value in consequence of an improved trade in cotton goods.

Public works.

24. The expenditure of the year on buildings and roads amounted to 138 lakhs of rupees, of which famine relief works absorbed considerably more than one-third. During the year most of the buildings mentioned in last year's summary were completed, and rapid progress was made with the agricultural college at Cawnpore. The building of several industrial schools, designed to promote weaving, carpentry and other useful trades, was commenced and other important new schools were in course of construction. The civil hospital at Allahabad was completed and the site for the medical college and hospital at Lucknow was prepared for the commencement of building operations, as soon as the sanction of the Secretary of State should arrive. The expenditure on the upkeep of roads was very large, and 215 miles of new metalled roads were constructed. It has been decided to metal, as fast as the state of provincial funds may permit, the unmetalled portions of certain principal highroads, which have hitherto been under the control of district boards.

Canals and irrigation.

25. The capital expenditure on canals was considerably smaller than in 1907-8 and was mainly devoted to protective works on the Betwa, Ken, Dassan and Belan canals. A large number of projects was prepared for embankments which will facilitate irrigation in the southern districts, and attention was given to the restoration of tanks in Bundelkhand. Among productive works, the Fatehpur-Sikri distributary extension was nearly completed and some existing canals were extended or remodelled. Three survey divisions were formed, one to investigate the possibility of new canals in Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich, another to prepare surveys for various canal schemes, and a third to study important questions of drainage and irrigation. The gross revenue fell slightly to 114 lakhs of rupees, more than half of which was absorbed by working expenses and interest charges. The irrigated area declined considerably, as compared with that of 1907-8, owing to the favourable monsoon and the curtailment of spring crop sowings by the epidemic of malaria, but was slightly above the average of the previous nine years. The total value of the crops irrigated by canal water during the year was estimated at $9\frac{1}{3}$ million pounds sterling.

Provincial finance.

26. A new financial settlement was arranged between the provincial and the imperial Governments with effect from April 1908. The year was marked also by the introduction of an important change of system whereby local funds have been completely separated from the general accounts.

The outstanding feature of the provincial balance sheet was, as in 1907-8, the disastrous effect of the famine, which completely upset the balance between receipts and expenditure and rendered necessary very large additional assignments from imperial funds in order to raise the closing balance to the prescribed minimum. Excluding assignments, the provincial receipts showed a considerable improvement, especially in land revenue, but mainly owing to the prolongation of famine relief there was a great increase of expenditure, amounting to nearly fifty lakhs of rupees. The circumstances of the year therefore were altogether exceptional and it will be impossible to judge the effects of the new settlement until its working has been observed under more normal conditions.

Excise.

27. The revenue from excise again showed a decline, partly owing to the famine, partly because of the checks on consumption, such as the reduction in the number of shops. There has been of recent years a steady decrease in the consumption of country spirit, which during the year under report fell by one-seventh from the total of 1907-8. The supply of molasses and *mahua*, the two staple products for the distillation of country liquor, was very short, and the consequent increase in the cost price of liquor no doubt also contributed to the fall in consumption. An attempt was made to encourage a taste for weaker spirit by the issue from distilleries of liquor at half London proof strength, but the result of this experiment will not be known until the end of the current year, because vendors were previously allowed to dilute the liquor before sale. The outstill area has been again considerably reduced with the co-operation of the Rampur State, which has accepted the distillery system and thus rendered possible the conversion of the outstill area around its borders. The fees from hemp drugs and opium showed a slight increase, but in both cases contractors raised their retail prices to recoup themselves and thereby considerably reduced the consumption and duty. The number of excise prosecutions decreased, but some important smuggling cases which were detected give reason to suppose that there is still a great deal of successful illicit traffic. The year was a busy one for the Excise department, as preparations were in progress for the introduction of the contract system, which had been advocated by the Excise Committee as the most suitable system for the supply of country spirit. The new system came into force in part of the province from the beginning of the current year and the result will be discussed in next year's report.

Stamps and income-tax.

28. The gross receipts from the sale of stamps fell just short of a crore of rupees, the highest total on record. The increase was due to a very large demand for court-fee stamps, which may to some extent be explained by a recovery from the depression caused by the famine and in part by a recent ruling of the Privy Council which shortened the period of limitation in certain mortgage suits. This necessitated the early institution of several suits which would shortly have become time-barred under the new ruling. The net receipts from income-tax again showed an improvement owing to increased assessments on profits of companies and on salaries paid by public bodies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY

Public health.

29. The year under report, as has already been mentioned, was an exceptionally unhealthy one owing to the occurrence of a very serious epidemic of fever. During the calendar year 1908 the birth-rate fell to 37·46 per mille, while the death-rate rose to 52·73, an abnormally low rate of births opposed to an abnormally high death-rate. If it had not been for the devastation caused by fever, the year would have been a healthy one, as the mortality from plague, cholera, small-pox and other diseases was not heavy. The decrease in the virulence of plague, which was responsible for a death-rate of only ·48 per mille, is one of the satisfactory features in the vital statistics of the year. The death-rate among infants was extremely high, the chief causes of mortality being malaria and measles. The latter disease has been spreading rapidly in recent years.

Medical relief.

30. There was an increase of seven in the number of dispensaries, and there was a very large rise in the total of patients, as was to be expected from the vital statistics of the year. Although this increased attendance must be largely attributed to the abnormal prevalence of sickness, it is satisfactory to note the growing confidence of the people in the treatment to be obtained at the public hospitals and especially the rising popularity of the female dispensaries. The number of midwifery cases, in which lady doctors or female hospital assistants attended patients at their homes, still remains very small, but is rising. The income of hospitals for the year showed a substantial improvement owing to increased contributions from local and municipal funds and to more generous subscriptions from private persons. A large sum was spent on medical buildings, including special grants from the Government for improvements to Dufferin hospitals and headquarter dispensaries. The hospitals had a substantial balance of invested capital at the close of the year.

Sanitation.

31. The year was one of much activity in matters of municipal sanitation, which has been already discussed in a previous section of this report. The chief need of municipalities at present is the improvement of drainage and the opening up of congested areas. Three meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year for the discussion and approval of drainage and other schemes, but only a few projects were found sufficiently complete to be passed. The Sanitary Conference, assembled at Naini Tal, put forward some valuable suggestions for the improvement of the public health in urban and rural areas, and these suggestions will be carried out, so far as they are found practicable. The important fairs of the year passed off without any serious outbreaks of infectious disease.

Vaccination.

32. Nearly two lakhs of rupees were spent on vaccination, but the statistics show a general retrogression, when compared with those of the previous year. The prevalence of sickness, to which the vital statistics bear only too eloquent testimony, was responsible for the considerable decrease of vaccinations and revaccinations. In the circumstances the record of vaccination for the year is not so unsatisfactory as it might appear. Large extensions were carried out at the lymph dépôt near Naini Tal and rendered the maintenance of the local dépôt at Lucknow unnecessary.

Education.

33. The year was not an exceptionally important one in the annals of education, as the heavy expenditure due to the famine crippled the provincial finances and prevented the initiation of some new schemes, while at the same time the prevalence of sickness desolated many schools and temporarily checked the progress of education. The above misfortunes however only

partially obstructed the definite programme of advance which had been formulated in the previous year, and there was a substantial increase of seven lakhs in the contribution from public funds towards education. The scheme for the establishment of a Government model high school in each district could not be fully carried out, but a partial advance was made in that direction by the maintenance of four more schools being undertaken by the Government. The new courses for the school-leaving certificate were inaugurated, and in spite of considerable criticism in the native press and administrative difficulties in the schools, where accommodation and tuition had to be provided for the new classes, the scheme has already given a fresh impetus to education.

In the report of the previous year mention was made of the various schools which the Government had decided to establish in consequence of the recommendations of the Industrial Conference. The general scheme of industrial development still awaited the sanction of the Secretary of State, but substantial progress was made during the year in the erection or expansion of industrial schools. The fact that the industrial school at Lucknow was over-crowded with pupils, and that the night school opened there during the year attracted a large number of ordinary artisans, is a very significant indication of the changed attitude of the people towards technical education.

No important changes were made during the year in the Allahabad University. Its energies are still crippled by the want of funds, a complaint not unknown among the more historic universities of Europe. Considerable help has been given by the Government, but it is to be hoped that the spirit of private munificence, which has shown itself this year in the foundation of schools, will in time extend to the University and substantially increase its endowments. The most marked feature in the history of collegiate education during the year has been the struggle to make the accommodation and the teaching staff keep pace with the recent increase of students. It was mainly owing to this difficulty that the rise in the number of students was this year comparatively small. Two other points are also of especial interest, the steadily growing popularity of the hostel system and the demand for instruction in physics and chemistry. Successful efforts were made during the year to increase the number of boarding houses and to build more science laboratories.

There was a slight rise in the number of secondary schools and the expenditure on both vernacular and anglo-vernacular education increased, but, as in the case of colleges, there was urgent need for more accommodation. The supply of trained teachers in these schools is steadily growing. Primary schools decreased in number, but there was a slight increase in enrolment and expenditure. The proportion of upper primary pupils in these schools is still very small. The vast majority of children, both girls and boys, are removed by their parents before they have emerged from the lower primary classes. The supply of teachers is slowly improving, and the old practice of employing only one teacher to conduct a school containing three or four separate classes is being reformed as rapidly as funds permit.

The difficulty of providing a sufficient and properly trained teaching staff has been nowhere so prominent as in girls' schools, and the solution of this problem is the first essential to the progress of female education. There are various training schools for Indian schoolmistresses, but the output of

trained pupils is still quite insufficient. The oriental prejudice against the education of women has largely diminished, and it is gratifying to note that the various measures taken by Government during the year to promote female education have received general approval in the vernacular press.

Athletics have continued to enjoy an increasing popularity. The qualities of manliness and self-control, acquired on the playing field, are valuable influences in the formation of character, especially under a system of State education which has perforce to be purely secular.

Literature and the press.

34. There was a slight increase in the number of publications, but none of them can be said to possess exceptional merit. The most marked feature of the literary output of the year was the undercurrent of politics, which pervaded alike works on history, fiction, poetry, and philosophy. The tone of some vernacular newspapers deteriorated considerably during the first half of the year, but with rare exceptions the journals of this province did not descend to the gross misrepresentations and calumny that characterised a section of the Bengali press.

Archaeology.

35. Over a lakh of rupees was expended on the conservation of monuments, at Agra and Fatehpur-Sikri, while repairs were carried out to Buddhist and Hindu monuments in the Benares and Cawnpore districts. The excavations at Sahet Mahet were again continued by the Director-General of Archæology, and works of exploration were in progress near Muttra and at Bhitargaon in the Cawnpore district.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1—Physical Features, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

See pages 1 *to* 4 *of the report for* 1901-02.

2—Poltical.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur and Tehri States.)

RAMPUR.

Revenue and administration.

1. The financial position of the State shows a satisfactory improvement on the previous year. The opening cash balance was nearly 5 lakhs, while the surplus at the close of the year amounted to 9 lakhs. The collections totalled 37 lakhs, leaving an unrealised balance of $4\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. The bulk of this balance represents arrears under land revenue, due to poor spring and autumn harvests.

General.

2. In May 1908 His Highness the Nawab offered to the Government of India his personal services and those of his Imperial Service Lancers for the campaign against the Mohmands, but the Government of India found no occasion to accept the offer of His Highness. His Highness was present when the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Aligarh College in February 1909 and delivered an address to the students. He also made a munificent donation of Rs. 25,000 for purposes in connection with the College.

Agriculture.

3. Settlement operations, carried out on the same lines as in British territory, were completed in three tahsils. The new settlement resulted in an increased demand of Rs. 31,407. The scanty monsoon of the previous year (1907) and the lateness of the cold weather rains considerably reduced the outturn of the spring crop. The total area under cultivation fell from 388,668 to 375,991 acres. Suspensions of revenue were freely sanctioned. Canal water wherever available was in great demand. In unirrigated tracts cultivators were given free of cost all materials requisite for digging wells. The early arrival of the 1908 monsoon improved the situation, which was further relieved by a good autumn harvest. The failure of the test-works opened in Bilaspur to attract many labourers showed that there was no acute distress owing to lack of normal employment.

General condition of State and people.

4. The new sugar factory, worked on Mr. Hadi's principles, was erected near the Rampur railway station. The enterprise promised to prove a success. The year under report was the last year of the old out-still system. A State distillery was erected during the year, and two State officials were deputed to study the working of distilleries in British territory.

There was an increase of crime due to the scarcity prevalent throughout the year. Dacoities rose from 10 in the previous year to 22, three of which were accompanied by murder. Cattle thefts also rose from 28 to 55. Relations with the British police were satisfactory.

Medical.

5. The State was free from plague throughout the year, but rat-killing was continued as a precautionary measure. As regards general health, the year under review was unsatisfactory, the vital statistics showing an excess of deaths over births by one thousand. Small-pox and measles raged from January to July, and were followed by a severe outbreak of malaria. The vaccination department worked satisfactorily. A new dispensary was opened at Manpur. Attendance at the hospitals showed an increase on previous years.

Education.

6. The total cost of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 65,744. The High School had a very creditable record in the University Matriculation Examination. The numbers on the rolls in primary

schools decreased, a fact attributed to the severe epidemic of malaria. The seven girls' schools have not done well so far.

TEHRI.

7. The gross receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 6,21,393 as against Rs. 5,94,289 of the previous year. The closing balance was nearly 16 lakhs. The State suffered from famine owing to failure of the monsoon and winter rains. Six grain dépôts were established to facilitate the import of grain. Gratuitous relief was given, where necessary; reserved forests were thrown open and relief works were started. Cholera, small-pox, and malaria were prevalent. The hospitals and dispensaries did good work, especially the female dispensary. Illness interfered considerably with education. Good progress was made in the training of His Highness' corps of Imperial Service Sappers. His Highness attended on 2nd November 1908 the darbar at Bareilly.

3—Historical Summary.

4—Form of Administration.

5—Characters of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlements.

6—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

7—Details of last Census, Tribes and Language.

(For sections 3 to 7 see pages 4 to 36 of the report for the year 1901-2.)

8—Changes in Administration.

8. There were no changes.

9—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

9. During the year arrangements were made with the Nepalese Government for the better demarcation of the frontier along the boundaries of the Naini Tal, Pilibhit and Kheri districts. Materials were sent for the construction of the British trade agent's house at Gartok, but owing to delay in transport the house could not be built before the oncoming of the Tibetan winter. An attempt was made to effect an exchange of island villages between Orchha State and Jhansi district: the scheme however had to be abandoned.

10—Condition of the people.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1907-1908*).*

General.

10. The year 1907-8 was remarkable for the occurrence of a famine more widespread even than that of 1896-7. The monsoon rain was irregularly distributed and ended abruptly. September, October, and November were practically rainless, and over a great part of the province the period covered by the rain was about five weeks only. When the season for spring sowings opened the soil was too dry for cultivation, and there was no relief until good rain fell in January and February. The fact that in spite of the above conditions the area sown with autumn crops exceeded the normal by 3½ per cent. while the spring crop area reached 68 per cent. of the normal testifies to the efforts made by the people, who were encouraged by the liberal assistance given by Government, and to the value of the canal system in the tracts where it exists. There was a large extension of hot weather crops, as is usual in famine years. The monsoon of 1908 was on the whole timely and well distributed.

The health of the people continued almost normal until the damp cold of January brought on pneumonia. This, with small-pox and fever which were prevalent, caused the death-roll to be higher than usual. In May and June outbreaks of cholera increased the mortality, and not until July and August, the close of the famine period, did the death-rate again become

normal. Plague throughout the year was comparatively inactive, but in September 1908 there was an extremely severe outbreak of malaria, which paralysed the labour market both in town and country.

Crops, prices and trade.

11. In the autumn harvest of 1907 none of the food crops yielded more than half a normal outturn, maize and the small millets doing best with 50 per cent. But in Gonda, Bahraich, Bara Banki, Bundelkhand, and the Lucknow division these latter crops were almost a total failure. In irrigated areas *bajra* and *juar* gave a 50 per cent. outturn, but in unirrigated land the average was very much less. Late rice was a total failure. In the spring harvest of 1908 wheat and barley alone gave a satisfactory outturn. The drought was estimated to have caused a loss of 7 million tons of food grains, 4 million in the autumn and 3 million in the spring harvest.

The trade statistics show a very large import of food grains into the province, the imports everywhere exceeding the exports. Wheat and gram were largely imported from the Panjab, and rice from Burma and Bengal. There was a corresponding decrease in the imports of piece goods, and the traffic in hides and skins, which had expanded in the two previous years, fell off considerably. Prices throughout the province were very high. In December 1907 wheat rose to 7 seers per rupee, and even the cheapest food grains stood at 9 seers. The price of gram was extremely high, occasionally even higher than wheat. Barley was for several months the cheapest grain in the market. The price of unrefined sugar was extraordinarily high and seriously affected the trade of refiners.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11—Realisation of the land revenue.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1907-8.*)*

Total demand and collections.

12. The total demand from all sources of income under the Board of Revenue's control was 905¼ lakhs as compared with 839 lakhs in 1906-7. In the above total loans under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act were included this year for the first time. The total collections were only 715¾ lakhs, nearly 81 lakhs having been remitted. The balance of arrears was chiefly due to suspensions of land revenue, agricultural advances and Bundelkhand loans.

Land revenue.

13. The total for collection at the beginning of the year was Rs. 6,44,79,678. Additions amounted to Rs. 39,841, and reductions to Rs. 1,10,441. The real demand under all heads was Rs. 6,44,09,078. The total collections were short of the demand by nearly 152½ lakhs, but of this large sum all except 3 lakhs was either suspended or remitted by Government. The real arrear, that is the balance uncollected from the demand which could have been enforced, was about 2½ lakhs only. This figure considering the circumstances of the year was very satisfactory. The remissions totalled nearly 76 lakhs, and the suspensions 73⅓ lakhs.

Cesses.

14. The total demand for rates and cesses was Rs. 68,15,812. Collections were relatively satisfactory, arrears being almost entirely confined to *mahals* in which the whole land revenue was suspended or remitted. The village watch cess in Partabgarh was replaced by the ordinary rural police rate.

Advances.

15. In September 1907, as soon as the prospect of famine became certain, arrangements were made for liberal Government advances to cultivators, who, impoverished by the failure of the autumn harvest, had no money to buy seed for the spring crop. These advances, distributed on a scale hitherto without precedent, relaxed the stringency of credit and encouraged the people. Similar advances had to be made for the autumn crop of 1908. The total of these advances reached the enormous sum of Rs. 2,80,67,596. Out of this sum 218 lakhs were advanced for temporary purposes, 146 lakhs being for seed alone. Co-operative credit societies received 3½ lakhs. The largest advances were made in Gonda, Bahraich, Sitapur, Kheri, Mirzapur and Basti. Out of the balance 53 lakhs were advanced for wells, with which sum nearly 27,000 masonry wells were built and nearly 5,000 repaired.

The year opened with outstanding balances of principal amounting to Rs. 23,17,756, a total which was raised by the new advances to over 3 crores of rupees. Of this enormous sum 70½ lakhs were actually due for collection; 44¾ lakhs were collected, and a little over 4 lakhs was remitted. The large balance of arrears was inevitable in a famine year.

Coercive processes.

16. A note on this subject for the guidance of district officers was issued by the Board of Revenue. The preference for citations over writs of demand still continued. The number of warrants for arrest (4,685) showed a considerable increase over past years. Attachment of moveable property however was not abnormal, and only in 74 cases was the attached property sold. There were no annulments of settlement or sales of immoveable property. On the whole only slightly more real pressure was used than in normal years.

12—Surveys.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the land records for 1907-8.*)*

The year's work.

17. The programme for the year consisted in completing the records of the Banda district and the settlement of some intricate boundary disputes between (1) Kheri and Bahraich, (2) Bahraich and Sitapur, (3) Naini Tal and the Rampur State. In addition to this the original maps and area statements of 233 villages in ten other districts had to be revised.

18. The Banda cadastral section was disbanded in March 1908 on completion of its survey operations. The current programme of survey operations in the province was completed, and, as no surveys were required for settlement in the immediate future, the survey branch of the Land Records department was abolished. **Disbandment of survey branch.**

13—Settlements.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1907-8.*)*

19. Settlement work in the province had almost reached completion. Actual assessment work was in progress in three districts only, Moradabad, Banda and Hamirpur, while in Azamgarh there remained solely the disposal of cases and appeals. In Moradabad the assessments of *parganas* Sambhal and Bilari were sanctioned, and rent rate reports for *parganas* Hasanpur and Amroha were submitted by the settlement officers. In Banda assessments were sanctioned and revised revenues distributed in three *parganas*. Rent rate reports for another *pargana* were submitted, and the assessment of Karwi *pargana* was in course of completion. In Banda, as in Moradabad, the withdrawal of patwaris for famine work considerably delayed the settlement. In Hamirpur the settlement was completed. **Districts under settlement.**

20. There were 11,508 new cases instituted in settlement courts, besides 10,416 cases pending from the previous year : 14,352 cases were decided during the year. **Case work.**

21. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 2,30,019. The assessment in Moradabad resulted in an increase of over 24 per cent. in the revenue demand, and that of Hamirpur in an increase of nearly 3 per cent. **Cost.**

14—Land Records.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the land records for 1907-8.*)*

22. Proposals regarding the grading of those supervisors who were not diplomates were sanctioned. Such supervisors were made eligible for promotion to higher grades. The grading of assistant teachers in patwari schools was completed, and proposals were submitted for the revised pay and grading of sadr kanungos. The revised Land Records' Manual was prepared. **Establishment.**

23. Schemes for revision of patwaris' pay and circles in Cawnpore, Hamirpur and Dehra Dun were put into force. Eleven patwaris were appointed permanent assistant registrar kanungos. Over 93 per cent. of patwaris held the patwari school certificate. The percentage of resident patwaris fell from 80 to 79. **Patwaris. (Village Accountants.)**

24. Famine administration largely interfered with land records work, and caused the late submission of nearly all the village records. Testing of papers by supervisors was below the average owing to famine work, but there was a very satisfactory improvement in the attention paid by the district staffs to the work of supervisors. **Testing of papers.**

25. The village maps of the province of Agra were brought up to date. Map correcting was backward in Shahjahanpur, Banda, Fatehpur and Basti. **Maps.**

26. Cases of concealment were reported from nine districts. In Gorakhpur the concealed rents amounted to $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The state of the registers of proprietary shares was improved in Gorakhpur and Basti. **Concealment of rents.**

27. The special staff compiled the new registers for Naini Tal and completed the circle registers in Bareilly, Budaun, Shahjahanpur and Bijnor. New *pargana* and village registers were prepared by the settlement officers in Hamirpur and Moradabad. **Tahsil registers.**

15—Waste lands.

There is nothing of importance to record.

LIBRARY

16—Government Estates.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1907-8 *and the separate reports for* 1907-8 *on the administration of special Government estates in the Kumaun Division.)*

Minor estates.

28. The total number of state properties fell from 633 to 623. Twenty-two properties were acquired, all under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. Thirty-two properties were disposed of.

The year was a most disastrous one for the Dudhi estate in Mirzapur. The rental collections fell to nearly one half of those in the previous year, and the annual balance sheet showed a deficit of Rs. 3,556.

The total demand excluding that for the Dudhi estate was Rs. 3,29,322, a decrease of Rs. 10,000 from the previous year. Only 63 per cent. of this demand was realised and of the balance nearly half a lakh was reported to be irrecoverable. The balance of profit to Government after deducting all charges was Rs. 79,553. With the exception of the Allahabad estates, on which Rs. 8,590 were expended in improvements, the properties were too small to admit of development.

Special estates.

29. The Tarai and Bhabar estates in the Naini Tal district produced a closing balance of Rs. 2,08,703, a satisfactory result in a year of scarcity. Of the total demand (Rs. 6,43,268) a little over 6 lakhs was collected, and nearly Rs. 30,000 were remitted. The estate forests again showed a substantial increase in income. The estates did not escape the prevalent famine. The drought was specially severe in the eastern Tarai, which was practically unirrigated, and also seriously affected the rest of the Tarai. The primitive tribe of Tharus in the eastern Tarai was encouraged by relief works to face the disaster of drought and it is satisfactory to note that their co-operative bank successfully stood the strain. In the Bhabar the elaborate canal system furnished sufficient water to ensure good crops. The year was extremely unhealthy, the mortality exceeding 8,500. Malaria, as usual, was the chief complaint. The experiments with wells in the Tarai, where potable water is scarce, were only moderately successful, but will be continued.

The Garhwal Bhabar estate produced a net balance of Rs. 3,848 on the year's working. The total demand after deducting liberal remissions was Rs. 20,005, nearly all of which was realised. Both harvests were poor, and floods seriously damaged the canals.

The Almora Bhabar estate suffered, where unprotected by canals. Receipts amounted to Rs. 12,324, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,164 on the previous year. Mortality from fever was high.

17—Wards Estates.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards for 1907-8.*)*

Number of estates.

30. The Court of Wards assumed charge of 11 estates during the year, and released 3 estates of minor importance. At the close of the year 177 remained under management. The total rental demand rose to 95⅔ lakhs.

Estates taken over.

31. Of the estates taken over the most important was the Dumraon estate with a rental of nearly 4½ lakhs. This estate was taken over at the request of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, on behalf of the minor heir of the late Maharaja Bahadur Radha Prasad Singh. The bulk of the estate lies in the Ballia district. Other estates of less importance included the Muhiuddinpur estate in Meerut, the Biswan estate in Aligarh and the Paila estate in Kheri.

Financial.

32. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,34,86,367 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,20,90,829, leaving a cash balance of nearly 14 lakhs at the credit of the Court of Wards. Out of the gross receipts 29 lakhs were expended on land revenue and cesses, 8⅔ lakhs on cost of management, nearly 18 lakhs on the maintenance of wards and 40⅔ lakhs on liquidation of debts. Six lakhs were expended on improvements, and over nine lakhs were advanced to tenants.

Rent collections.

33. The famine affected most seriously those districts in which the Court of Wards' interests were largest, notably Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda. This misfortune was aggravated by the fact that in many estates the previous

season also had been unfavourable. Heavy remissions and short collections were therefore inevitable. Out of the total current demand nearly 22¾ lakhs or 23·8 per cent. had to be remitted or suspended. The demand on account of arrears was 16¾ lakhs, of which only 13·9 per cent. was collected. The total collections, current and arrears, amounted to 85 per cent. of the recoverable current demand.

Land revenue.

34. Remissions and suspensions of land revenue aggregating 10⅓ lakhs were granted by Government. The remainder of the revenue, cesses and rates was paid in full.

Cost of management.

35. Rupees 8,65,055 were spent on account of management, the total this year being increased by payment of scarcity allowances. In the estates in the Agra province, which suffered less severely, the cost was 9·9 per cent. on the receipts, but in the Oudh estates the average percentage was 14·3 owing to heavy expenses in Kheri and Gonda. Government again materially reduced the contribution toward superior supervision, levied under Act X of 1892. In future the cost of management should ordinarily not exceed 10 per cent.

Repayment of debts.

36. The total debts due by estates at the beginning of the year were Rs. 1,47,20,673. Payments amounted to Rs. 40,71,608. The closing balance was Rs. 1,60,66,618, in which are included the debts of new estates taken over during the year. Famine retarded in most estates the reduction of debt and prevented payment of the full amount toward principal, laid down in the schemes for liquidation. In spite of the stringency of credit the Court of Wards had no difficulty in borrowing on fairly easy terms. The annual interest charges on the Ajodhya estate were again reduced. These charges, which were Rs. 4,43,880 at the Maharaja's death, were lowered this year to Rs. 2,92,000.

Improvements.

37. Programmes for improvements could not be worked up owing to the loss of income due to famine. Original works, except those intended to increase the water supply or relieve agricultural tenants, were postponed. The total expenditure fell just short of six lakhs; but, if loans taken from Government for aided relief works be deducted, the actual expenditure on improvements from estates funds was only about 4⅘ lakhs. This expenditure was mainly on wells, embankments and tanks.

Sanitation and education.

38. Rupees 36,639 were spent on sanitation and medical aid to tenants. Of this sum Rs. 14,416 were spent on village sanitation. The estates dispensaries, nine in number, did useful work. Cholera outbreaks in the cold weather were met by disinfection of wells and distribution of cholera pills. Quinine was liberally distributed, and vaccination operations made good progress.

Education received attention, the number of estate schools rising from 101 to 108. Two girls' schools had to be closed for lack of attendance. The total expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 41,288.

Agricultural banks.

39. The co-operative credit movement did not make very satisfactory progress in Court of Wards' estates, though a few banks in Etah, Agra, Jaunpur, Unao and Fyzabad prospered.

Litigation.

40. The Court of Wards was concerned in 15 suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. Of these two were decided in its favour, two were compromised and the remaining 11 were pending at the close of the year. Out of 16 appeals three were won, one was lost and 12 remained pending.

Audit of accounts.

41. The accounts of 56 estates were audited. The results were generally good, but in Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Basti the work showed much room for improvement.

18—Revenue and rent paying classes.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1907-8 *and the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act report for* 1907-8.*)*

Rent litigation in Agra.

42. Cases instituted under the Agra Tenancy Act numbered 304,606, a decline of 20,056 from the previous year's figures. The decrease was mainly in suits for arrears of rent, ejectment and enhancement suits.

Arrears of rent.

43. Suits for arrears of rent in Agra, though less than in the two previous years, were much in excess of other years. The diminution, as compared

with 1905-7, was due to suspensions and remissions of revenue and will probably not be repeated. Applications to eject for non-payment of decreed arrears decreased proportionately. Ejectment was ordered in 7,121 cases.

Enhancement suits.

44. The total number of suits for enhancement of rent was only 4,726, a number far less than in any year since 1896. In a famine year this form of litigation is little resorted to. The malaria epidemic in September, the favourite month for institution of these suits, also contributed to this diminution, which was most marked in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions.

Surrenders.

45. The total number of surrenders declined from 11,376 to 10,015. Though these figures only represent the cases in which landlords refused to accept notice of surrender except through official agency, the decrease is remarkable in a famine year. The liberal policy of Government undoubtedly encouraged cultivators not to abandon their land in despair.

Ejectments.

46. Ejectment suits on grounds specified in sections 57 and 58 of the Agra Tenancy Act were practically the same as in the previous year, when the total exceeded that of any year except the record year of 1901-2. The Gorakhpur, Benares and Allahabad divisions showed an increase; in other divisions there was a substantial decrease. The increase occurred mostly in tracts, comparatively unaffected by the famine, where the high price of grain tempted landlords to force rental enhancements on their tenants by threatening ejectment. Elsewhere landlords refrained from harassing their tenants, who could not afford to compromise ejectment suits and who, once ejected, would probably have evaded payment of suspended rents and arrears. The decrease, it is to be feared, was only temporary.

Protected area.

47. In the Agra province the area held under long term leases continued to expand. The total protected area, in respect of which arbitrary enhancement and ejectment were impossible, was $13\frac{2}{3}$ million acres out of $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions held by tenants other than permanent-tenure holders, fixed rate and ex-proprietary tenants. The area was greater than ever before.

Litigation in Oudh.

48. The number of suits for arrears of rent in Oudh was lower than in any year since 1892. Applications for ejectment after a decree for arrears were proportionately few, while ejectment suits on other grounds numbered less than 18,000. This general decrease was due to suspensions of revenue and the hopelessness of realising rental arrears during the year.

Court work.

49. The opening file contained 107,665 suits in Agra (Kumaun excepted) and 1,228 in Oudh. New institutions raised these totals to 412,271 and 57,554 respectively, a slight decrease from the last year. At the close of the year 101,758 suits were pending in Agra. In Oudh the number was small.

Appeals to Collectors were the fewest since 1899-1900, and appeals to Commissioners showed a large decrease.

Mutations in revenue papers.

50. The number of recorded transfers rose slightly; private sales of revenue paying land increased considerably. Registered redemptions of mortgages fell by nearly 3,000. The number of mortgages was normal except in Gorakhpur, where they increased by 2,765, and in Fyzabad, where they fell by 3,372. Succession cases increased slightly.

Partitions.

51. Applications for partition, perfect and imperfect, decreased considerably, as was natural in a famine year. The total of applications was 3,421, besides 4,482 cases pending from the previous year. Four thousand five hundred and twenty-five cases were left pending at the close of the year. The need for a special partition officer was felt in several districts.

Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act.

52. Bundelkhand, like most of the United Provinces, was in the throes of famine. It is therefore difficult to make clear deductions as to the working of the Act. The table of gains and losses shows that practically every agricultural tribe gained more land from non-agriculturists than it lost to them. Brahmans were again the largest gainers by transfers. The great need for money, due to famine, was supplied to a large extent without selling or encumbering land, a satisfactory feature of the year's work. Attempts to evade the Act were few. Non-agriculturists in Banda and Jalaun were said to be diverting their capital from land investments to grain and cotton, thereby reducing capital available for agricultural borrowers, but stringency of credit was universal and was due mainly to causes other than the working of this Act.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19—Legislating authority.

(See page 40 of the report for the year 1901-2.)

20—Course of legislation.

53. The following two bills were dealt with during the year, (1) the United Provinces Water-Works (Amendment) Bill, 1907; (2) United Provinces Excise Bill, 1909. The report of the Select Committee on the United Provinces Water-Works (Amendment) Bill, 1907, was taken into consideration on the 7th April 1908, and the bill, as amended, was passed into law on the same date. It is now Act I of 1908.

The United Provinces Excise Bill, 1909, was introduced into the Council on the 27th March 1909.

21—Police.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police Department for 1908 and the tables under head Police, Part VI, Statistics of British India.)

Crime statistics.

54. The total volume of reported crime was 195,687 cases, an increase of 5·5 per cent. on the previous years' figures. This increase was mainly in offences against property and person, especially burglary, dacoity, theft and cattle stealing. The incidence of all crimes per 10,000 of population was 40·3 as against 38·3 in 1907. The figures, however, compared favourably with those of the last serious famine years 1896-97, and testified to the efficiency of the Government famine policy. The district returns of crime, with a few exceptions, corresponded closely with the agricultural conditions. There was a sensible decrease in rioting and grievous hurt, but a rise of 30 cases of murder and attempted murder. The number of non-cognizable cases fell from 101,256 to 90,965.

Investigation.

55. Investigation was refused in 50·1 per cent. of the total number of crimes reported, as compared with 49·8 in 1907. The system of optional investigation, under which the officer in charge of a police station is authorized to refuse to investigate unimportant cognizable cases, is gradually receiving greater appreciation. There was a decrease of 450 in the number of police cases struck off as false. The percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested was 80·8 as against 76·9 in 1907.

Offences relating to coin, stamps and notes.

56. The total of true cases for disposal under this head rose from 181 to 210. Of these 164 were decided during the year, 132 ending in convictions. The police were more successful in both detection and prosecution than during the previous year.

Murder.

57. Excluding the cases in which the murderers committed suicide, 555 murders were reported as against 534 in 1907, of which latter total 103 cases were pending at the beginning of the year under report. Three hundred and eighty-three cases were decided, resulting in the conviction of 247 cases and 435 persons. The police were more successful than in 1907, but were, as usual, gravely handicapped by the general unwillingness of the people to give evidence, and by their own faulty investigations.

Poisoning.

58. The number of true cases of poisoning rose from 43 to 49. The percentage of convictions showed a slight improvement when compared with the figures of the previous year. Twenty-seven cases were traced to professional poisoners. Dhatura was the poison used in the majority of cases.

Dacoity.

59. Dacoity, as was to be expected in a year of famine, showed a very serious rise of 163 cases. Three hundred and eighty-three cases were disposed of during the year and 271 ended in convictions, 1,297 out of 2,568 tried persons being convicted. Bahraich (87 cases), Kheri (56) and Farrukhabad (46) were the districts in which this grave form of crime was most prevalent. The number of cases in which fire-arms were used rose from 119 to 174; murder, however, occurred in only 22 cases as against 39 in 1907. The value of property stolen amounted to nearly 3 lakhs, of which Rs. 8,840

only were recovered. A large number of the dacoities were of a professional type and 1,044 persons were convicted during the year in such cases.

Robbery, burglary and theft.

60. Eight hundred and fifty-seven true cases of robbery were reported, a slight increase on the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to reported fell from 22 to 21, but that of cases convicted to cases disposed of rose from 64 to 66. There were 4 mail robberies, of which two were important and were successfully traced. The police on the whole were not very successful in dealing with this class of crime.

Burglary cases rose from 84,787 to 91,186. The increase was due mainly to famine, partly also to better reporting. The percentage of convictions to reports rose from 6 to 7, and of cases convicted to cases disposed of from 87 to 89.

The number of ordinary thefts was 52,671 as compared with 50,757 in 1907. Of these 10,010 were decided and 9,041 ended in convictions, a large increase on the previous year. There was one theft of a service rifle and ammunition. Thefts of copper telegraph wire again continued. The property stolen in cognizable cases was valued at Rs. 31,14,001, a decrease of nearly 11¼ lakhs on the total of 1907. The percentage of recovery was 15.

Cattle theft and mischief.

61. The number of cases of cattle theft for disposal rose from 5,806 to 7,522. Out of 2,368 decided cases 2,074 ended in convictions. This increase of cattle stealing was to be expected in a famine year; 172 cases of cattle poisoning were reported and 112 cases of cattle flaying. The work of the police showed a distinct improvement.

Criminal tribes.

62. The record of the Sanauriahs in Jhansi and of the Gonda Barwars continued satisfactory. The Sansiahs again gave considerable trouble, and are reported to have been responsible for some of the dacoities in Oudh. The Haburahs in Moradabad and the Muzaffarnagar Bauriahs maintained their evil reputation, and wandering criminal gangs recruited from these tribes extended their depredations to various parts of the province. A settlement for Doms was opened at Gorakhpur under the management of the Salvation Army and made a promising start. Weaving, bag and box making, and similar occupations are taught.

Surveillance.

63. Six thousand six hundred and fifty-five persons were dealt with under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, an increase of 1,428. Though the average security demanded did not exceed Rs. 148 under section 110 and Rs. 127 under section 109, only 9 and 3 per cent. of persons respectively were able to furnish the security demanded. Attention was paid to the preparation of history sheets of bad characters, and the number for whom history sheets were maintained was increased from 37,033 to 49,557.

Finger impression slips.

64. There was a large increase in the number of finger impression slips sent for identification. The percentage of successful searches was 20·6. Two thousand five hundred and twenty persons were identified. The number of slips on record at the end of the year was 129,458.

Absconded offenders.

65. During the year 964 absconded offenders were added to the register and 562 were arrested. Two thousand four hundred and seventy-five names were left on the register at the close of the year.

Native States.

66. Cordial relations were maintained with the police of all neighbouring native states.

Village headmen.

67. There was a distinct improvement in the work of village headmen: 145 received rewards as compared with 60 in 1907, and there was a satisfactory decrease in the number punished.

Strength and cost of the police.

68. There was an increase of 7 deputy superintendents and a decrease of 56 head constables and 26 constables. The grand total cost of the force rose by nearly two lakhs, the expenditure amounting to Rs. 75,03,737. The sanctioned strength was 2,251 officers and 33,232 men.

Punishments and rewards.

69. Owing to the necessity of maintaining strict discipline in a somewhat exceptional year the punishment roll was heavy; 15 officers and 258 men were dismissed, and 92 officers and 425 men were punished departmentally, whilst there were 171 judicial punishments. Eleven thousand and sixty-three men received rewards. The general rise of prices and wages and the raising of the pay of the Indian Army injuriously affected the standard of recruiting, few literate men being attracted to the rank and file of the police.

70. The total strength of both armed and mounted police remained unchanged. The work of both forces during the year was very heavy, and their record remained most satisfactory. **Armed and mounted police.**

71. The incidence of crime on mileage rose from 21 to 24 and was due mainly to famine, but the figures of the last five years show a steady increase in railway crime. The percentage of persons convicted to tried rose from 85 to 87 and that of property recovered from 2 to 13. There were 35 cases of obstructions placed on railway lines, in eight of which convictions were secured. The railway branch was the weakest in the police machinery. **Railway police.**

72. There were 36 collisions and accidents, nine of which were serious. In seven of these latter cases the persons considered responsible were prosecuted. The most serious cases were collisions on the line between Dasna and Ghaziabad, at Rasulabad, and at Somna; but of these three cases only the Rasulabad collision resulted in a conviction. In the Dasna-Ghaziabad accident, which involved a terrible loss of life, minute inquiries and a prolonged trial failed to prove that either of the two assistant station masters, who despatched the ill-fated trains, was criminally responsible for the collision. **Railway accidents.**

73. The work of village watchmen improved somewhat, as evidenced by a decrease of fines, suspensions, and dismissals. The number of judicial punishments, however, increased, and there was a decrease in rewards. The low pay of rural police affected recruiting in some districts. **Rural police.**

74. One hundred and twenty-four students qualified at the final examination for the post of sub-inspector. The discipline of the school was good. Seven probationary assistant superintendents and three deputy superintendents were under training and successfully passed their examination. The teaching staff was remodelled in accordance with the proposals of the Police Commission. **Training School.**

75. This department had exceptionally heavy work, notably the prosecution of Patandin's gang of 90 men in Bara Banki, and of the Panjabi Sansiah gang of 40 men in Saharanpur. The former gang had carried out extensive depredations in Bara Banki and neighbouring districts, while the latter gang had for years past been committing murders and other atrocities in the Saharanpur, Bijnor and Dehra Dun districts. There were two important prosecutions under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. The record of work for the year was excellent. **Criminal Investigation Department.**

76. The reallocation of police circles was sanctioned in all but four districts. The Government railway police sections were reconstituted. The rules regulating the appointment of deputy superintendents were revised. Special travelling allowance rules for officers of and below the rank of sub-inspector were made in the interests of the force. The few reforms remaining to be carried out under the scheme arising from the report of the Police Commission were prepared and were only waiting for provision of the necessary funds. **Reforms and reorganisation.**

22—Criminal Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on criminal justice for 1908 *and the tables under head Criminal Justice in part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

Agra.

77. The number of trials for practically all classes of offences against property, except mischief, showed an increase, as was to be expected in a famine year. But there was a general decline in offences against the person which more than counterbalanced the above increase. Fifty-two thousand nine hundred and seventy-one cases and 104,030 persons were brought to trial under the Penal Code, as against 53,860 and 1,05,848 in the previous year. Offences under special and local Acts rose slightly in number. The combined figures showed that the work in magistrates' courts was about as heavy as in 1907. **Number of trials.**

The sessions courts' figures however pointed to a considerable increase of serious crime. Nineteen hundred and seventy-five cases were committed to the sessions as against 1,681 in the previous year.

78. The number of cases pending over 6 weeks rose from 1,349 to 1,721; the increase was largely due to pressure of famine work. **Duration of trials.**

Punishments.

79. Sentences of all kinds showed an increase. The number of death sentences rose from 80 to 91: sentences of transportation increased from 216 to 326, and of rigorous imprisonment from 17,772 to 19,941. Whippings rose from 3,592 to 4,051, but were more than nine hundred short of the 1906 total.

Appeals and revisions.

80. Appeals increased before both courts of session and the High Court, but diminished in the courts of district magistrates. Applications for revision were fewer before district magistrates and sessions judges, but increased before the High Court. The total number of appeals amounted to 17,691. Out of these in 2,150 cases the sentences were reversed, while in 1,615 appeals the result was a reduction or alteration of the original sentence.

OUDH.

Number of trials.

81. Magistrates disposed of 33,793 cases against 34,058 in the previous year. There was a decrease of offences under both the Penal Code and other Acts. Sessions work, as in Agra, increased considerably, the total of cases rising from 537 to 890, owing to an epidemic of serious robberies and dacoities.

Duration of trials.

82. The average duration of trials before magistrates rose from 9 to 10 days, the actual variations in districts being from 3 to 18 days. There was also a considerable increase of long pending cases in sessions courts, the average duration rising from 34 to 46 days.

Punishments.

83. Sentences of death rose from 36 to 70, of transportation from 123 to 213, and of rigorous imprisonment from 6,426 to 9,531. Whippings also increased considerably as in Agra.

Appeals.

84. Appellate work increased enormously from 4,511 to 6,533 cases. In 734 cases the appellants were successful, and 528 appeals resulted in a modification of the original sentence. Criminal work in the Judicial Commissioner's court was exceptionally heavy.

23—Prisons.

(For details see the annual report on the Jail Department for 1908, *and the tables under head Jails in part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

General.

85. The number of persons in jails at the beginning and end of the year was 25,138 and 26,317 respectively. The total number of prisoners, admitted or transferred during 1908, together with those who were in jail at the commencement of the year, showed an increase of 21,577 over the total of the previous year, but was 47,759 less than in the last great famine year, 1897. The average daily jail population (28,299) also compared most favourably with the 1897 average, which was nearly eight thousand higher. The jail population, like crime, varied in districts according to the agricultural conditions, Bahraich heading the list of relative increases with a figure more than double that of last year. A large number of prisoners were released on the 2nd November, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the assumption by the Crown of the government of India.

Punishments.

86. There was a considerable decrease in offences committed by prisoners. Including 11,291 warnings the total number of punishments was 37,279, nearly two thousand less than in 1907. The decrease was chiefly in offences relating to work. The number of floggings, inflicted as jail punishments, again decreased. Although recourse to corporal punishment has diminished by two-thirds since 1903, discipline was in nowise prejudiced.

Expenditure.

87. The total cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners rose by $4\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs; the average cost per head increased from Rs. $63\frac{1}{2}$ to Rs. $70\frac{1}{2}$ and was higher than in any previous year. The increase in expenditure was accounted for by the high price of grain and other articles of food.

Employment.

88. Prisoners were employed in the usual jail industries, the daily average thus employed being 43·39 per cent. of the number sentenced to labour. Many of the short-term prisoners on admission were in such bad health that they had to be sent direct to hospital, where they earned nothing and cost more than usual. The total cash earnings from convict labour decreased from Rs. 2,45,794 to Rs. 2,03,394.

89. The prevalence of famine and sickness throughout the province seriously affected the death-rate and the number of hospital admissions in jails. Many prisoners on admission were suffering from the effects of scarcity, malaria, dysentery and enlarged spleen. The rise in the jail death-rate from 15 to 24 per mille was therefore to be expected and compared very favourably with the provincial death rate of 52·73. Admissions to hospital increased from 14,402 to 19,217. The systematic distribution of quinine in some jails had a remarkable success in reducing malaria and dysentery. There was a serious outbreak of beri beri in Basti jail, due apparently to infected grain. **Health.**

24—Civil Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on civil justice for 1908 *and the tables under head Civil Justice in Part VI Statistics of British India.)*

Agra.

90. Institutions in courts of original jurisdiction again increased, the total 1,17,860 being 5 per cent. more than the previous year. The increase was mainly limited to suits for moveable property, whereas suits for immoveable property substantially diminished. The increase of case work chiefly affected Small Cause Courts. The number of suits for disposal was 134,799, of which 120,849 were decided, an increase of about 6 per cent. on 1907. This increase of civil litigation in a famine year was unexpected. **Original suits.**

The average duration of cases was the same as in the previous year. The value of suits rose by 35⅔ lakhs to a total of nearly 370½ lakhs of rupees.

91. The number of appeals for disposal was 9,921, of which 7,137 were decided. There was a substantial decrease in institutions, scarcity evidently having discouraged litigants from wasting money on hopeless appeals. **Appeals.**

92. The total number of appeals before the High Court was 3,877, which was 284 less than in the previous year. The average duration was 441 days ; 2,057 appeals were pending at the close of the year. **High Court.**

93. Applications for execution of decrees rose, and the number for disposal (108,325) only just fell short of the record total of 1900. Forty-nine per cent. of applications disposed of were wholly or partly fructuous. The execution departments of Civil Courts required more careful personal supervision by presiding officers. **Execution of decrees.**

94. The number of village courts fell from 496 to 452. The number of suits filed and their value again declined. These courts, as a whole, had not won popular confidence. **Village Munsifs.**

Oudh.

95. The number of suits instituted again decreased, the total falling from 59,027 to 56,389. The decrease was due to famine, which discouraged creditors from instituting suits likely to prove infructuous. Of 64,686 suits for disposal 56,489 were decided during the year. The average duration rose to 73 and 33 days, respectively, in contested and uncontested cases. The total value of suits was Rs. 4,40,88,457, the enormous increase of 317 lakhs over the total for the previous year being due to several individual suits of high value. **Suits.**

96. Appeals decreased substantially: 1,964 were decided during the year out of 2,799. **Appeals.**

97. The Judicial Commissioner's Court decided 565 out of 826 appeals for disposal. The average duration was 228 days. **Judicial Commissioner.**

98. Applications for execution were filed to the number of 44,440, a slight increase on the previous year. The small percentage of fructuous applications showed, as in Agra, a need for closer attention to this branch of work. **Execution of decrees.**

99. The number of village courts decreased from 287 to 280. The great majority (224) were in Fyzabad district. An increase occurred both in the number and in the value of suits and seems to point to these courts having become more popular. **Village Munsifs.**

Kumaun.

100. Institutions showed a slight increase from 4,660 to 4,729, their value rising proportionately. Out of 5,489 suits for disposal, 4,847 were disposed of during the year. **Suits.**

Appeals. Execution of decrees.

101. Appeals decreased from 481 to 458. Of these 382 were disposed of.

102. Applications for execution numbered 2,688, a very slight increase. Of these 2,292 were disposed of, 28 per cent. proving wholly fructuous and 53 per cent. wholly infructuous.

25—Registration.

(For details see the annual report on registration for 1908 *and the tables under head Registration in Part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

Registrations.

103. The number of registrations rose from 260,309 to 275,454. The increase was in compulsory registrations; optional registration slightly decreased.

Financial.

104. Receipts rose from Rs. 5,39,295 to Rs. 5,57,606, and expenditure from Rs. 2,80,164 to Rs. 2,89,757.

Prosecutions.

105. A case of fraudulent registration took place in Rae Bareli district, in which the two male executants were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. The system of thumb impressions has been responsible for the great decrease of fraudulent registration during the past six years.

General.

106. Registrars in many districts were unable to inspect properly their subordinate offices, owing to pressure of sessions work.

26—Municipal Administration.

(For details see the annual review of municipal administration for 1908-09 *and the tables under head Municipalities, Part VIII Statistics of British India.)*

General

107. Questions of municipal administration have recently received a special share of attention. In the first place the results of the inquiry held by the Royal Commission on Decentralization have been published, and this will undoubtedly lead to a material development of local self-government, but in addition the whole question of municipal taxation has under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor been investigated by a representative committee, and the deliberations of the Sanitary Conference, which was convened under his orders, were largely concerned with municipal affairs, since it is in municipalities that the question of sanitation is at present most prominent.

Elections.

108. The number of boards, privileged to elect their own members, remained unchanged while qualified electors amounted to 2·5 per cent. of the population.

Of the 49 municipalities in which polls took place the percentage of electors was 55, as compared with 49·5 and 25·7, the respective percentages of the two previous years. The growing interest in elections is apparent, but at the same time abuses have come to light which have made it necessary to undertake a revision of the election rules.

Taxation.

109. Revised octroi schedules were published in a few towns; Mussooree raised its rates of toll, and Benares instituted a new tax on visitors entering by rail. Rae Bareli and Chandausi imposed new taxes on vehicles and brick factories. But pending a decision on the report of the taxation committee which has been referred to, changes in taxation were few and unimportant. The committee have found that octroi constitutes a most serious hindrance to the free course of trade, and they recommend its abolition. Their recommendations have been accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. He desires to restrict octroi and substitute other methods of taxation, wherever possible, and a far-reaching revision of the taxation basis is therefore contemplated.

Chairmen.

110. With the exception of two members of the Civil Service, who were appointed as whole-time chairmen of the Allahabad and Cawnpore boards, the status of chairmen remained unchanged. At present therefore, excluding two municipalities, all the chairmen are officials, but in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission it has been determined to substitute non-official chairmen, as well as vice-chairmen, wherever suitable persons are found.

Rules.

111. The Cawnpore municipality published a complete set of bye-laws, and the Naini Tal board revised the municipal market rules. Twelve municipalities revised their provident fund rules. Changes of some importance were also made in Chandausi, Rae Bareli, Unao, Hathras and Fyzabad.

Financial Position.

112. Exclusive of extraordinary receipts and special grants the total income of boards amounted to 64 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 1,89,568 from the income of the previous year. The expenditure under ordinary heads fell by Rs. 3,52,647, thanks in part to the provincialization of plague charges, which in the previous year exceeded 1·3 lakhs. There was a rise of Rs. 1,19,937 under the head "extraordinary and debt," part of which is due to the growth of indebtedness, but Rs. 54,903 represent investments, and Rs. 40,000 repayment of a loan in advance of due date. Nineteen boards had closing balances in excess of Rs. 30,000, Lucknow and Saharanpur heading the list with Rs. 3,27,192 and Rs. 1,41,734 respectively. Loans, however, granted for specific purposes composed about three-fourths of the Lucknow balance, and the large balances in other towns consisted chiefly of loans or savings reserved for works of improvement.

Octroi receipts.

113. The net receipts from octroi amounted to Rs. 33,46,090 or Rs. 2,55,478 less than in 1907-8. It was shown however in the previous report that the import in famine times of large consignments of grain swell the municipal income, as considerable quantities are distributed to surrounding villages in small parcels, on which refunds are not claimed. The receipts for 1907-8 were therefore abnormal. A truer standard of comparison is to be found in the figure of 1906-7, which was Rs. 34,16,433. As a consequence of the disappearance of famine, the most striking feature in the octroi figures was the fall in the import and apparent consumption of grain.

Receipts from other taxes.

114. The large diminution of Rs. 1,01,095 in the receipts from taxes other than octroi, was due mainly to a fall of Rs. 87,018 in the terminal tax income at Cawnpore. Taxes on pilgrims and on professions and trades yielded less than in the previous year. And the aggregate toll income also fell by Rs. 12,797, the increased takings at Mussooree being more than counterbalanced by the abolition of toll on the bridges at Agra and by the transfer to the district board of certain ferries at Benares.

The provincial incidence of taxation fell from Re. 1-9-9 to Re. 1-8-0. The highest incidences were Rs. 10-9-3 and Rs. 8-7-6 at Mussooree and Naini Tal.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

115. Excluding special grants from Government, there was an increase of Rs. 1,49,524 in income from sources other than taxation. Out of this sum Rs. 1,29,402 were realised from the sale of sites round the Aminabad Park, but rents, conservancy receipts and markets also produced satisfactory increases of income.

Special grants from Government.

116. The provincial finances during the year could not afford large grants to municipalities. Rupees 36,346 however were repaid to boards on account of poorhouse expenditure in the famine of 1907-8, and Rs. 1,83,835 were distributed in special grants. Boards received also their share of the special grant of six lakhs for primary education, while Naini Tal was given a grant of Rs. 40,000 for its new market, and Allahabad and Lucknow each received Rs. 10,000 for fire engines. Lucknow was also given Rs. 20,000 for purification of sullage and Rs. 29,700 for a new road. Municipalities further were largely concerned with the appropriation of an assignment of five lakhs made by the Government of India for sanitary improvements, and out of this sum Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Lucknow received 1¼ lakhs each, wherewith to construct broad roads and open out congested areas. Out of the sum of Rs. 5,01,805 released to municipalities some years ago by the provincialization of police charges, Rs. 1,42,078 were spent this year on drainage and paving, Rs. 1,07,471 on loan charges, and minor sums on conservancy reforms, education and other miscellaneous works.

Loans.

117. In loans municipalities received Rs. 8,95,250 from Government, of which Rs. 3,93,000 were for drainage and Rs. 4,91,250 for water-works. The largest item was one of Rs. 2,42,000, which the Mussooree board had to borrow to complete its hydro-electric scheme. Lucknow also received 1¼ lakhs for intercepting sewers. No loans were raised in the open market.

Expenditure.

118. The main variations in expenditure, excluding the relief from plague charges already mentioned, were economies in water supply, drainage, markets and collection charges and increased outlay on general administration, lighting, conservancy, public instruction and fairs.

Water and drainage.

119. The expenditure of the eight towns with large water-works fell by Rs. 1,98,090, mainly owing to the fact that the outlay on the Mussooree hydro-electric scheme was much smaller than in the previous year. The question of increasing the supply in several towns is now however becoming urgent. In Lucknow, the action required has been settled and a loan taken, but in Allahabad and particularly in Cawnpore a large expenditure will be necessary, if the rapidly increasing demands of the population are to be met.

In the matter of drainage schemes the year was one of considerable activity, and there is no doubt that boards are awakening to the importance of the subject. The question of the most suitable agency for the execution of works has been examined, and an addition made to the staff of the Sanitary Engineer, but it was found necessary to recast many of the existing projects and the amount of work carried out was therefore small. Jaunpur, Hathras and Moradabad however commenced work on large drainage schemes and Lucknow completed its intercepting sewers. The question of sullage disposal was also prominent, especially at Agra and Lucknow. The Government was fortunate in securing the services of Doctor Gilbert Fowler, the eminent sewage chemist, who visited these places and submitted a report which will be of great assistance in future administration.

Education.

120. Municipal expenditure on public instruction increased by Rs. 21,577, and was 5·25 per cent. of the ordinary annual income. The Lucknow board took over the management of all intra-municipal primary schools and of some secondary schools. Boards on the whole showed more recognition of their responsibilities in the matter of education. There was an improvement also in the spread of female education, Agra and Bareilly for instance increasing their girls' schools by 6 and 13. The question of providing better educational facilities for factory children was taken up by Government.

Medical and sanitary.

121. The number of successful primary vaccinations fell from 105,221 to 91,524. Malaria was doubtless largely responsible for this decrease, but the provisions of the Vaccination Act were not properly enforced in 16 municipalities, including Lucknow, Benares and Meerut. The vital statistics showed a most deplorable state of things. The number of births fell from 124,500 to 108,360, while the mortality increased from 145,888 to 148,447—an excess of deaths over births by 12·93 per mille of the population. Kosi, Kairana, Brindaban and Atrauli possessed the worst records in this respect, but as many as 23 municipalities had a death rate of 60 per mille or over. The death rates of Kairana and Kosi headed the list with 125 and 108·73 per mille. The death rate among infants was terribly high, showing a rise from 300·86 to 352·93 per mille.

In 1908-9 the chief cause of this appalling mortality was the epidemic of malaria; but the whole question has engaged the anxious consideration of the Government, as already mentioned. A conference was convened by the Lieutenant-Governor to consider what improvements could be effected in the sanitary conditions of big towns, and their recommendations are being carried out as circumstances allow. A lady doctor was deputed to study the question of infant mortality at Cawnpore, and two officers of the Indian Medical Service were appointed to investigate the causes of malarial fever in the province. The causes of a severe epidemic of enteric in Naini Tal were investigated. The Government therefore has done what it could, and as the ideal of good sanitation is spreading, there is reason to hope that in its efforts to combat disease it will receive more help from the people.

27—Local Boards.

(For details see the annual report on the working of the local and district boards for 1908-9 *and the tables under head local boards, part VIII, Statistics of British India.)*

General.

122. The growing interest taken by non-official members of District Boards, which was remarked upon in the report of the previous year, again showed gratifying signs of development, especially in the Fyzabad division, where thirty-five such members were specially mentioned for good work.

There still remained however much room for improvement in many districts, and in particular it has been found that the financial administration in some cases has been defective. The rapid expansion of local expenditure in recent years has been met, not by an increase of local income, but by large contributions from provincial revenues, and the hope that the Government would make good any deficit has led a few boards to be less careful than they ought to have been about the adjustment of their expenditure and receipts.

Income.

123. The income of boards, which in the previous year had increased by Rs. 8,32,342, again rose by 6¼ lakhs and reached a total of Rs. 98,59,011. The provincial contract, which was made for a period of three years from 1907-8, remained practically unchanged, the provincial contribution amounting to nearly 23⅔ lakhs. The rise in income was due chiefly to increases of nearly 4 lakhs in the opening balance, 2 lakhs in local rates and one lakh in receipts from civil works. Educational, medical and miscellaneous receipts also contributed to this result, but there was a considerable decrease in the revenue from pounds. The balances of many boards are unnecessarily large, and in view especially of the numerous demands for non-recurring expenditure it is to be regretted that the closing balance of the year under report (Rs. 17,74,031) even exceeded the large closing balance of the previous year. The disappearance of famine was the chief cause both of the rise in receipts from local rates and of a fall in the revenue from pounds. The steady growth of fees and subscriptions accounted for the increase of educational and medical receipts, while the increase in civil works was due to refunds made by Government for the expenditure incurred by boards on famine test works.

Expenditure.

124. The rise in the income of local boards was counterbalanced by an equal rise of expenditure. The total charges, exclusive of deposits, advances and the closing balance, increased from Rs. 74,66,299 to Rs. 80,08,272. The tendency to raise recurring charges, which could only be met by an appeal to Government for assistance or by trenching on the minimum allotment for original works, has already been noticed.

Of the charges, which chiefly contributed to the increase of expenditure, education, civil works and medical were responsible for additions of 2⅔, 1⅔ and ⅔ of a lakh respectively. Half of this large extension of educational expenditure was devoted to primary schools and the balance in nearly equal shares to English and middle schools. The growth in medical charges was mainly due to the large demand for quinine and other medicines, which was caused by the extraordinary epidemic of malaria and by the general prevalence of sickness after a severe famine. Veterinary charges rose during the year to Rs. 73,429, the increase of outlay being specially marked in the Agra, Kumaun and Rohilkhand divisions. The rapid progress of district board expenditure, to which reference has been made above, is strikingly illustrated by a comparison with the expenditure of 7 years ago. The administrative charges, which amounted to Rs. 49,77,000 in 1901-2, approached double that total in the year under report. On the other hand, the net Provincial contribution which amounted to 2¼ lakhs in the former year, was in the latter only just short of 23⅔ lakhs.

Education.

125. The large increase of 2⅔ lakhs in educational charges raised the total of expenditure under this head to nearly 30 lakhs, a total which represented three-eighths of the total expenditure of district boards and which was only exceeded by the expenditure on civil works. The progress of education however was not commensurate with the progress in expenditure. The number of schools fell from 15,175 to 14,994 and of scholars from 620,199 to 618,488. The exact accuracy of the returns, upon which these totals are based, is doubtful, especially the returns of unaided schools, but the general conclusion to be drawn from the figures, that there was a slight decline in the number of schools and scholars, may be accepted as correct. The chief cause of the temporary fall in the number of scholars was undoubtedly the epidemic of malaria, but in some districts the fact that many schools were already full prevented the increase of pupils. The additional expenditure was due to increasing the pay of instructors and strengthening the teaching staff. In addition to this, numerous school buildings, including boarding-houses, were erected, the expenditure on

which is shown under the head civil works. In some cases boards erected new schools with a lack of discrimination and a resultant waste of money.

The reports on female education were on the whole somewhat unsatisfactory. The removal of the artificial stimulus of a capitation grant resulted in a general decrease of the number of small girls, who attended boys' schools.

Medical and sanitary.

126. The total medical charges amounted to Rs. 8,95,652, out of which Rs. 7,68,071 were expended on hospitals and dispensaries. The epidemic of malarial fever, mention of which has of necessity been frequent throughout this report, was mainly responsible for a largely increased resort to the hospitals maintained by boards. The number of patients rose by 805,816, to a total of nearly 4½ millions. The increase was most marked in Rohilkhand, but was also noteworthy in Oudh and the Agra Division, and would undoubtedly have been still greater but for the very large distribution of quinine, made at the expense of Government, in the most afflicted districts. The erection of a new headquarter hospital was begun at Meerut, and in many districts building operations in connection with dispensaries were in progress : several districts however were still in need of new outlying dispensaries, contributions toward which will be provided for in the next contractual allowance.

The expenditure on sanitation accounted for only Rs. 23,083 of the total medical charges, a disproportion which argues very inadequate attention on the part of boards to this important subject. The Sanitary Conference, which has been mentioned already in this report, made some practical suggestions on the question of village sanitation, and experiments are now being made in some districts to provide an agency, which will help the villagers to carry out sanitary improvements. The number of persons vaccinated again shows a regrettable decrease, the total for the previous year dropping by 222,000 to 1,309,973. Malaria, no doubt, was largely responsible for this unsatisfactory result, but the fact remains that the vaccinations performed in a large number of districts were insufficient. A personal interest in the matter on the part of non-official members would undoubtedly improve results .

In district board areas, as in municipalities, the vital statistics were deplorable. The previous year had been an unhealthy one, the births being just exceeded by the deaths, but in the year under report the death-roll rose from 1,890, 762 to 2, 406,638, while the number of births fell from 1,889,969 to 1,613,775. The extraordinary epidemic of malaria was responsible for this abnormal mortality. The subject is discussed at fuller length in the chapter on vital statistics.

Arboriculture.

127. Expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 99,455. The working plan for the year was carried out satisfactorily in most districts. Students, nominated by district boards, were under training at Lucknow, with a view to becoming arboricultural supervisors.

Civil works.

128. The expenditure on civil works amounted to Rs. 36,05,808, as against Rs. 34,38,202, in the previous year. A satisfactory proportion of the amount allotted to original works was spent on communications, especially in the Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow and Fyzabad divisions, but generally more than half the total outlay on original works was devoted to buildings. A programme was drawn up by two officers on special duty, showing the works really needed within the areas of the various district boards. For the execution of this programme it is not possible at present to provide funds in a period of less than 13 years, and boards have been offered contributions on this basis with effect from 1909-10.

28—Volunteering.

(For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteers Corps for 1908-9.)

129. The enrolled strength of the active force of volunteers was 4,208, an increase of 182 on the total of the previous year. Of the above number 607 were cavalry or mounted infantry, the rest were infantry. In addition to

the active force there were 524 reservists. Four thousand and eighty-four of the active force qualified for the capitation grant as efficient or extra-efficient. There were 1,172 marksmen and 2,380 first class shots, one-eighth only of the efficient force failing to reach the latter standard. The reports from the various commandants were on the whole satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29—Agriculture.

[*For details see the annual reports on the administration of agriculture for* 1908-9, *on the administration of the Civil Veterinary Department for* 1908-9, *on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (X of* 1904*) for* 1908-09, *the tables under head Agricultural Statistics, and those under head Co-operative Credit Societies, Part II, Statistics of British India.*]

General.

130. The year was devoted mainly to the development of existing organizations, funds being insufficient for the initiation of new schemes. There was a remarkable growth of public interest in the improvement of agriculture and stock-breeding and in agricultural labour-saving appliances. This general increase of interest has tended to make the subordinate agricultural service more popular.

Arboriculture.

131. The planting season was somewhat unfavourable, but the working plans for the year were not seriously affected. Ninety-four miles of provincial and 208 miles of local roads were planted, a total only six miles short of the working plan. Two hundred and twenty-two miles of recent planting were recorded as established during the year; but a total of 95 miles, hitherto reported as planted, was found to be treeless. The aggregate expenditure on provincial and local roads rose to Rs. 1,56,051, while the total receipts fell to Rs. 68,677. The deficits on provincial and local roads were Rs. 35,017 and Rs. 52,357 respectively. Fourteen students, nominated by district boards, were under training at the Government horticultural gardens in Lucknow with a view to becoming district board supervisors of arboriculture.

Assistance to the public.

132. The demand for labour-saving machinery, stimulated by the rising cost of labour, increased rapidly, and the stage is likely soon to be reached when the department cannot cope with the demand, which must be met by private enterprise. The creation of this demand testified to the success of the department both in winning the confidence of agriculturists and in adapting western implements to eastern needs. The appliances most in demand were water-lifts, tillage implements and sugar machinery. Many improved ploughs were also issued during the year. The number of correspondents, asking for advice and information from the department, rose from 3,468 to 4,448.

Distribution of seed.

133. Some 400 maunds of seed, exclusive of cotton seed, were issued in small lots to individuals, the demand for ground-nut seed showing a remarkable increase. Three hundred and sixty maunds of acclimatised American cotton seed were sold, but the yield was very poor owing to the bad season. The sale of lint just covered expenses, and the future success of this crop remained doubtful. The seed depots were much appreciated by the public. With the object of eventually making them over to co-operative societies, 11,000 maunds of seed were lent to groups of persons, while only 800 maunds were lent to individuals.

Well sinking.

134. A staff of 50 borers was placed under the control of district officers to help the public in the engineering difficulties of well sinking. Borings were made in 734 old wells, two-thirds of the borings resulting in an improved water supply. Four hundred and thirty-four trial borings also met with the same average of success. Officers from three other provinces were deputed during the year to study the methods of boring in the United Provinces.

Publications.

135. The most important publications during the year were notes on the industries of the province, on sugarcane at the Partabgarh experimental station, on sugar factories and on Nepal frontier trade registration. Pamphlets were issued in vernacular on ground-nuts, American cotton and the prevention of smut. Monthly agricultural notes were communicated to the press. The Urdu agricultural journal raised its monthly circulation to 1,130 copies.

Shows.

136. The Mainpuri agricultural association held a successful show. Shows were also held at Parsehri, Hardoi, Kakora and at several fairs. An exhibition was held at Agra, and a show was organised on the occasion of the

Bareilly darbar. It was decided to hold a provincial exhibition in the winter of 1910-11 at Allahabad.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Education.

137. Nine veterinary assistants were deputed to the Imperial bacteriological laboratories at Muktesar and Bareilly to study inoculation. A veterinary inspector was sent to the research institute at Pusa for instruction in entomology, and seven students were selected for training in the Bengal and Punjab veterinary colleges.

Diseases.

138. The reported mortality from contagious diseases decreased from 11,769 to 10,532 cases. Promptness and accuracy in reporting still left much to be desired. Arrangements were made for *patwaris* to report outbreaks at once to the nearest veterinary assistant. Equine diseases were comparatively inactive, but bovine diseases caused a wide mortality. Rinderpest attacked 34 districts, from which 6,662 deaths were reported. Preventive inoculation was carried out in 22 districts. Foot and mouth disease and anthrax were also very prevalent.

Breeding.

139. Stud bulls were maintained in 8 districts, and steps were taken to acquire land for an experimental farm for bull-rearing at Kheri. There were 48 provincial horse and pony stallions at the end of the year, the slight decrease from the number of the previous year being due to reduction of the budget grant. Two thousand two hundred and twenty-four mares were covered. There were 14 donkey stallions, which covered 412 mares.

Establishment.

140. The subordinate establishment numbered 109, an increase of two only on the previous year. Many district boards were forced by lack of means to forego their intention of entertaining an additional veterinary staff. This was regrettable, as the existing staff was inadequate to cope with a sudden and serious outbreak. The work of the subordinate staff was most satisfactory. The cost of the department was Rs. 60,324.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

General.

141. The staff of the department consisted of a registrar, assistant registrar and six inspectors. Excepting seed societies, each class of society increased during the year. The total number, in fact, nearly doubled, and the working capital rose from 21¾ to nearly 33 lakhs. Public interest in the co-operative movement showed a steady advance.

Central societies.

142. The Budaun district bank was registered and classed with the two central societies at Fatehpur and Mainpuri. The object of these banks was to finance the local co-operative societies. Budaun bank had a working capital of Rs. 1,61,734 and financed 78 societies in the district. A dividend of 8 per cent. was declared on the first year's working. The Mainpuri bank increased its capital to nearly Rs. 24,000 and after paying a dividend of 6¾ per cent. trebled its reserve. The Fatehpur bank also flourished, local capital being freely invested.

Urban societies.

143. There were three classes of district banks, (1) banks dealing with shareholders and independent societies only, (2) those dealing with shareholders and affiliated societies only and (3) those dealing with shareholders, affiliated, and independent societies. Of the first class the Unao bank expanded most rapidly, the capital rising from 3⅘ to 5¼ lakhs. The second class of banks was unimportant, as the formation of affiliated societies had been stopped. The third class included several local banks, whose capital expanded from Rs. 4,69,713 to Rs. 6,82,547. The banks at Hardoi, Sandila, and Fyzabad were particularly successful. The combined balance sheet of the 19 central and district banks on the 30th June 1909 showed a profit of Rs. 72,704. Outstanding arrears exceeded 15 per cent. of the demand in five banks only and were under 10 per cent. in ten banks. Considering the circumstances of the year, these figures were very satisfactory.

Small urban societies increased in number from 2 to 31. They included small associations of clerks, shoemakers, tanners, weavers, domestic servants and municipal menials.

Rural societies.

144. There were 317 rural societies, nearly double the number of the previous year. The purely Raiffeisen societies decreased except in the Allahabad and Benares divisions. The year's working clearly demonstrated the advantages of small compact associations, which strengthen the bond of co-operation and the sense of joint responsibility. The profit and loss account of the 305 rural cash societies showed a balance of Rs. 37,576 on the right side. Capital expanded satisfactorily, and the deposits of members increased from Rs. 65,677 to Rs. 1,08,047. Loans to members and repayments totalled over $13\frac{1}{4}$ and $9\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs respectively as against $7\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year.

30—Weather and Crops.

(For details see the annual season and crop report for 1908-9, *the resolution on the famine relief operations for* 1908-9, *and the tables appended to the agricultural statistics of British India).*

Character of the seasons.

145. By the third week of June 1908 sufficient rain had fallen in the hills, in the Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand divisions and in part of Fyzabad to give the autumn crop a fair start. Elsewhere the rains were slight, but early in July plentiful rain fell everywhere except in the north-eastern districts. In August the rainfall was again heavy except in the east and north-east, Bahraich and Sitapur suffering particularly. The monsoon practically ceased at the beginning of September in the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions, but Benares, Gorakhpur and parts of Oudh and Allahabad received belated but most valuable rain at the close of September and early in October. In brief, the rain in the west was somewhat too heavy during July and August and too light in September, while in the east and north-east it was deficient throughout, especially for the rice crop.

The ground at the time of sowing the spring crop was generally too dry. November and December were almost rainless. In January the west and south-west received good rain, but in the eastern districts, Oudh and the Lower Doab the falls were insufficient. In February the rain was again ill-distributed. March was dry, but in April, the harvest month, there were abnormally heavy falls, varying from 2 to 4 inches. There was little frost; hailstorms, though numerous, came too early to do serious damage.

Cultivated area.

146. The area cultivated during the year, $35\frac{1}{4}$ million acres, was slightly above the normal and exceeded the area of 1907-8 by 9 per cent. The autumn and spring crop areas were respectively 4 per cent. above and 15 per cent. below normal. The extra hot weather crop area was again much above normal but the twice cropped area, owing to lack of moisture in October and November, was 26 per cent. below normal. The increase of the autumn crop area was due to the pressing need for replenishing the food supplies and it would have been still larger, if the rains in the districts where rice is a staple crop had been better. There was the same urgent need at the time of the spring crop sowing, but the dryness of the land and the epidemic of malaria curtailed the area of cultivation.

The principal variations in the areas of specific autumn crops were furnished by rice and sugarcane, which were about 20 and 7 per cent. respectively below normal, and by the small millets, *bajra*, maize and cotton, which varied from 64 to 21 per cent. above normal. Of the spring crops barley alone exceeded the normal area; all the other crops were considerably below normal

Irrigation.

147. The irrigated area fell off, as was to be expected, and was 13 per cent. below that of the previous year. In all, 10,030,821 acres were irrigated by wells, canals and reservoirs. Wells were the most important source of irrigation, watering 65 per cent. of the above area; the Government canals supplied water to 2,265,755 acres.

Outturn.

148. The early food crops in the autumn harvest gave a very fair return, only 5 per cent. below normal. Sugarcane, sesamum and cotton yielded 75 per cent., while the outturn of late rice was only half that of a normal year. Maize and the small millets were good all over the country; so also were the two larger millets, *bajra* and *juar*, except in Muttra and one or two other districts. In fact save in Muttra and northern Oudh the autumn crop on the whole was fair.

The yield of the spring crop was better than in 1908, but compared unsatisfactorily with that of normal years. Wheat was not really good in any important tract, and was poor in seven districts. Barley was 15 per cent. below normal, and the yield of gram was only 80 per cent. of an average crop. Oil seeds were poor in three districts and moderate elsewhere. North Oudh again suffered from a bad harvest.

Prices.

149. Prices at the beginning of the year were very high. Subsequently they fell considerably, but did not approach the normal level. Wheat in the Cawnpore market was 8·5 seers per rupee in July 1908 and 9 seers in June 1909, but the price of the cheapest food grains showed a more satisfactory fall. Barley at 11·7 seers was the cheapest grain in July 1908, but after that month the cheapest grain varied from 18·2 to 15·5 seers per rupee. An abnormal export of grain between October 1908 and the following March helped to keep prices high.

Famine conditions in 1908-1909.

150. The history of the famine of 1907-8 up to the end of September 1908 was sketched in last year's administration report. At the end of that month the early autumn crops had been harvested, and the need for famine relief was practically at an end. In the Nanpara and Bahraich tahsils, however, famine conditions again prevailed owing to the failure of the 1908 monsoon. Four quasi-test relief works were maintained from November with the aid of a special Government grant, and gratuitous relief was distributed from the Famine Charitable Relief fund. Declaration of scarcity was postponed by these measures till April 1st, 1909. Scarcity had also to be declared in January in a small part of Mirzapur and of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares, again on March 1st in a small part of Basti, and on May 1st in the south-east and south-west of Garhwal. Relief measures were thus confined to a comparatively small area. The maximum number on relief was 37,118 on 22nd May 1909, a number which was rapidly reduced by the timely arrival of the monsoon. Garhwal was the last to close its relief works on 20th July, the Bahraich works having closed four days earlier. Gratuitous relief in Mirzapur and Bahraich continued till nearly the end of August. The number on gratuitous relief never exceeded 19,156, and the total expended was only Rs. 81,519. The incidence per unit relieved was much smaller than in the previous year, as grain was cheaper. The total expenditure of Government (excluding the recoverable portion of advances made for aided works) was roughly Rs. 2,86,000, for which sum 4,480,000 units were relieved for one day.

31—Horticulture.

(For details see the annual reports on the horticultural gardens at Lucknow and the botanical gardens at Saharanpur for 1908-9.*)*

Horticultural gardens.

151. Many useful improvements were carried out in the Lucknow gardens. The flower garden was again enlarged to meet the increased demand for acclimatised seed, and a new nursery for roses was established. Malaria prostrated the garden staff in the autumn. The rainfall was satisfactory and the damage from frost small. Receipts totalled Rs. 16,402, a decrease due to the new policy of devoting the gardens to experimental work. The expenditure was Rs. 28,927.

Botanical gardens.

152. The branch garden at Mussooree was given up in June 1908. The failure of the canal at a critical time caused considerable loss to the Saharanpur botanical gardens. The rains were unsatisfactory. New varieties of pear, plum, vine and blackberry were imported from Florida. Various experiments were also made with other fruit and vegetables. Net receipts amounted to Rs. 31,572 and expenditure to Rs. 31,452. The demand for gardeners trained in these gardens was again very large, as was also the case at Lucknow.

32—Forests.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Forest Department for 1908-9.*)*

Area and demarcation.

153. The total area of the reserved and leased forests was not materially altered. A little settlement work was done at Muktesar, in Garhwal and in the Kumaun and Kheri divisions. Boundary pillars were repaired as usual.

Revenue.

154. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 21,41,025, showing a decrease of nearly 2 lakhs from the total of the previous year. This fall of income was almost entirely confined to the western circle, the decreases in the eastern circle and the district forests being unimportant. There was a large fall of nearly $1\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs in the revenue from timber and more than half a lakh in the sale of bamboos : the receipts from fuel, minor produce and grazing rose slightly. The decrease in the revenue from timber occurred mainly in the Jaunsar division, where the auction sales coincided with a very depressed condition of the market. The expiry of the contract for the removal of refuse deodar in this division also contributed to the fall of revenue. The decrease under bamboos was due to a poor crop and to the market being already overstocked, and was especially noticeable in the Ganges division.

Expenditure.

155. The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 12,09,594, an increase of nearly half a lakh on the expenditure of the previous year. There was no material change in the outlay on roads and buildings, which accounted for nearly seventy and ninety thousand rupees respectively. Over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were spent on organization and improvement of forests, and $4\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs on establishment. The surplus of revenue over expenditure amounted to 11·7 lakhs, a 43 per cent. surplus on the gross revenue.

Outturn.

156. The total outturn of timber and fuel exceeded 16 million cubic feet, but was a decrease of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million cubic feet on the outturn of the previous year. This was due to the low state of the timber market in consequence of the famine.

The manufacture of catechu was carried on in Kumaun, Pilibhit and Bahraich and resulted in a revenue of over Rs. 10,000. The turpentine and colophony industry continued to be worked profitably in the Naini Tal and Jaunsar divisions, the total outturn of crude resin amounting to 14,819 maunds in Naini Tal and 706 maunds in Jaunsar. There was a large stock of unsold crude resin, turpentine and colophony at the end of the year, which, coupled with the serious fall in the price of rosin and the debiting of the whole capital expenditure to the expenses of the year, explains the small profit of Rs. 7,160 realised in the two divisions. There were hopes that the Chunakhan quarries might prove capable of development on a large scale, but an examination of them by the Director-General of the Geological Survey proved that there was only sufficient limestone to continue the present output for another 12 years.

Breaches of forest rules.

157. Offences against forest laws were rather more numerous than usual. Out of a total of 2,544 offences, 435 were brought into court, 1,869 were disposed of under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act, and the balance remained undetected. Unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood was the commonest offence and constituted nearly three-fifths of the total number of offences. There were 142 cases of injury to forests by fire; of these 86 remained undetected and only 22 were taken into court. Illicit grazing was very common in the eastern circle.

Fires.

158. Fire protection this year met with much greater success than in the previous year. The protected area was extended by nearly 190,000 acres to a total of 2,041,740 acres at a cost of over $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lakh. The abnormally heavy rainfall of April 1909 and the early arrival of the monsoon considerably reduced the period during which the danger of fire is greatest. In the western circle only ·8 per cent of the protected area was burnt, and in the eastern circle only 3·5 per cent. The total area burnt by malice slightly exceeded 5,000 acres. In Kheri two large fires, causing a loss of 9,332 acres, were due to sparks from railway engines, while in Pilibhit over 10,000 acres were burnt by the error of two fire watchers.

Grazing.

159. The aggregate income of the two circles from grazing and fodder amounted to nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. A total of 10,277 square miles of forest was open to all animals for grazing throughout the year. This total includes protected, unclassed and leased forests as well as reserved forests. Of the latter only $577\frac{1}{2}$ and 547 square miles in the eastern and western circles were open to grazing throughout the year. Some isolated cases occurred where the impounding of cattle trespassing in the reserves gave rise to ill feeling

between the villagers and the forest staff. Illicit grazing was particularly prevalent in Bahraich.

160. The expenditure on the district forests exceeded the revenue by nearly Rs. 19,000, the adverse balance being due to a large deficit in Almora. The total area under forests (9,070 square miles) was practically the same as in the past year. Some cultivated land on the Binaikdhura range was bought for re-afforestation. The demarcation of 161 miles of forest boundaries in the Naini Tal district was completed, and eight blocks of forest were experimentally demarcated in Almora. Important new roads were constructed in Garhwal and Almora to facilitate the export of forest produce, part of the work being done by famine labour. There was a large increase in prosecutions for illegal fellings, the figures being more than double the average of the past three years. There were 65 cases of injury by fire, fifty of which remained undetected. Free burning, unchecked grazing or drought almost entirely prevented natural reproduction in Almora and Garhwal, but in the Naini Tal closed blocks the natural reproduction of sal and other seedlings was promising. Programmes of improvements were being prepared in all three districts. **District forests.**

161. New working plans were sanctioned for the closed forests of Pilibhit and the trans-Sarda Kheri forests. Investigations, made during the year as to the extent of the injury caused by the drought, suggest that the damage may not prove so great as was at first feared. The eastern circle suffered most severely, especially the cis-Sarda Kheri forests and Bahraich. The practicability of irrigation in the Kheri forests will be investigated. The damage from drought was mainly confined to the forests in the plains, where the trees with tap roots suffered from the fall in the level of the sub-soil water. The heavy rain of April 1909 revived many trees which were apparently dead. The year was good for natural reproduction, especially in the hills, and the large artificial sowings in both circles made good progress. The relations between the subordinate forest officials and the villagers on forest boundaries were, with a few exceptions, satisfactory. **General.**

33—Mines and quarries.

(RETURN OF MINES, MINERALS AND GEMS.)

(For details see the annual report on the Mirzapur Stone Mahal *for* 1908-9 *and the tables under head Mineral production, part I, Statistics of British India.)*

162. No regular mines were worked in this province during the year; native workings produced iron worth Rs. 680 in Garhwal, and gold valued at Rs. 195 is reported to have been washed in Bijnor, Naini Tal and Garhwal. **Mines.**

163. About 99,600 tons of sandstone valued at Rs. 1,82,370 were quarried at Chunar in the Mirzapur district and slate was quarried chiefly in Almora and Garhwal to the extent of 6,000 tons. **Quarries.**

34—Manufactures.

(For details see the industrial and commercial statistics, parts I and II, Statistics of British India.)

164. Continued interest has been displayed by a large section of the public in the industrial development of the province, and various new enterprises have been planned: but the recent unfavourable seasons have reduced for the time being the amount of capital available for investment, and the actual number of new concerns opened during the year has not been great. **Industrial development.**

Among the larger industries the tannery at Cawnpore, which was closed in the previous year, has resumed its operations. A second cotton mill was opened at Hathras in the Aligarh district, employing a daily average of nearly 300 persons, and a third is in course of construction in the same town. A large cotton mill is also being erected at Moradabad, mainly, as in the case of Hathras, with Indian capital. The short yield of cotton during the year led to a slight decline in the employment offered by cotton gins and presses.

The lac industry at Mirzapur was again prosperous this year and both the number of concerns and men employed in them have considerably increased. Of the two large sugar refineries erected in the vicinity of Cawnpore, the one at Gutiya worked with a daily average of 83 operatives during the year while the other at Unao could not be worked owing to the high prices of raw materials : a refinery is in process of erection near Allahabad, and similar enterprises are contemplated elsewhere.

On a more modest scale the number of small factories, using the processes of sugar manufacture introduced by Saiyid Muhammad Hadi Khan Bahadur, showed a marked increase. Six such factories were worked for the first time, and several others were equipped for the coming season.

Endeavours to promote the success of handloom weaving have continued. The Hewett Weaving School at Bara Banki has trained a large number of hands and introduced considerable improvement in processes, and similar work has been done on a more restricted scale by the smaller schools in the Saharanpur, Moradabad, Hardoi and Fyzabad districts. At present it seems probable that the main result of these schools will be the establishment of handloom weaving factories, a substantial number of these having been started during the year, principally in Bara Banki and Gorakhpur.

The indigo industry continues to decline and more factories have been closed during the year.

35—Trade.

(For details see the annual reports on inland and foreign trade for 1908-9, *and the accounts of trade carried by rail and river in India.)*

INLAND TRADE.

Additions to the railway system.

165. The only extension of the railway system was the Benares-Mirzapur Ghat branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, a small extension of 35½ miles.

External rail-borne traffic.

166. The volume of external rail-borne traffic diminished by 21 per cent. and the value by 13 per cent. This was mainly due to the decrease of food imports owing to the cessation of the famine.

Imports.

167. The import trade declined by 241 lakhs of maunds in weight and by 707 lakhs of rupees in value. Calcutta, owing to the demand for sugar and Burma rice, was the only important external block which increased its exports to this province. The imports of coal and coke, except in three blocks, dropped considerably, the total under this head diminishing by 44 lakhs of maunds. There was a rise in the import of cotton goods as compared with the trade of the previous year, when there was a very heavy decrease. Imports of grain fell to 97 lakhs of maunds, a large decrease of 192 lakhs on the figures for 1907-8 but only slightly below the total for 1906-7. Imports of gunny bags, salt and spices rose, the trade in the two latter commodities being the largest on record. Unrefined sugar fell off, but the fall was more than counterbalanced by an increase of 366,760 maunds in the import of refined sugar.

Exports.

168. Exports rose slightly in weight by 20 lakhs of maunds, but owing to a decline of trade in the more costly articles were actually 114 lakhs of rupees less in value. The export of raw cotton fell owing to a decrease in the cotton area and an unfavourable season. Grain and pulse exports rose by nearly 61 lakhs of maunds, the rise being confined to the six months, October 1908 to March 1909. The trade in oilseeds fell off by 23¾ lakhs of maunds owing to a bad season. The total exports of sugar amounted to nearly 50 lakhs of maunds and exceeded the imports by 23 lakhs.

Trade of Cawnpore.

169. The trade of Cawnpore city decreased considerably. Imports dropped from 87 to 69, and exports from 43 to 34 lakhs of maunds.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

170. The internal rail-borne traffic slightly declined, the total trade being 216 compared with 224 lakhs of maunds in 1907-8.

River-borne trade.

171. The registration of river-borne traffic between Bengal and this province was discontinued from April 1908. The figures for the river trade between the United Provinces and Calcutta, a record of which is still maintained, showed during 1908-9 an increase in both imports and exports.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Tibet.

172. The trade with Tibet, both imports and exports, was smaller than in any of the preceding four years. The total of imports and exports was 66,022 and 56,378 maunds respectively. The difficulties of transport across the Himalayan passes hinder any substantial extension of this trade. The fall in the chief imports was general, with the exception of borax, and the returns showed that Tibetan salt was rapidly being ousted by the cheap salt of the plains. There was a large decrease in the export of grain owing to the scarcity in Kumaun. Exports of sugar, tobacco, tea and cotton goods also decreased. The trade with Tibet was of little importance, comprising only 5 per cent. of the total foreign trade of this province.

Nepal.

173. The imports from Nepal (1,935,374 maunds) largely exceeded those of the two previous years, but were considerably below the figures for 1904-5 and 1905-6. Exports (369,224 maunds) on the other hand were smaller than in any year since 1904-5, though above the average for the last ten years. There was a large increase of grain imports into the Basti, Gorakhpur and Pilibhit districts, but a decrease in the other frontier districts. The total imports of grain rose by 490,445 maunds. The imports of oilseeds, fibrous products, gum, hides, skins and silver coins also rose, but clarified butter, spices, drugs, building materials and miscellaneous merchandise were imported in smaller quantities. Exports to Nepal, though they declined by 62,267 maunds in weight, rose by $2\frac{3}{10}$ lakhs in value owing to a larger export of cotton goods.

The Nepal Darbar was engaged during the year in revising the schedule of export and import duties. A special officer was appointed in this province to arrange the posts at which trade between the province and Nepal should be registered.

36—Buildings and Roads.

(For details see the annual administration report, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for 1908-9.*)*

Revenue and expenditure.

174. THE revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 3,18,984, nearly the whole of which sum came under the head Provincial. The actual expenditure totalled Rs. 1,38,06,417. Imperial works cost Rs. 4,06,495, famine relief works Rs. 55,80,394, provincial works Rs. 48,82,564, excluded local Rs. 26,49,969, and contribution works Rs. 2,86,995.

Imperial buildings.

175. The currency office at Cawnpore was completed at a cost of a little over $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. New buildings were constructed for the X-Ray institute at Dehra Dun and over sixteen thousand rupees were spent on further extensions of the bacteriological laboratory at Muktesar.

Provincial and local buildings.

176. Good progress was made with the new buildings for the agricultural college at Cawnpore. A scheme for irrigating the grounds of Government House at Naini Tal was completed, and a similar project, combined with an arrangement for fire protection, was begun at Government House, Lucknow. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Industrial Conference, a school of carpentry at Bareilly, a weaving school at Benares, and an industrial school at Gorakhpur were begun and nearly completed during the year, while the existing industrial school at Lucknow was enlarged. The construction of the Lucknow school of design was also begun and the college buildings at Roorkee were extended. Three important school buildings were commenced at Meerut, Basti and Rae Bareli.

The new civil hospital at Allahabad was completed except for the installation of electric light and fans. The construction of the medical college and hospital at Lucknow was awaiting the Secretary of State's sanction, but the preliminary preparation of the site was finished. The revised estimates for the building were submitted in January 1909 to the Government of India.

The west face of the eastern false gate at Sikandra was restored ; the balance of funds available for archaeological work was expended on the museum at Sarnath.

Communications.

177. Special attention was given during the year to the improvement of road communications. Progress with local roads was retarded somewhat by their dependency on the state of local board finances. Two lakhs were added to the grant for the maintenance of existing provincial roads, as the grant in previous years had been found insufficient. Parts of the unmetalled portions of the chain of local roads between Lucknow and Benares were metalled, this route being the most important of several through-routes, which were incompletely metalled and which Government proposes to metal throughout, as provincial roads. Bridges were built on the Brindaban-Nojhil road in Muttra district, over the Choya Nala on the Meerut-Bulandshahr road, over the Katna river at Maholi, and over the river Gumti at Bargadiaghat. Important work on roads was also begun or completed in Lucknow city and in the Etawah, Allahabad, Banda and Hamirpur districts.

Mileage.

178. The total mileage of roads maintained during the year was as follows :—Metalled roads maintained by the Public Works department 6,375 miles ; metalled roads maintained by the local authorities 10 ; unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works department 1,430 ; unmetalled roads maintained by the local authorities 24,957.

Two hundred and fifteen miles of new metalled roads were constructed during the year.

Famine Works.

179. Some 1,430 miles of roadway were raised by famine labour during this and the previous year. The subject was dealt with in the section on famine relief in last year's administration report.

Navigation works.

180. Navigation training works on the Ganges were carried out in five districts. In the Allahabad district the channel was demarcated for boats, and shallows were deepened along the 21 miles between Dumduma and Allahabad Fort. The 250 miles of the Ganges in the Benares division were sounded after the rains, and the navigable channel was marked out with buoys. Flags were posted to warn boatmen against snags, reefs and other obstacles. There was the usual heavy boat traffic between Mirzapur and Benares, and steamers again plied as high as Buxar. The year's expenditure on navigation works was Rs. 8,326.

Arboricultural operations.

181. One thousand seven hundred and eleven miles of avenue were maintained during the year. Seventy miles of new avenue were made, and nearly thirty thousand trees were planted. Receipts totalled Rs. 18,506 and expenses Rs. 53,526.

Roorkee Workshops.

182. The total value of work done during the year amounted to Rs. 3,65,037. The greater part of the work was done for Government departments, especially the Public Works department. The value of work done for private persons was only Rs. 20,760. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 84,146, while the cost of establishment and upkeep amounted to Rs. 54,601. The net revenue was therefore not quite thirty thousand rupees.

Private works.

183. The expenditure by private persons on works of public utility (mainly wells, tanks, schools and rest houses) amounted to Rs. 2,79,090 during the year.

37—Canals.

Outlay and construction.

184. The total capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 25,81,252, of which 18 lakhs were spent on protective, nearly 5⅓ lakhs on productive and nearly 2½ lakhs on minor and agricultural works. Protective works were carried out on the Betwa, Ken, Dhassan and Belan canals. The earthwork of this last canal was begun in April as a famine relief work ; the estimate for the scheme still awaited the sanction of the Government of India.

The expenditure on productive works was incurred principally on remodelling or extending existing channels. The Fatehpur-Sikri distributary extension was nearly completed.

Among minor and agricultural works, the Pahuj-Garhmau canal made good progress. Several tanks in Bundelkhand were restored and schemes were prepared for drainage works in Hardoi. A large number of field embankment projects were prepared for the agricultural improvement of the Mirzapur, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Jalaun and Banda districts. In the Bara tahsil of Allahabad several big embankments were constructed by famine labour.

The total length of channels in operation at the close of the year was 14,581 miles, an increase of 222 miles.

185. A Sarda survey division was constituted to prepare the final surveys and estimates for the Sarda-Ganges feeder. A second division investigated the practicability of canals from the Gandak and Rapti rivers for the irrigation of the Gorakhpur, Basti and Bahraich districts. A third division was formed to study the improvement of tanks and embankments in the Sultanpur district, the drainage of the Fyzabad district and the question of pumping water for irrigation from *jheels* and streams. Surveys were also in progress for two large reservoirs at Chench and Bawar in the Jhansi district, for the upper storage site of the Belan canal and for the Ghaghar canal scheme. **Surveys.**

186. The revenue of the year under report consisted of the collections on the spring crop irrigation for 1907-8 and on the autumn crop irrigation of 1908. The gross revenue amounted to Rs. 1,14,30,311, a decrease of over two lakhs from the previous year. The working expenses totalled Rs. 38,53,147, and the net revenue Rs. 75,77,164. The net profit after deducting interest charges slightly exceeded 43 lakhs. **Financial results.**

187. Under the operation of the provincial contract the net profits from direct revenue accruing to this province, after deducting nearly 29$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs of interest payable to the Government of India and the capital outlay on minor works, amounted to Rs. 25,28,999. The reduction of the occupiers' rate on sugarcane, introduced from April 1908, caused a loss of nearly 5 lakhs revenue from productive works. **Provincial contract.**

188. Assessments amounted to Rs. 1,09,70,298, a decrease from the previous year, but more than 5$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs above the average of the previous nine years. **Assessments.**

38—Irrigation.

189. The effect of the famine continued until the monsoon of 1908. The area irrigated was 2,784,200 acres as compared with 3,472,017 in 1907-8. Irrigation of the autumn harvest was restricted at first by inadequate supplies when the demand was urgent, and subsequently by the favourable monsoon rainfall. The requirements for the spring crops also diminished, because the area actually sown was considerably curtailed by the epidemic of malaria, which paralysed the energy of the cultivators. There was a very satisfactory diminution of remissions on account of damage to crops from short supplies, the previous year's total of 2$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs falling this year to Rs. 25,397. **Irrigated area.**

190. The value of crops raised by canal water was estimated at over 14 crores of rupees. The principal crops irrigated were as follows :—Sugarcane 264,991 acres ; rice 167,496 ; cotton 368,043 ; wheat 736,207 ; barley 118,630 ; gram 71,488, and miscellaneous cold weather food grains 558,465. The total area of irrigated crops, though considerably less than in the previous year, slightly exceeded the average for the past nine years. **Crops irrigated.**

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a).—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

39—Gross Revenue.

[*For details see the accounts of* 1908-9 *and the tables under head "Finance and Revenue" parts IV (a) and (b), Statistics of British India.*]

Imperial revenue.

191. The imperial share of the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 4,26,22,414. The corresponding figures for the two preceding years, 1907-8 and 1906-7, were Rs. 4,58,84,840 and Rs. 5,54,96,702 respectively.

40—Land Revenue.

Land revenue.

192. The gross land revenue realised in the financial year was Rs. 6,56,49,607, of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,00,75,509.

41—Canal Revenue.

Canal revenue.

193. Under the operation of the provincial contract the Local Government retained the direct revenue from all the major productive and minor works, paid interest on their capital cost and met all expenditure on improvements and maintenance. The entire revenue from protective works accrued to the Imperial Government and amounted this year to Rs. 1,25,273.

42—Excise.

[*For details see the annual report on the administration of excise for* 1908-9 *and the tables under head "Finance and Revenue" part IV (b) Statistics of British India.*]

Receipts.

194. The real receipts of the year again showed a decrease, falling by six lakhs to Rs. 83,92,638. This result was mainly due to the general effects of the famine, also during the latter half of the year to the abnormal prevalence of malaria; but apart from these special causes the administrative measures to control consumption have undoubtedly been a large factor in the steady decline since 1904 of revenue from outstills and from duty on distillery liquor—the two sub-heads responsible for the annual decrease of the excise receipts.

Collections.

195. Excluding a sum of nearly half a lakh written off as irrecoverable, the uncollected balance at the end of the year amounted to $1\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs or 3 per cent. of the gross demand. Half of this sum was due from defaulting drug contractors and was anticipated to be for the most part irrecoverable.

Country spirit.

196. The number of shops for the sale of country spirit under the distillery system was reduced from 4,574 to 4,358, of outstill shops from 914 to 812 and of *tari* shops from 3,632 to 3,091. License fees amounted to practically the same sum as in the previous year. The steady decrease in the consumption of country spirit was again noticeable, the total for the year (957,718 proof gallons) being over one hundred and sixty seven thousand gallons less than in 1907-8. This decrease was general, except in Bahraich and the Gorakhpur division. The duty on distillery liquor fell from $35\frac{1}{3}$ to less than 30 lakhs, and the total receipts from ordinary country spirit diminished by more than six lakhs. The incidence of taxation per L. P. gallon in the areas under the distillery system rose to Rs. 4-13-0. No change was made in the rate of duty, but enhancements were sanctioned with effect from April 1909 in seven large towns and a few districts or parts of districts.

The price of *shira* (waste molasses) was very high owing to a poor sugarcane crop, while the supply of *mahua* (bassia latifolia), owing to a bad outturn and to the use of it as an article of food, was so short that it actually exceeded *shira* in price and had to be supplemented therewith by the European distillers at Lucknow and Cawnpore. With a view to discouraging the taste for strong spirit, issues at L. P. strength were discontinued and issues at a

strength of 50° U. P. were introduced. Excluding the figures for Cawnpore and three other towns, where dilution by vendors was prohibited, the issues of 50° U. P. liquor were extremely small, but no deduction can be made as to the strength of the liquor actually sold at shops, because licensees, in order to save cost of transport, would naturally buy the 25° U. P. spirit and dilute it themselves. Under the contract system fixed sale strengths were to be enforced from April 1909.

Outstill area.

197. The outstill area was again reduced by the conversion of the outstill tract in Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly and the Naini Tal Tarai to the distillery system. This replacement of outstills was carried out in concert with His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, who established a central distillery at Rampur and abandoned the outstill system. The whole of Gorakhpur and Pilibhit, excepting small tracts on the Nepalese frontier, was also brought under the distillery system.

Hemp drugs.

198. The revenue from hemp drugs slightly decreased, a rise in fees being more than counterbalanced by a loss of duty. The present system of large farms, comprising whole districts, was found to give rise to various administrative difficulties, notably the artificial inflation of prices by monopolists, the consequent increase of illicit trading, and the risk of serious loss to Government in the event of default on the part of these large contractors. This danger proved a reality in Bareilly, Bijnor and Kheri, where Government suffered losses of 7, 50 and 31 per cent. respectively on resales due to defaulting contractors.

Opium.

199. There was a slight increase in the revenue from opium. This was due to a rise of fees in five districts, but the result of this rise was a large enhancement of retail prices, which checked consumption and caused a loss of duty. The total consumption of opium fell by 4,320 to 63,811 seers. The system of district contracts was not very successful and will be discontinued.

Several important cases of opium smuggling were detected; in one case 75 seers of factory opium which were being smuggled to Calcutta were detected at Lucknow.

***Tari* and *sendhi* (sap of palmyra and date palms).**

200. There was an increase of 10 per cent. in the receipts from *tari* and *sendhi*. The number of shops has been annually reduced since 1904-5 and fell this year to 3,091.

Prosecutions.

201. Prosecutions under the Excise Act fell from 1,015 to 854 in number. There was a remarkable decrease of nearly 100 cases of illicit manufacture, due to the preventive action of the increased excise staff. Twelve cases of illicit distillation were detected during the *Holi* festival in the Allahabad district. There were several cases of illicit sale of *charas*, especially in Cawnpore. A large consignment of *bhang* was detected on its way by rail from Nepal under the guise of cattle fodder. The enormous profits attached to the illicit sale of cocaine continued to prove a serious incentive to smuggling. Convictions were obtained in 38 cases as against 41 in the previous year. The cocaine habit was especially prevalent in Saharanpur and Benares.

Rewards decreased from Rs. 8,667 to Rs. 6,065, owing partly to the decrease of cases and partly to excise inspectors being considered ineligible for rewards.

General.

202. Preparations were made during the year for the introduction of the contract system of supply of country spirit, the most important of the changes recommended by the Excise Committee, which came into effect from April 1909 in about one-third of the province. In connection with this system, the excise staff was increased by 3 assistant commissioners, 50 inspectors and 125 peons. Local committees were appointed in towns of over 20,000 inhabitants to submit recommendations for the maximum and minimum number of excise shops within their respective areas, and to advise the Collector regarding the location of shops.

43—Stamps.

[*For details see the annual report on the stamp returns for* 1908-9 *and the tables under head "Stamps" part IV (b) Statistics of British India.*]

Receipts and charges.

203. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 99,83,699, a total which is the highest on record and exceeds that of the previous year by more than $2\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs.

The charges, excluding discount on account of sale of stamps, were nearly 1⅓ lakhs.

Judicial stamps.

204. The sale of Court-fee stamps amounted to 72⅓ lakhs, an excess of 4½ lakhs over the total of 1907-8. The increase was general in all divisions, except Allahabad, and was due partly to the recent ruling of the Privy Council, which fixed 12 instead of 60 years as the period of limitation in certain mortgage suits. It appears however, that some general cause has been at work in recent years to force up receipts under this head. Ordinarily these receipts decline in times of scarcity and there was a falling off in the last six months of 1907-8 and the first six months of 1908-9, but the figures of each complete year have shown a large advance on the figures of its predecessor. There was a decrease of half a lakh in the sale of stamps for copies.

Non-judicial stamps.

205. The receipts from non-judicial stamps fell by nearly 1⅔ lakhs. A decrease, under this head appears in fact to be an ordinary concomitant of scarcity; but both the fall in 1908-9 and the subsequent recovery (in 1909-10) were much more marked than in the famine of 1896-7. A moderate decrease under stamps on bills of exchange was due to slackness of trade and a larger use of the money order system.

General.

206. The office of Commissioner of Stamps was abolished in this province with effect from March 1909, and the administration was transferred to the Board of Revenue.

44—Assessed Taxes.

[*For details see the annual income tax returns of the province for* 1908-9 *and the tables under head Income Tax, Part IV (b), Statistics of British India.*]

Income tax.

207. The income tax is the only assessed tax in the province. The net receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 22,39,189 and exceeded the total for the previous year by over half a lakh of rupees. The revenue from this tax has risen slowly but steadily in recent years and this year exceeded the revenue of 1904-5 by more than two lakhs. The rise in the year under report was due to increased assessments on profits of companies and on salaries paid by Government and other public bodies. The difference between the original and final demands, a difference of more than one lakh, was this year unusually large. The average incidence of the tax per head of the population in the 17 largest cities of the province was six annas. The number of appeals and objections again increased considerably, but there was a decrease in the percentage of successful appeals. Writs of demand (5,191) were considerably more than double the total of the previous year, and other coercive processes (1,191) showed a similar increase. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,822.

45—Any other taxes levied for imperial purposes.

Other taxes.

208. Customs yielded Rs. 1,71,617 to the Imperial Revenues as against Rs. 1,51,000 in the previous year.

46—Forests.

Forests.

209. The imperial share of the revenue from forests was one half and amounted to Rs. 10,87,703.

47—Provincial Revenues.

(For details see the Government resolution on the provincial revenues and incorporated local funds of 1908-9.*)*

Financial Settlement.

210. The terms of the financial settlement made with the Government of India in 1904-5 proved to be insufficiently liberal to meet the requirements of the province, and a new settlement, which has since been confirmed, was therefore provisionally introduced with effect from April 1908. The provincial share of the divided portion of the land revenue receipts was raised from ¼ to ⅜, and the Local Government was guaranteed a minimum of 240 lakhs under this head. At the same time the Local Government was made

responsible for the whole of the establishment charges under this head. The provincial share of registration receipts was raised from one-quarter to the whole, and of excise, assessed taxes and forest receipts from one-fourth to one-half. The guarantee of a minimum net income from irrigation, major works, was also increased. On the other hand, provincial revenues had to bear a much larger share of the expenditure under various heads, and a smaller assignment was given from imperial revenues. Unfortunately, however, conditions were so abnormal that the figures of the year under review afford no indication of the working of the new arrangements.

Changes of System.

211. This year the receipts and charges of district boards and the Oudh rural police fund were excluded from the provincial accounts, while the accounts of the Ganges river toll and inland labour transport were for the first time incorporated. These changes have relieved the Government accounts of unnecessary figures and made possible a simplification of the budgets and accounts of the local funds, which have been excluded.

Financial position.

212. The extended effects of the famine were mainly responsible for a great difference between the actuals and the estimates of the year under report. This divergence was so great as to necessitate largely increased assignments, amounting to Rs. 70,41,000, from the imperial revenues in order to bring the provincial balance up to the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. The financial position of the year is shown in the following table, which includes debt transactions. Figures indicative of money, when used without the prefix "Rs.", refer to thousands of rupees :—

	1907-3.	1908-9.	Difference.
Opening balance ...	55,87	20,00	—35,87
Receipts ...	4,71,55	6,33,64	+1,62,09
Expenditure ...	5,07,42	6,23,64	+1,16,22
Closing balance ...	20,00	30,00	+10,00

In the previous year assignments of 41,17 from imperial revenues had been necessary to bring the closing balance up to the minimum of 20,00, whereas the balance of 30,00 in the year under review was due to assignments which exceeded those of 1907-8 by nearly 30,00. Furthermore the contrast between the figures for the two years is deceptive, because they show the results under two different settlements. Had the new settlement been in force in the former year, the actual increase in 1908-9 would have been 58,76 under receipts and 69,83 under charges.

Assignments from imperial revenues.

213. The net total of imperial assignments exceeded that of 1907-8 by 3,49. Besides the large assignment of 70,41, mentioned above, the Local Government received an addition of 9,89 in the fixed adjusting entry under the new settlement, a new grant of 5,00 for sanitation, 10,00 as an initial grant-in-aid towards the Medical College, Lucknow, 2,30 for construction of tanks in Bundelkhand and 2,35 to cover the bonus of one week's pay given on January 1st, 1909. On the other hand out of the assignments, which had been made in the previous year, a certain number, totalling in value 53,16 net were not repeated in the year under review, as the expenditure which they were designed to cover had been included in the standard of expenditure on which the new settlement was based.

Receipts.

214. Excluding assignemnts, the provincial revenue showed the following important increases and decreases. The figures for 1907-8 adopted for the purposes of this comparison are not the actuals but the amounts, which would have been received, if the new settlement had then been in force :—

	Increases.	*Decreases.*
Land Revenue	48,62	...
Stamps	1,17	...
Provincial rates	71	...
Assessed taxes	85	...
Interest	7,01	...
Courts of law	48	...
Education	46	...
Irrigation minor works ...	40	...
Civil works	38	...
Excise		1,87
Forests		1,16
Jails		25
Irrigation major works		1,45

The large increases in land revenue and provincial rates are explained by the collection of suspended dues. The increase in interest was due to the large agricultural advances made during the famine. Educational receipts were increased by a larger profit from the photo-mechanical department of the Roorkee Engineering College and by higher fees from Government schools. Other variations have for the most part been commented on and explained in the appropriate sections of this report.

Expenditure.

215. The following are the most important differences responsible for the actual increase of 69,83 in provincial expenditure. The increases and decreases have reference to a comparison with the figures of 1907-8, calculated on the same principle as in the preceding table :—

	Increases.	*Decreases.*
Refunds	66	...
Land revenue	1,26	...
Interest	3,61	...
General administration ...	34	...
Courts of law	2,37	...
Jails	4,09	...
Police	4,61	...
Education	1,12	...
Medical	6,51	...
Scientific	95	...
Pensions	80	...
Miscellaneous	12,31	..
Famine relief (civil head) ...	32,27	...
Irrigation (interest on debt) ...	37	...
Departmental major works ...	73	...
Departmental minor works ...	1,26	...
Civil works civil head ...	1,04	...
Stationery	...	1,25
Departmental civil works ...	...	2,39
Contributions	...	95

The equilibrium of the provincial finances was this year upset even more disastrously than in 1907-8 by the effects of the famine. The actual cost of famine relief rose by 32¼ lakhs of rupees, and the majority of the increases under other charges can be explained directly or indirectly by the scarcity. The increase, however, under the head "Courts of law" was mainly caused by the appointment of an additional High Court Judge and by the creation of a number of temporary additional courts. The rise in educational charges was due, among other causes, to the appointment of an additional inspector of schools, larger grants-in-aid and a special outlay on the provision of science classes in connection with the school-leaving certificate. These two heads of expenditure, together with the heads scientific and minor departments, pensions, irrigation works and interest on irrigation debt, were the only charges the increase in which was not materially due to the famine. The expenditure on police was enhanced not only by the payment of compensation allowances for the dearness of food grains, but also, among other causes, by a revision of the Criminal Intelligence Department and by the adoption of reforms recommended by the Police Commission. The rise of 6,51 under the head "Medical" was due chiefly to the increased expenditure on plague and against the new assignment of 5 lakhs for sanitary purposes, but a part of it was on account of medicines supplied to hospitals on relief works and of free distribution of quinine in malarial tracts and was therefore the indirect result of scarcity.

Provincial Budget.

216. The actual receipts and charges compare thus with the budget etimates of the year—

	Budget.	*Actuals.*
Opening balance	20,00	20,02
Income	5,66,68	6,33,62
Expenditure	5,86,68	6,23,64
Closing balance	*Nil.*	30,00

The large special assignments, made by the Government of India, explain the closing balance of 30,00, which was not anticipated in the budget. If these assignments be excluded, the actual deficit for the year would be 33,74 more than the deficit estimated in the budget. The chief variations

in revenue between the budget and the actuals were excesses amounting to 16,04 in land revenue, stamps, assessed taxes, registration, courts of law, stationery, miscellaneous income, minor canals and departmental civil works, and deficiencies amounting to 13,54 in excise, forests, interest, education and major canals. For the most part these variations are explained by the same reasons that caused the variations between the revenues of 1907-8 and 1908-9, but the large excess of 10,71 in land revenue was due to an unexpectedly good collection of arrears.

The prolongation of famine relief for a longer period than was anticipated accounts for nearly one-third of the excess (36,96) of actuals over the budgeted expenditure. Other important increases of expenditure, which contributed to this excess, were refunds, land revenue, interest, general administration, courts of law, jails, police, medical and miscellaneous charges. These differences were, with few exceptions, caused by the famine, either directly in connection with famine relief or indirectly in forms such as extra-dietary charges or compensation allowances for dearness of food grains. In addition to the above causes, the bonus of one week's pay, sanctioned for Government servants drawing Rs. 50 or under, was responsible for an excess of 2,35.

48—Local Revenues.

(For details see the accounts of excluded local funds and the review of the local and districts boards for 1908-9.*)*

217. The opening balance of excluded local funds was Rs. 22,05,731. Receipts amounted to over 184½ lakhs and expenses to Rs. 1,61,17,097. The closing balance was Rs. 45,42,477. The inclusion of district and Oudh rural police funds for the first time nearly trebled the receipts of the previous year, increased the total charges by 95¼ lakhs and more than doubled the closing balance.

The principal sub-heads were district, municipal, cantonment, Oudh rural police, and "town and bazar" funds. The finances of municipalities and district boards are dealt with elsewhere in this report. The income and expenditure of cantonment funds did not differ materially from that of the previous year; receipts rose by nearly thirty thousand rupees and expenses by more than half a lakh. The closing balance was Rs. 3,07,463. The income pertaining to "town and bazar" funds fell by Rs. 55,000, while the expenses also decreased by nearly Rs. 80,000, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 93,714. The receipts of the Oudh rural police fund were Rs. 15,41,531, the charges Rs. 10,39,998 and the closing balance slightly in excess of five lakhs.

49—Municipal Funds.

(For details see the review of municipal administration for 1908-9.*)*

218. The opening balance of the municipal funds was Rs. 16,95,473. Receipts amounted to Rs. 50,53,332, and disbursements to Rs. 50,69,231. The closing balance was nearly 16⅘ lakhs. Receipts approximated to the original budget estimate, but charges exceeded the estimate by 3⅔ lakhs. The income showed an improvement of nearly three lakhs over that of the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50—Details of Census.

(See under Chapter I of the report for 1901-2 *for details of the last census.)*

51—Births and Deaths.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commisioner and the tables under Vital Statistics, part V, Statistics of British India.)

Births.

219. The number of births recorded in 1908 was 1,786,702 against 1,963,963 in the preceding year. The ratio of births per thousand of the population for the year under report was 37·46, an abnormally low rate, which compares unfavourably with the average ratio of 43·09 for the quinqennium 1903-07. Scarcity, high prices and disease were the chief reasons for this decline. The proportion of male to female births was 109 to 100, a trifling variation from the proportion of the previous year. In 1907 twenty-three districts recorded birth rates in excess of death rates, but in 1908 this number fell to eight. The highest birth rate was in Jhansi, 61·28 per mille, and the lowest, 25·12, in Dehra Dun. The birth rate in municipalities fell from 38·19 per mille to 36·52, the average for the last quinquennium 1903-07 being 40. Mau-Ranipur in the Jhansi district had the highest rate, and Mussooree once more the lowest.

Deaths.

220. The death rate was the highest ever recorded in this province, since registration on modern lines was introduced. The mortality amounted to 2,514,761, and the death rate, which was 52·73, exceeded the birth rate by 15·27. It was remarkable that the previous highest record of mortality, 44·81 in the year 1879, was also mainly due to a violent epidemic of malarial fever. A comparison with the mortality in other provinces shows that, with the exception of the Punjab (50·7), where malaria was also very prevalent, the ratio of deaths nowhere approached the high figures of this province. Twenty-five districts reported death rates above the provincial mean, Budaun and Muttra heading the list with ratios of 78·02 and 76·98. Malaria was exceptionally prevalent in both districts, but in the former district cholera and small-pox also swelled the mortality. Ballia (27·71), the district in the province which has suffered most from plague in the last few years, returned the lowest ratio of deaths and the lowest mortality from malaria. The mortality in municipalities has already been discussed in chapter III. The ratio, though abnormally high and considerably in excess of the birth rate, was slightly lower than that of the whole province, because municipalities suffered less severely from malaria than rural tracts and escaped the heavy toll usually levied by plague. Excluding the municipalities in hill-stations, where the circumstances are peculiar, Jaunpur showed the lowest mortality with a ratio of 18·68.

The mortality among infants, like that among adults, was the highest ever recorded, being 345 per mille against 253 in 1907. The average rate in this province for the decennial period 1891-1900 was 229, and even this latter figure is nearly double the infant death rate of 1907 in England. In addition to the usual causes of infant mortality, such as the ignorance and immaturity of mothers, insanitary surroundings and resultant diseases, there were in the year under report abnormal outbreaks of measles and malaria. The whole question was carefully discussed by the Sanitary Conference at Naini Tal in September 1908, and it is to be hoped that the adoption of such of the recommendations made by the conference as are feasible will greatly reduce the lamentably high death rate of infants.

Registration of vital statistics.

221. The Deputy Sanitary Commisioners tested nearly 6,000 entries and discovered over six hundred omissions. In all 10,674 deaths were verified by medical practitioners, while the local authorities tested 284,762 births and 306,114 deaths, a slight decrease from the total of the previous year. The percentage of omissions found was about 3½. Testings by vaccinators increased by over 50,000 to a total of 666,558.

Cholera.

222. Cholera accounted for 83,544 deaths, an increase of more than sixty-one thousand over the corresponding total of the previous year. The death rate was however only slightly in excess of the quinquennial average and

may be considered satisfactory in view of the fact that large numbers of people were assembled at famine relief works—a condition of things which was found in the famine of 1896-7 to be most favourable to cholera. The very small mortality from this disease on relief works was due to the careful safeguarding of the water supply and insistence on sanitary precautions. The district death rate from cholera was highest in Kheri (7·54), Garhwal and Pilibhit, while among towns Nanpara headed the list with a rate of 12·45.

Small-pox.

223. The mortality from small-pox rose from 22,645 to nearly 60,000, a death rate of 1·26 as against the quinquennial average of ·29. This disease is always prevalent in dry years owing to the dust, which carries the infection. Relief works again are noticeable for comparative immunity, as in the case of cholera, the total of deaths from small-pox in relief works and poor-houses being very insignificant. Mubarakpur in Azamgarh and Amroha in Moradabad were the towns in which this disease caused the greatest mortality.

Plague.

224. The mortality from plague was the lowest recorded since 1902, when deaths from this cause were first separately registered. The number of deaths was 22,878, and the death rate ·48, as against 181,021 and 3·79, the respective averages of the previous six years. The decrease in plague followed the institution in the autumn of 1907 of a special campaign to stamp out the disease or prevent it from spreading from places where it breaks out. Muttra heads the list of districts and Hathras the list of towns with respective ratios of 3·26 and 15·81 deaths per mille. The mortality of urban areas was ·70 and that of rural tracts ·46 against 14⅓ and 6⅓ respectively in 1907.

Fever.

225. Fever in its various forms was responsible for an unprecedentedly large number of deaths, the total being nearly two millions and the death rate 41·31 or one in every 24 of the population. The nearest approach to this record was in 1879, when the death rate was 37·82. It should however be noted that the returns doubtless include, besides the mortality from fever, deaths from several forms of diseases accompanied by fever. The epidemic was most severe from September to December, when the rate of mortality was nearly 24 per mille. It was noticeable that the districts, which had suffered most seriously from famine, were not as a rule severely attacked by fever, and the same comparative immunity occurred in most jails. But in some districts about 80 per cent. of the population was prostrated, rich and poor alike failing to escape. Labour came almost to a standstill both in town and country at a time particularly critical for the agriculturist.

Quinine was distributed free to the extent of 7,000 lbs., and nearly 2⅓ million powders were sold through the agency of post offices, vaccinators and landlords. Two officers of the Indian Medical Service were deputed to inquire into the prevalence of malaria in this province, with especial reference to the most malarious tracts. Their inquiries were still in progress at the end of the year under report.

Other diseases.

226. There was an outbreak of enteric fever at Naini Tal, the summer headquarters of the Government. A special inquiry was made which led to proposals for the improvement of the water-supply and sanitation of the settlement. Dysentery and diarrhoea were responsible for nearly 20,000 deaths during the year, a total slightly less than in 1907. Garhwal and Almora suffered most severely. About the same number of deaths was also reported as due to respiratory diseases, the death rate being slightly below the quinquennial average of ·46.

Injuries.

227. Deaths from injuries numbered 27,027 against 23,736 in 1907. Suicides also increased considerably to 3,320, the proportion of male to female suicides being nearly one to three. Snakes and wild beasts were reported to have caused 5,272 deaths as against 5,475 in 1907.

All other causes.

228. The number of deaths from "all other causes" amounted to 311,135. This total, which exceeds that of 1907 by more than 30,000, was largely swollen by measles, which claimed over eighty-seven thousand victims.

52—Emigration and Immigration.

(For details see the annual reports on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 *for* 1908-9, *on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign colonies for* 1908 *and the tables under head Emigration, part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Inland emigration.

229. Recruitment of labourers under Chapter IV of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act took place in the same districts as during the previous year. There were 817 emigrants from Ghazipur, 95 from Basti, 33 from Azamgarh and 15 from Allahabad. In all 960 persons, of whom 419 were males, 299 females and 242 dependants, were sent out to the labour districts, a large fall from 2,651, the total of the previous year. Eighty-nine labourers in Basti were recruited under the provisions of Chapter V of the above Act.

The decrease in the number of recruits was due to the absence of the stimulus provided by famine in the previous year; also to the fact that many persons now emigrate direct to the labour districts without resorting to the medium of the local agents.

Foreign emigration.

230. The United Provinces provided 15,440 emigrants to the colonies, 87 per cent. of the total number of emigrants from British India, a large increase on the corresponding figure in the previous year.

Fyzabad (3,920), Basti (2,788) and Gonda (2,032) furnished the largest number of emigrants, while most went to Fiji, Demerara, Trinidad and Surinam.

Immigration.

231. There are no statistics.

53—Medical Relief.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of Civil Hospitals for 1908, *and the table under head Hospitals, part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Dispensaries.

232. Eight new dispensaries were added and one was closed, making the total at the close of the year 528. The Tarai dispensaries were transferred to the control of the district board. During the year 4,679,141 patients were treated at dispensaries and hospitals, a large increase of nearly seven hundred and forty thousand, due mainly to the extraordinary prevalence of malaria. The attendance at female dispensaries showed a satisfactory increase from 357,398 to 414,747. The ratio of deaths per cent. of patients treated was 5, while the numbers cured and relieved rose considerably. Surgical operations (191,180) showed a slight diminution.

Diseases.

233. Apart from malaria, the cases of which rose from under six to over $13\frac{2}{3}$ millions, the increases of cases of specific diseases are not remarkable. Diarrhoea, spleen, eye and ear diseases, and dysentery all showed a certain increase.

Lady Doctors.

234. The number of visits paid by lady doctors and female hospital assistants to patients at their houses rose slightly and totalled 6,371. Midwifery cases showed a satisfactory increase from 553 to 731.

Financial.

235. The income of hospitals and dispensaries in 1908 amounted to over $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, a substantial rise of Rs. 1,66,000. The expenditure was Rs. 11,01,642, and the closing balance was $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Local fund contributions rose by nearly ninety thousand rupees to a total of Rs. 6,93,370, and municipal contributions also increased to Rs. 1,08,971. Private subscriptions, both from Europeans and Indians, showed a gratifying improvement.

Nearly five lakhs were expended on medical buildings and special grants were received from Government for improvements to Dufferin hospitals and headquarter dispensaries. The salaries of the medical staff amounted to Rs. 1,59,914 and the cost of medicines to almost the same sum. The invested capital at the end of the year totalled Rs. 15,04,289.

54—Sanitation.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1908, *and the tables under head Area, Population and Public Health, part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Municipalities.

236. The general activity of municipalities in sanitary matters may be gauged from the fact that they spent on an average 54 per cent. of their

total income during the year on conservancy, water-supply and drainage. The outlay on water-works in the eight largest towns amounted to nearly 10¾ lakhs, while the cost of drainage projects exceeded six lakhs. The daily consumption of water in the greater municipalities varied from 21 gallons per head in Cawnpore to 5½ gallons in Meerut and 7 gallons in Mussooree. Numerous samples of water were chemically and bacteriologically tested with satisfactory results, except in a very few cases. In September there was an outbreak of enteric fever in Agra, which was probably due to contamination of the water-supply, and an outbreak in Naini Tal was traced to the same source.

Considerable sums were expended in municipalities on the flushing of drains. In Lucknow 150 miles of drains were flushed daily and 50 miles of drains were similarly treated in Cawnpore. Lucknow spent large sums on drainage, amounting to about three-fourths of a lakh of rupees, and commenced the project of opening up congested areas. In Cawnpore and Allahabad large outlays were made on paving and draining, and in Meerut nearly half a lakh was spent on sanitary improvements. At Agra an interesting inquiry was held into the alleged unhealthy proximity of the sullage farm to the fort. Naini Tal and Mussooree expended respectively Rs. 12,624 and Rs. 7,269 on sanitary improvements.

Fairs.

237. The important fairs during the year were free from any serious outbreak of infectious disease. During the *Ram Naumi* fair at Ajodhya cholera appeared, but was confined to two cases. All the principal fairs were, as usual, attended by the Sanitary Commissioner or Deputy Sanitary Commissioner or both.

Sanitary Board.

238. There were three meetings of the Sanitary Board, at which projects aggregating 1⅔ lakhs were considered and approved. A large number of schemes were found to be incomplete and had to be returned for revision, a fact which explains the abrupt fall from Rs. 43,90,316, the total of estimates approved in 1907.

Sanitary Conference.

239. A Sanitary Conference was held at Naini Tal in September 1908 to consider the whole question of the public health, both in urban and rural areas. The conference was a representative one, composed of 13 officials and 11 non-officials, both Europeans and Indians. The recommendations made by the conference are under the consideration of Government and are being gradually elaborated and adopted but the fulfilment of the adopted projects will be a matter of time, not only on account of the very large expenditure involved, but also because of the necessity for willing co-operation on the part of the people, which can only be secured by the diffusion of sanitary principles among the masses.

55—Vaccination.

(For details see the annual report on vaccination for 1908-9 *and the tables under head Vaccination, part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Establishment and charges.

240. The number of vaccinators employed in the province during the year was 927, a slight decrease from the previous year, but the number of assistant superintendents was raised to 51. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 15,000 to a sum of over 1¾ lakhs owing to increased outlay on the bovine lymph dépôt at Patwa Dangar, a larger demand for lymph on the part of municipalities and heavier establishment charges.

Vaccinations.

241. The number of persons vaccinated during the year fell from 1,702,139 to 1,456,785, and a similar diminution took place in the totals of successful primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations, in cases where the results were known, was 96·49 and that of re-vaccinations 80·85. The decrease, as already explained, was due to the widespread prevalence of sickness, especially malaria, which caused heavy mortality among children and rendered many of the survivors physically unfit for vaccination. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was two annas and one pie, an average which is exceeded in five other provinces.

Lymph.

242. In consequence of the expansion of the lymph dépôt at Patwa Dangar, the local dépôt at Lucknow was closed during the year under report. The issues of glycerinated lymph rose by 45,500 tubes and 3,806 grammes, while the receipts increased from Rs. 6,118 to Rs. 8,572. Lymph was supplied free to the military department, district superintendents of vaccination, charitable institutions and jails.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

56—General System of Instruction.

(See page 60 of the report for the year 1901-2.)

57—Education.

(For details see the annual report on public instruction for the year 1908-9 and the tables under head Education, part VII, Statistics of British India.)

General Progress.

243. The programme of advance was unhappily retarded, as in the previous year, by the straitened circumstances of the provincial finances, which involved the postponement of some new schemes. The project for the provincialization of high schools, mentioned in the report of the previous year, was not carried into effect, but the administrative control rested with the Educational department, while the financial control still remained vested in the district boards. The scheme for improving the prospects of teachers in Government service had to be postponed for lack of funds, but a Government grant of Rs. 30,000 for the revision of existing staffs assisted the flow of promotion to some extent. Four high schools were made over for management to Government, thereby raising to six the total of high schools maintained by provincial funds. It is gratifying to note an increase of public spirit and generosity, as illustrated by several munificent donations to education contributed by private persons during the year.

School-leaving certificate.

244. Action was taken to inaugurate the courses for the new school-leaving certificate examination. Special grants were given by Government to enable schools to equip themselves for the new conditions, and sixteen schools, district, aided and unaided, will send up candidates for the first examination in 1910. In schools where classes for both the matriculation and school-leaving certificate were required difficulties were experienced in providing the necessary accommodation and teaching staff, but this was to be expected on the first institution of the new scheme. On the other hand, satisfactory reports have been received of the improvement in the instruction given in the schools in consequence of the new courses.

Number of institutions and scholars.

245. The number of institutions fell during the year by 120 to a total of 16,080, but only two of the schools closed were public institutions. The increase in the total number of scholars (658,348) was only 4,000 against an increase of nearly 50,000 in the previous year, a temporary check due largely to the abnormally unhealthy character of the year. The percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age rose in the case of boys to $16\frac{1}{2}$ and in the case of girls to nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$, the percentage for the two combined being 9·20. Benares again headed the list with a percentage for boys of 41, but only six other districts exceeded a percentage of 20, though in every district the percentage exceeded ten. The statistics indicated practically no change as regards the education of girls.

Expenditure.

246. The total expenditure from all sources showed a substantial increase of nearly 11 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 84,52,436, an average of something like three annas per head of the population. There was an increase of 5 lakhs in direct expenditure on scholastic institutions and of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in indirect expenditure, the greater part of the latter sum being devoted to buildings. The direct and indirect expenditure from public funds increased by 3 and 4 lakhs respectively, while owing to the creation of new scholarships from provincial and local funds the total value of scholarships rose by nearly Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 1,89,626. The provincial charges for education, excluding $11\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs on account of contribution to district boards, amounted to $23\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, but nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of this sum are not shown in the Accountant-General's returns under the head of education, because the money was spent on purposes not debitable to that head.

Examinations.

247. Candidates for the degree of Master showed a slight increase, but the percentage of unsuccessful candidates also rose. In all other University

examinations, likewise, an increase of candidates was marked by an increase in the proportion of failures. Out of 411 candidates for the B. A., only 174 passed, and only 28 out of 103 candidates were successful in obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Science. Better results were obtained in the vernacular final and primary examinations, in which 4,726 and 17,177 candidates were successful out of 6,702 and 23,227 respectively. The number of candidates for the matriculation examination rose by nearly 200 to a total of 2,154 boys and 15 girls, but only one-third were successful.

Collegiate education.

248. The financial position of the University was still far from satisfactory. In fact, if it had not been for the Government grant, the disbursements would have exceeded the receipts by Rs. 6,000. The construction of a home for the University remains in abeyance, but it is intended to make an effort to raise a special building fund. Among the more important measures of the year, the August meeting of the Senate was abolished, an alteration was sanctioned in the subjects for the intermediate examination, and a modern European language was included among the subjects open to women candidates for the degree of B. A.

The number of colleges remained unchanged, but the status of five colleges was raised by affiliation in certain degrees, the most important change being the affiliation of the Aligarh College up to the new M. A. degree in political economy. The number of students, exclusive of European classes, remained nearly stationary, a fact partly due to the want of accommodation and of a sufficient staff of teachers. To this latter want may largely be attributed the increased proportion of failures among candidates at University examinations. Some steps were taken during the year to increase the professorial staff, but most of the colleges were suffering, as in the previous year, from the inability to provide personal attention to individual students. A good deal was done to improve the accommodation in colleges and special efforts were made to provide science laboratories at the Christian College, Allahabad, at Bareilly, at the Ramsay College, Almora, the Central Hindu College, Benares, and Christ Church College, Cawnpore. At Aligarh College the pressure was again acute owing to want of accommodation. The hostel system continued to grow in popularity, the number of boarders rising from 1,174 to 1,296. New hostels were being erected in several colleges and it is clear that the tendency for colleges to become residential institutions is spreading.

The number of students in oriental colleges rose from 708 to 769, but the total was still below that of 1906-7. The examinations for the degrees of the Government Sanskrit College, Benares, were this year for the first time conducted as public departmental examinations. The results achieved at the law school were excellent. In the final LL.B. examination 26 out of 32 candidates passed, while in the previous examination 133 out of 185 candidates were successful. The scheme for the extension of the Thomason Civil Engineering College was completed and the laboratories were ready for the new classes. The number of students was 559.

Secondary education.

249. The number of secondary schools for Indian boys rose to 528. Four high schools and 14 vernacular secondary schools were added, but 8 English middle schools with an enrolment of 500 students were closed.

The total number of boys attending anglo-vernacular schools was 35,604, while the total enrolment in vernacular middle schools amounted to 41,952 a decrease of 2,640 in the latter figure being due mainly to the separation of the lower primary sections.

The expenditure on anglo-vernacular education increased by $1\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs to a total of $11\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs, of which only 40 per cent. was met from fees, about Rs. 14 per annum being paid on an average by each scholar. In vernacular middle schools, the cost of which rose from $3\frac{3}{5}$ to over 4 lakhs, only Rs. 84,211 were contributed in fees, the average payment of each scholar toward his cost of Rs. 9-10-0 being only about Rs. 2.

The lack of adequate accommodation in anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools continued to constitute an embarrassing problem, which can only be solved by the expenditure of very large sums on building. The year was marked by some examples of private munificence, notably the foundation of

the Hewett Kshattriya high school by the Raja Udai Partab Singh, C.S.I., of Bhinga, at a cost of 12 lakhs.

Primary education.

250. The number of primary schools for boys fell from 9,717 to 9,598, the decrease being limited to aided and unaided schools. There was, however, a slight increase of 1,273 in enrolment, which raised the total number of students to 461,600. These figures are disappointing when contrasted with the rise of 172 and 41,847, respectively, in the number of schools and scholars during the previous year, and would suggest that progress was at a standstill. It must, however, be noted that the fall in the number of schools was largely due to the withdrawal of aid from worthless institutions, while the prevalence of malaria and other sickness desolated the schools for part of the year and very materially checked enrolment. The total direct expenditure on primary schools rose by nearly $1\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs to a sum of $15\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, four-fifths of which was absorbed by district and municipal schools. There were 22,860 upper primary examination candidates, of whom 16,893 were successful, but nine-tenths of the pupils in primary schools belonged to the lower primary classes, a fact which shows that the masses still rest content with a very superficial and brief education for their children.

Training and supply of teachers.

251. Five students were sent to the training class at Sanawar in the Punjab with a view to becoming masters in European schools, and eight candidates passed from the training classes for mistresses at Naini Tal and Mussooree. The number of students at the Government training college, Allahabad, where pupils are trained for English masterships in Indian secondary schools, rose from 38 to 54. The fact that 14 of the new students were graduates and three were M. A.'s would point to a diminution of the long-standing unpopularity of the educational service. Out of 38 students 32 passed, but only three were placed in the first division. The number of students at the normal schools for training school teachers diminished, a decrease, however, not to be regretted, as the classes were previously too large and unwieldy. The work of these training schools was on the whole satisfactory, though there was a tendency to "cram" the pupils for their examination instead of instilling sound methods of teaching. Among the training institutions for Indian schoolmistresses, the Government female normal school at Lucknow showed a good record of progress, and the reports from other similar training schools were satisfactory, but the output of trained women was still so limited that all students, whatever their capacities, were engaged immediately on completion of their training.

In anglo-vernacular schools the proportion of trained teachers increased, but was practically confined to State schools. The prospects of the educational service still failed to attract the best class of University graduates, and there was a serious shortage of science graduates to conduct the rapidly increasing science classes. The reports from vernacular schools as to the supply of trained teachers were more satisfactory. In the Agra and Meerut divisions, for instance, the vernacular schools were almost entirely conducted by trained teachers, but in Rohilkhand the supply of trained teachers was still insufficient.

There was an increase in the supply of teachers for primary schools, where the minimum pay of Rs. 8 prescribed by Government was almost universally observed, but the demand for teachers still exceeded the supply.

Technical education.

252. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Industrial Conference, mention of which was made in the report of last year, the scheme for an industrial school at Gorakhpur was commenced, while the erection of the Bareilly carpentry school and the Lucknow school of design was nearly completed. The general scheme of industrial development, however, still awaited the sanction of the Secretary of State. The number attending the Lucknow industrial school rose to 325, but a number of those admitted were too young to benefit by the instruction given in the school and neither the accommodation nor the teaching staff are adequate for the proper teaching of anything like this number of pupils. Steps have been take to admit in future only boys qualified to take advantage of the course of instruction provided. The night school opened during the year attracted 147 artisans, including a large number of workmen from the railway workshops. The medical school at Agra had a year of quiet progress, the total number of students remaining

practically unaltered. The enrolment at the Cawnpore agricultural college rose to 150 and left spare boarding accommodation for only 10 more pupils. Thirty-three out of 46 students received the diploma on passing the final examination after their two and a half years' course. The reports from the railway night schools at Lucknow and Jhansi were on the whole promising, though the enrolment dropped at the former to 42. Business classes at the Agra college were not well attended and will be discontinued, but those at the Reid Christian college, Lucknow, were more successful.

Female education.

253. The number of institutions for female education rose from 1,135 to 1,254 and the number of scholars from 47,613 to 49,478, but the proportion of pupils in the secondary stage still remained unsatisfactorily low. The great majority to the number of 41,153 were in the lower primary stage. The Isabella Thoburn college, the only institution where university studies are pursued, had a most prosperous year and an excellent examination record. The bulk of secondary education was, as usual, in the hands of missionaries, whose services in the cause of female education are universally acknowledged, but the report of the chief inspectress on female primary schools was not equally encouraging, being summed up in the sentence "A few are good, some indifferent, others incredibly bad." The primary schools nevertheless increased from 841 to 930, and there is little doubt that the demand for female education is increasing, though it has at present a most serious obstacle in the totally inadequate supply of properly trained mistresses. Schemes have been sanctioned during the year with the purpose of removing this dearth of teachers, but the problem is an extremely difficult one. Government undertook during the year to give more liberal assistance from provincial funds and organised local committees in every district with the object of gauging public opinion and formulating projects for the advance of female education. Except in Benares, there was an abrupt fall in the numbers of small girls attending boys' schools owing to the cessation of the capitation grant. This system of co-education has not proved successful among Muhammadans or in cities.

Education of special classes.

254. There were again five college classes for Europeans and Eurasians, three for women and two for men, who wish to pursue university studies, but the scanty number of pupils decreased from 36 to 25. The number of schools was diminished by the closure of the diocesan primary school at Chunar. The enrolment of Europeans and Eurasians in secondary schools rose by 4½ per cent, and in primary schools fell by 9 per cent. but the aggreagate number of students in all institutions increased slightly from 4,311 to 4,395. There were free schools and orphanages in Lucknow, Allahabad and in the Hills, whose services in the education of poor children it would be difficult to over-estimate, and it is satisfactory to record that there was in the province no large "slum" Eurasian population outside educational influences of any kind, as in Calcutta.

The percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of scholars was 18·4, a recovery from the slight decline of the previous year, while the proportion of Muhammadans amongst college students rose to 24·2 per cent. Female education, however, was less popular than with Hindus. The numbers at the Colvin Taluqdars' school rose from 34 to 46. A swimming bath, a new library and a common room were presented to the school, but the finances were still in straitened circumstances.

Physical training.

255. The steady growth in the popularity of athletics continued and the reports on the conduct of the inter-school tournaments, with two exceptions, were most satisfactory. In the vernacular schools indigenous sports, such as wrestling, sword play and Indian clubs, were popular, but gymnastics both in anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools made little headway.

53—Literature and the Press.

(See tables under head Printing Presses and Publications, part VII, Statistics of British India.)

Literary publications.

256. Publications rose slightly in number from 1,384 to 1,433, poetry and religion, as usual, contributing very largely to this total. Works in Arabic Persian and Urdu increased, while those in Sanskrit, Hindi and English fell off. Religious literature showed an increase in the number of polemical books and pamphlets, the Arya Samaj being first both in the number

of publications and in sectarian bitterness. The Islamic literature of the year was not productive of any work of literary merit, though remarkable for the virulence with which the Sunni-Shia controversy was carried on. Only nine books with any historical pretensions were published, six of which were written by Muhammadans. Among them may be mentioned an interesting history of Budaun, the *Kanz-ut-Tarikh*, written by Maulvi Muhammad Razi-ud-din. Amongst biographies, a translation of the life of Giuseppe Mazzini, the liberator of Italy, by Lala Lajpat Rai, has found its way into the vernacular of this province. Books on art were few and unimportant, but two new works on music were published, the *Rag Mala* and the *Naghmat-i-Neamah*. Books in verse rose in number from 316 to 403 and were mostly religious in character, though some were aggressively political. Dramatic works were insignificant in number and merit. Fiction was not free from immorality, but several works dealt in an interesting manner with the vexed questions of social reform, such as the merits of monogamy and polygamy, child marriage and the *pardah* system. All attempts to transplant to the east the spirit of western romance met with failure, and historical fiction cannot be said to have been much more successful. Of the legal literature of the year the only works worthy of mention were D. C. Banerji's *Law of Arbitration* and Agarwala's *Indian Practice*. There was a revived interest in eastern philosophy, but even here the taint of political propaganda was not absent. Amongst magazines *Indian Thought* and the *Pandit* continued to uphold their reputation for scholarship. Although only nine books with avowed political aims were registered (two of which were virulent extremist publications), yet the subject of politics was the overwhelming feature of the year.

The Indian Press.

257. The number of newspapers and periodicals under review fell from 121 to 114. The majority were published in Urdu or Hindi, which accounted for 65 and 31 papers respectively, while twelve were published in English and the rest in Arabic-Urdu, Anglo-Hindi, Anglo-Urdu and Roman. During the year the list of reported publications was increased by 19 papers, seven of which enjoyed but a very brief existence. Two, however, may be mentioned, the *Prabudha Bharat* or Awakened India, a Vedic philosophical and religious monthly of enlightened moral tone, and the *Saddharm Pracharak*, which had great influence in the Arya Samaj and was utilised by the leaders of that sect for the propagation of their creed. Of the papers reported on in the previous year twenty-six stopped publication, amongst which was the *Hind*. Of the 114 publications under report about 60 per cent. were in the hands of Hindus, including 12 Arya Samajists and 6 Bengalis. About 33 per cent. were conducted by Muhammadans, while two publications were edited by Theosophists, two by Christians and four by joint editors of different creeds.

In the earlier part of the year there was a considerable increase in the circulation of newspapers with extremist tendencies, an increase, however, not peculiar to this province, but general throughout the whole of India. During the year sixteen papers were published in Lucknow, which supplanted Allahabad as the chief journalistic centre of the province. Agra came next with fourteen and Moradabad third with ten. Of the publications of this province the *Central Hindu College Magazine*, the *Hindustan Review*, *Theosophy in India*, the *Swarajya* and the *Saddharm Pracharak* had the most extensive circulation outside the province, the external circulation of the two latter papers being almost entirely confined to the Punjab. No real efforts were made to organize a press conference during the year.

The press of this province in general bore no resemblance to the ultra-violent press of Bengal, but the tone of several of the newspapers published in this province underwent a considerable change in the earlier part of the year under review. The writings of those which favour extreme views were more violent than had hitherto been the case. The hostility of these journals to Government received a powerful impetus from the political outrages in Bengal. In a few instances they declared that nothing could be gained by constitutional agitation and advocated recourse to stronger measures. The Muhammadan journals emphatically

dissociated themselves from the views expressed by the more voilent newspapers and at times were unsparing in their denunciations of such movement as the boycott and of the methods of agitation adopted by the extremists. The principle adopted by Government of conveying a warning to an editor on the occasion of his first indiscretion in producing an article that rendered him liable to a criminal charge, had a salutary effect, except in the case of the editor of the *Swarajya*. During the year it was found necessary to warn the editors of the *Swarajya*, the *Nagri Pracharak*, the *Hindi Pradip* and the *Rahbar*. Three prosecutions were instituted by Government against the editors of vernacular newspapers, two being successive editors of the *Swarajya* and the third the editor of a monthly magazine published in Aligarh called the *Urdu-i-Mualla*. All three were convicted under section 124A of the Penal Code and suitably punished.

Among subjects pertaining to foreign affairs, one which provoked much discussion in the press was the cultivation of friendly relations between England and Turkey and the proclamation of constitutional government in the latter country. The hardships of Indians in the Transvaal were constantly alluded to in the press and the passive resistance of the settlers to obnoxious laws was extolled. But the topic that was most discussed throughout the year was the political situation in India. There was a demand widely expressed that the situation should be met by granting reforms and a larger share in the administration of the country. The National Congress, the dissensions between the Extremists and the Moderates, and the attitude of the Muhammadans towards the Congress were other subjects taken up by the press. The object and work of the Royal Commission on Decentralization were again discussed during the year. The case of Mr. Tilak, the disturbances in Bombay, the Muzaffarpur bomb outrage and the anarchist conspiracy in Calcutta, all excited considerable interest. The bomb incidents in Bengal were particularly regretted as being a set-back to constitutional agitation. The subject of the proposed reforms in India, as was to be expected, was generally discussed by the press throughout the year, and both His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State were congratulated on the scheme. The secret police and the Criminal Investigation department came in for the greater part of the abuse and criticism which usually falls to the lot of the police. As regards educational matters, the introduction of the scheme for a school-leaving certificate was much criticized, but the steps taken by the Lieutenant-Governor to promote industrial training and encourage female education were fully approved. The existing unrest in India was attributed to the lack of religious training in the present system of education. The occurrence of famine was generally explained by the unchecked export of food grains to foreign countries, but appreciation was expressed of the plans adopted to meet the late famine and the thoroughness of their execution. The subject of social reform was much discussed in the press, and it was recognized that without social reform the regeneration of India was impossible.

59—Literary Societies.

(See page 66 of the report for the year 1901-2.)

60—Arts and Sciences.

(For details see the annual report for 1908-9 on the Lucknow provincial museum.)

258. It was decided to transfer the museum to the more spacious building at present occupied by the Canning College, as soon as the college should be located in the new buildings across the Gumti river. The acquisitions made during the year numbered 1,003, of which 435 were books, 449 coins and medals and 41 archaeological specimens. The latter came for the most part from Sahet Mahet, the site of ancient Sravasti, and from Bhitargaon, in the Cawnpore district. One of the most interesting acquisitions was an inscribed *linga* of sandstone, found in the Fyzabad district, which dated from 436 A.D. in the reign of Kumara-Gupta II. Old coins, acquired as treasure trove, numbered 5,087 and included some rare gold and silver specimens. The net cost to Government of the maintenance of the museum was Rs. 11,578.

CHAPTER VIII.

61—Archaeology.

(For details see the annual reports of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, for 1908-9 *and of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, for* 1908-9.*)*

Conservation.

259. The sum of Rs. 1,05,849 was spent on the conservation of Muhammadan monuments. During the clearing of the ground in front of Akbar's palace in Agra fort some interesting discoveries came to light, notably the foundation of a screen wall, two open courts and a large marble bracket resembling those found near the Somnath gates. Ordinary repairs were carried out at the Taj Mahal, and a handsome lamp, the gift of Lord Curzon, was installed by the Lieutenant-Governor within the cenotaph chamber. The repairs to the eastern false gate at Sikandra were completed, and useful restoration work was done at Fatehpur-Sikri. At Allahabad the modern additions, which enveloped the zenana in the fort, a fine example of the architecture of Akbar's time, were removed, and the tombs in the Khusru Bagh were repaired. Repairs were also carried out at Benares, Lucknow and at Bhitargaon in the Cawnpore district. A number of Buddhist and Hindu monuments in the Cawnpore, Benares and Fatehpur districts were declared protected by notification under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

Expleration.

260. The excavations at Sahet Mahet were continued by the Director-General of Archaeology, the results of whose discoveries will be published in the annual report of the Archaeological Survey Department. The Ganeshar and Sitoha tanks near Muttra were cleared, but the work only resulted in the discovery of some worn and insignificant sculptures. An old stone slab was discovered at Garhwa in the Allahabad district, inscribed with three lines in Prakrit-Brahmi, which relegate the inscription to the second century A.D. Some interesting antiquities were discovered on the site of the old brick temple at Bhitargaon, including several terra cotta bas-reliefs, while at Sahet Mahet some fragments of stone sculpture and terra cotta figures and a copper plate, dating from 1128 A.D., were excavated. Two copper plates dating back to the twelfth century were found in the Jhansi and Benares districts and are now in the Lucknow Museum. Steady progress was made during the year with the compilation of a list of the ancient monuments in the Northern Circle.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(See page 68 of the annual report for the year 1901-2.)

63—Ecclesiastical.

261. The year was uneventful.

64—Stationery.

262. The total value of stationery stores supplied in 1908-9 was Rs. 4,23,201, a decrease of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with the total of the previous year. This diminution was confined to the stationery issued to printing presses, which dropped from $4\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 lakhs in value. The supply of 90 typewriters during the year was responsible for an increase in the value of stationery supplied to indenting officers.

65—General Miscellaneous.

Government Press.

263. The receipts for 1908-9 exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 5,742 and amounted to Rs. 1,27,886. Expenditure on the other hand fell by nearly a lakh to Rs. 7,11,233. The value of the work, done by the Press during the year, totalled nearly 11 lakhs—the largest outturn ever recorded. The output of printed forms also increased by nearly 28 million to a sum of 137 million forms. The work in the bindery department was very heavy, necessitating constant overtime employment in order to keep pace with the demand. Contracts for printing, amounting to Rs. 41,970 in value, were given to private presses and to the Jail department. There was a slight increase in the number of books received for registration.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1909-1910.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1909-1910.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Administration.

1. The Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K. C.S.I., C.I.E., was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh throughout the year.

The decentralization commission.

2. The report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization continued to engage the attention of the Government. Further devolution of powers has been carried out in the manner suggested by the commissioners and a number of points have been referred to the Government of India for their decision, intimation of which is still awaited.

The Indian Councils Act.

3. The year was memorable for the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, in which the long and anxious discussions of the past three years bore fruit. A brief summary of the main provisions of the Act, which aims at giving to Indians a larger political representation and wider opportunities for expressing their opinions on administrative matters, will be found in chapter III. The debates on the bill before its passage into law were followed in this province with keen interest, and the subsequent deliberations as to the method of giving effect to its provisions with regard to the constitution of electorates and the separate representation of Muhammadans were the subject of general comment. In the main the final shape taken by the regulations met with popular approval and gratitude was expressed for the measure of constitutional reform carried out. A great deal of interest was shown in the elections of members for the new council and in some cases well-fought contests took place. Several meetings of the enlarged council have been held and one budget under the new system has been passed. The rules of procedure laid down have for the present been found adequate to the altered conditions. It is too early yet to predict what will be the results of the change, but a quickened interest in administrative questions, both local and provincial, seems certain to be one.

Condition of the people.

4. The last administration report gave a detailed account of such measures of relief as were rendered necessary by famine conditions in parts of a few districts during the first half of the year 1909 until the arrival of the monsoon. It is unnecessary to recapitulate them here. Speaking generally, the year 1909-10 saw the return of this province to a condition of ordinary prosperity and the disappearance of the last traces of the spectre of famine. The rains of 1909 were copious, almost too copious at their commencement, and prolonged; and the outturn of the autumn crop was a good one, especially in the districts where rice is an important staple. The cold weather season was particularly favourable and the spring crop was a bumper one everywhere except in a few parts of the hill tracts where a little damage was caused by the drought in February and March. Prices responded gradually to the improved conditions, and a considerable fall from the

high rates for food grains current at the beginning of 1909 was recorded before the end of the year. Nevertheless prices have not yet gone back to the rates which were considered normal at the beginning of the century.

The year was on the whole a healthy one and the number of deaths, though large, approximated to the usual figure. The great malaria epidemic of 1908 spent itself in the early months of 1909 and after that the death-rate from fever resumed normal proportions. It is disappointing to have to record that the hopes last year expressed regarding plague and its extermination were not fulfilled. By the end of 1909 the mortality caused by this scourge had again increased to a disquieting degree, particularly in the east of the province, though the deaths from this cause recorded in the year did not reach one quarter of the average number for the previous six years.

Land revenue.

5. The land revenue demand for 1908-09 was much swollen by the suspensions of the famine year. Owing to the reappearance of scarcity in a few districts, collections could not be made in full, and a sum not far short of 50 lakhs had to be remitted or postponed; but the arrears of payments which had become due were small. Agricultural advances were not needed on anything like the same scale as in the preceding year, but over 30 lakhs of rupees were distributed mainly for the purchase of seed and plough cattle. Repayment of the outstanding loans made good progress, nearly half of the debt due at the beginning of the year being discharged. The causes which retarded the collection of land revenue were at work here also and considerable suspensions were found to be necessary as well as some small remissions. At the end of the year arrears due for payment represented about 13 per cent. of the demand. But it is very satisfactory to note that collections have improved greatly with the reaping of the two excellent harvests of 1909-10. By the end of September 1910 90 per cent. of the $2\frac{1}{4}$ crores of rupees recently advanced had been repaid, 3·8 per cent. having been remitted. Only 3 per cent. remained overdue which, it was anticipated, would be recovered in full. This is the final justification of the liberal policy adopted throughout the recent famine, that whilst it afforded all the help that could be required, it has resulted in no appreciable loss to the exchequer.

Settlement.

6. In three districts settlement operations were brought to an end and in one only was any assessment work still remaining. Preparations for revising the settlements of two districts in the near future were being made.

Land records

7. In the department of land records there is little to chronicle but a year of steady and improved work. Proposals for increasing the pay of certain grades of the staff and for local increases of establishment were under consideration. The staff being released from famine work was able to devote its whole time to its proper duties. This resulted in a marked raising of the standard both in recording and testing work, while the numerous changes of system made in the previous year were quickly assimilated and carried out.

Court of wards.

8. The court of wards had on the whole a prosperous year in 1908-09. Owing to the fact that several of its estates were situated in tracts affected by the sporadic scarcity revenue collections were not up to the high standard usually reached, and considerable suspensions and remissions had to be allowed. Collections were however quite satisfactory having regard to all

the circumstances. Over 28½ lakhs of debt, both principal and interest, were paid off during the year, while a much larger sum was available for works of improvement and utility than was the case in the preceding year. The record of the sixteen estates released in 1908-09 from the superintendence of the court is significant. Their rent roll when taken over was about 2¾ lakhs annually. This was raised during the period of management to nearly 3½ lakhs. Over 11 lakhs of debt were liquidated and 3 lakhs spent on improving the properties, whilst over 2 lakhs were invested in land and securities or made over to the wards in the form of cash when their estates were given back to them. To effect this result the cost of management was only just over 8 per cent. of the income of the estates.

Rent litigation.

9. As was anticipated last year the check given to litigation by the famine was only temporary and was followed in 1908-09 by an enormous accession to the number of suits filed. In Agra the volume of rent litigation rose by over 21 per cent. and the number of suits for arrears of rent established a record. Suits for enhancement of rent and for ejectment rose in number greatly but the area from which ejectment was ordered declined. Litigation in Oudh rose correspondingly in quantity and suits for arrears of rent were more numerous than in any preceding year. Revenue courts in Agra had a very heavy task in dealing with a mass of nearly 480,000 cases, over 67,000 more than the previous year's total, and it is not surprising that the pending file rose by 9,000 at the end of the year. It is satisfactory that the area in which arbitrary ejectments of tenants is impossible rose once again by over 100,000 acres and was the largest yet recorded.

Special laws in Bundelkhand.

10. In Bundelkhand the Alienation of Land Act continued to work smoothly and its results so far have been those which it was intended to produce. Its success in Bundelkhand has led to a proposal to extend its provisions to part of the Mirzapur district where similar conditions prevail.

Police.

11. With the return of prosperity crime decreased by over 15 per cent. As might have been expected the numbers of burglaries and thefts show the greatest fall. But it is also remarkable that crime under the Penal Code was less than in any of the preceding twelve years. Some part of this result must be due to more intelligent work and better preventive action on the part of the police, the credit for which they are entitled to receive. It is specially gratifying that the number of dacoities fell to a normal figure after the bad outbreak in 1908, and hopes are entertained that this may be the prelude to a further decrease in the succeeding year. Thanks to the ready assistance given by the Nepalese Darbar and the Resident in Nepal some very successful operations for the suppression of border dacoity were carried out on the frontier of Nepal during the cold season of 1909-10. A system of reciprocating intelligence between the British and Nepalese police has also been tentatively introduced which it is hoped may go far towards settling this difficult problem of administration.

The behaviour of most criminal tribes was better than usual, but the Sansiahs of Kheri gave a great deal of trouble. The reformation of these unfortunate people will of necessity be a prolonged and very difficult task, but the Government has under consideration the opening of a settlement in Kheri under the management of the Salvation Army, similar to those already in existence at Gorakhpur for the Doms and for the Haburas at Moradabad.

In both these places the efforts of the Salvation Army have already met with some measure of success.

The strictness of the discipline maintained in the police force is indicated by an increase in the punishment roll; but on the other hand there is good work by the armed and mounted police to record and an improvement in quality of the railway police, while the officers of the Criminal Investigation department acquitted themselves successfully. The reallocation of the police has now been effected as far as is at present possible and almost all the reforms recommended by the Police Commission have been carried out.

Criminal justice.

12. The number of criminal trials, as the statistics of crime just quoted would lead one to expect, showed a decline in 1909. A very slight rise in Agra was more than counterbalanced by a decrease in Oudh. The quality of the crime displayed a marked difference from that of the preceding year, offences against property being much fewer while those against the person became commoner. The work in courts of session was lighter owing to the reduction in the amount of serious crime, and severe penalties were far less numerous, especially sentences of death and transportation. Cases were disposed of with greater despatch on the return of normal conditions, and appellate work was decidedly lighter than in 1908.

Prisons.

13. The floating population of jails, that is to say the number of short-term prisoners, was 13 per cent. smaller than in 1908, and the average daily population was over 2,000 less. The number of punishments maintained about the same proportion to the number of prisoners, but the great majority of these were warnings and petty penalties in connection with prisoners' work which is now far more strictly supervised than formerly. The cost of maintaining the prisoners fell by nearly 2½ lakhs, mainly owing to the cheapening of food grains, while the profits on jail industries showed a very substantial increase. The health of prisoners on admission was very poor indeed. Nearly everywhere a large number of them bore evident traces of the recent malarial epidemic, and it is satisfactory in these circumstances that the jail death-rate was slightly lower than that of the previous year.

The experiment, mentioned in the report of last year, of a special jail for juveniles at Bareilly, was initiated on April 1st, 1909. It is the first institution of its kind to be opened in India and it is hoped by its means to remedy a defect of prison discipline and the penal law, by which it has frequently happened that juveniles, during a term of imprisonment, become corrupted by their association with adult convicts. In this jail there is a special staff with no convict warders. Physical drill, moral and religious instruction, and the teaching of a handicraft are all features in the jail discipline on which great stress is laid. A central committee has been formed at Bareilly to supervise the future of released convicts, which will, in consultation with district committees, endeavour to secure for every convict a fair start in life again after his release and so help him to avoid a relapse into a career of crime.

Civil justice.

14. It is not surprising that, with the return of better times, a considerable increase in the number of suits filed in the civil courts both in Oudh and Agra should have occurred. Appellate work however, except in the High Court, again declined somewhat in volume. The average duration of suits remained the same in Agra, but was reduced in Oudh. The execution

departments of civil courts, though its work improved slightly, was again the subject of unfavourable comment on the part of the two supreme courts. Village courts for the disposal of petty suits declined in number in both provinces and did not seem to have augmented either their usefulness or their popularity.

Registration.

15. Registrations shewed an unexpectedly large increase for which various causes have been assigned. The reorganisation of the department, by giving graded pay to sub-registrars, received the sanction of the Government of India and was introduced from April 1st, 1910.

Municipalities.

16. A number of changes have been inaugurated in the working of municipalities as a consequence of the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on decentralization. Further progress in this direction cannot be attained till the existing law is modified and a draft bill is now under preparation with this object. The most notable change made was the substitution of non-official for official chairmen in 17 municipalities, and the appointment of the sub-divisional officer in place of the District Magistrate as chairman in outlying municipalities. The elections of the year attracted a slightly larger number of voters, and in some places keen contests took place.

The aggregate income of boards rose by over three lakhs, whilst their expenditure fell by a similar amount. Few boards made any changes in taxation pending the decision of the question whether octroi should be abolished.

Besides a share in the two annual grants for primary education and sanitary improvements made to the province by the Government of India, municipal boards received special grants from the Local Government aggregating over $1\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs for education, sanitary purposes, water works and roads. Loans amounting to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were given by the Government to various municipalities principally for drainage schemes and water works.

An outstanding feature of the year was the activity displayed on all hands with regard to questions of drainage. Expenditure under this head rose to nearly 7 lakhs. In six municipalities works were either finished or in progress; in seven others schemes have been sanctioned and in nineteen more plans have either been brought out or were under preparation. All the water works of the provinces gave satisfactory results, but an extension of the plant in some of the larger towns cannot much longer be delayed in view of the growing demand for water, and at Cawnpore a project estimated to cost 6 lakhs has already been drawn up. Besides all this, general sanitation received its full share of attention. At Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad the improvement schemes under the trust funds established for the purpose made good progress. At Cawnpore and Lucknow the main scheme is the opening of a new road through the most congested part of either city and will, on completion, enormously improve the hygienic condition of the quarter it traverses. In Allahabad plans have been prepared and work was started on the scheme in May 1910.

Most town schools are now under the control of the district boards, but it is satisfactory to note that expenditure on education by municipalities rose by about 6 per cent.

Vital statistics for the year, though shewing a great improvement on those of 1908-09 were still somewhat discouraging. Births and deaths both

fell off in number and deaths exceeded births by over 6 per mille of the population, while infant mortality was still exceedingly high. It may be hoped that when the numerous improvements in the water supply, drainage and sanitary systems of municipal areas adverted to above have been completed, hygienic conditions will be so far improved as to result in a large decline from the gloomy figures of mortality reported at present in nearly every town in the province.

District boards.

17. In pursuance of a suggestion made by the Royal Commission on decentralization, local committees of the district board were formed in the sub-divisions of most districts during the year. Interest in the work of the boards has been well maintained, though elections seem still to rouse very little enthusiasm among the electors. Both income and expenditure of boards remained almost stationary. Income amounted to 98½ lakhs and expenditure to 80½ lakhs so that the year closed with a substantial balance. There was a satisfactory rise under all the heads of earned income. Civil works and education were, as usual, the heaviest charges on the boards' finances and absorbed over three-quarters of their total outlay.

Expenditure on education was somewhat less than in the preceding year. In the main this was due to the Government having relieved boards of the necessity of paying grants-in-aid to English schools, but in one or two districts retrenchment was rendered necessary by the indiscreet zeal of the board in previous years which had outrun its resources. Education remained almost stationary. The numbers of schools and scholars indeed showed a decline in the primary sections. In so far as this is due to the efforts of boards to prevent waste of public money on worthless and inefficient schools, numbers of which have been closed, this result is wholly desirable, and may be regarded as the necessary prelude to a real improvement in the future. Where this decline was due to the desire of boards to improve, with the limited means at their disposal, the quality rather than the quantity of the instruction given, it is at least a sign of growing interest on the part of boards in what is perhaps the most important of their functions. The general question involved in this policy is as yet undecided and awaits solution in accordance with the experience of the different boards. The position of teachers is being slowly and steadily improved, a point of good augury for the future.

The dispensaries under the control of boards grew in number and popularity during the year and medical charges rose by a quarter of a lakh. Village sanitation on the other hand received very little attention and remained in the same backward condition remarked on in last year's report. Arboricultural work made good progress and the programme of new planting was successfully worked up to.

The year was generally a healthy one and the number of deaths was considerably below the total of either of the two preceding years; but the birth-rate was reduced by the effects of the recent epidemic of fever and births were still largely exceeded by deaths in district board areas.

Agriculture.

18. Public interest in the work of the agricultural department continued to increase, as was evinced by the steady demand for labour-saving implements, the questions asked in the legislative council and the number of inquiries made on agricultural subjects from the department. The year was favourable for tree planting and arboricultural programmes were successfully carried out. Sale of seed and its distribution through the agency of seed

dépôts continued on the same basis as in the preceding year. The well-boring staff was in continual demand and the results achieved by it were most satisfactory. The work of the agricultural college went on as usual and the buildings were nearly brought to completion. A number of agricultural shows were held in different parts of the provinces. Preparations were going on throughout the year for the United Provinces agricultural and industrial exhibition at Allahabad, by means of which it is hoped that the benefits of a more scientific system of agriculture will be brought home to all classes of the public while the possibilities of India as a market for agricultural machinery will be introduced to the notice of European manufacturers. The Government gardens at Lucknow and Saharanpur had a prosperous year and the demand for gardeners trained at both these institutions was greatly in excess of the supply.

Civil veterinary department.

19. There were severe losses from cattle disease, particularly rinderpest, in the province, but in view of the inaccuracy of the statistics of previous years, it does not seem that the year was specially unhealthy. A great improvement was noticeable in the correctness and promptitude of reporting outbreaks, which is so essential to the effective combating of cattle disease. Inoculation seems at last to have become generally popular and for the first time on record the demand for serum outran the supply. The number of veterinary assistants is being gradually raised and a special reserve of assistants at head quarters for dealing with emergencies was established. Breeding operations were carried on as usual and the buildings for the bull rearing farm in the Kheri district were begun. The cattle conference held at Lucknow in August 1909 attracted a great deal of interest. It was a thoroughly representative gathering and discussed all the locally important questions relating to the rearing and feeding of cattle and the distribution of dairy produce. The conference passed a number of resolutions and incidentally provided a fund of useful information for the agricultural and veterinary departments.

Co-operative credit societies.

20. The outstanding feature in the history of co-operative credit during the year was the effort made to extend truly co-operative principles by substituting independent societies for those affiliated to the central banks and entirely dependent on them, which have contributed up till now the commonest type of society in this province. The attempt met with decided success and the business of the banks did not suffer despite the change of system. Both the capital of the societies and their number increased. A great part of this rise took place in the ranks of rural societies, which shows that the substitution of the small, compact and really co-operative society for the larger and more unwieldy model is a real improvement. The financial condition of the societies was generally good: there was a brisk demand for loans, and repayments were nearly everywhere promptly made. Small urban societies of artisans, trades people and menial servants received a large accession to their numbers.

Forests.

21. The revenues of the forest department showed a substantial increase thanks to the improvement in the timber market after the recent depression in trade. It will however be necessary to anticipate after a short time, an annual reduction in profits which will probably last for a long period. This is due to the present inflation of the supplies of dead wood owing to the effects of the drought of 1907 which will be followed by a

continuously reduced revenue until the losses sustained by the forests have been made good. Further recovery of trees after the drought took place in the forests of the plains, but there are many large blanks for the restocking of which plans are being formulated. The manufacture of catechu was carried on as usual, whilst the prospects of the turpentine and colophony industry were particularly encouraging owing to a rise in the price of both commodities. The year was on the whole a prosperous one: natural reproduction was generally good, especially in the case of sal, and fire protection, particularly in the western circle, was very successfully carried out.

Manufactures and trades.

22. There was an increase of activity in the main industries of the province during the year. The number of hands employed in the cotton mills increased and a new mill was opened at Moradabad. The manufacture of lac at Mirzapur was carried out on a large scale and the improvement of the hand-loom weaving industry continued to engage the attention of the Government. There are now five weaving schools at work and several others are being started. Great hopes are entertained that the manufactures and industries of the province will receive a vigorous impetus from the exhibition at Allahabad.

Both imports and exports rose very greatly in volume as normal conditions were restored. The import of coal and coke nearly doubled and reached a record figure. All the usual commodities were imported in greatly increased quantities, the figures for salt and kerosene being the highest yet recorded. There was an increase of activity in the sugar trade, including the raw, refined and unrefined products, large quantities both leaving and entering the province. There was however a decided decrease in its import and a heavy rise in its export, the latter exceeding the former by 33 lakhs of maunds. Despite the shortage of the cotton crop the brisk demand resulted in larger outgoings, whilst the exports of gram, pulse and oilseeds all rose considerably, the demand for wheat continuing steadily throughout the year after the crop had been harvested.

Trade with Tibet improved during the year, imports showing a substantial rise which more than counterbalanced a further slight fall in exports. The Nepalese trade was also better, imports being the largest for six years, thanks to the abundant harvest obtained in Nepal. Of the exports cotton and sugar fell off, while salt, metals and tobacco went up. Improvements in the system of registering the traffic with Nepal were inaugurated during the year.

Public works.

23. The expenditure on buildings and roads amounted to 93 lakhs. The agricultural college at Cawnpore was nearly finished and the museum at Sarnath made good progress. A number of educational buildings were completed or under construction, amongst which the Lucknow school of design, the industrial schools at Gorakhpur and Lucknow, the carpentry school at Bareilly, the weaving school at Benares and the high school at Meerut may be mentioned. A new first-class police station at Lucknow was finished and the construction of the medical college there was begun, whilst the Canning college in the same city made rapid progress towards completion. One hundred and twenty-seven miles of new metalled roads were constructed in the year and 85 miles of new avenues were planted. The usual navigation works on the river Ganges were undertaken, nearly 300 miles of channel being demarcated and maintained.

Canals and irrigation.

24. The capital expenditure on canals fell again by over five lakhs and was principally devoted to protective works on the Betwa, Ken and Dhasan canals. The only productive work of any magnitude under construction was the Hathras branch of the Upper Ganges canal. The survey divisions were occupied on the Sarda feeder canal project, on the Nepalese frontier canals and in the Fyzabad and Mirzapur districts. The gross receipts again fell to not quite 111 lakhs, the nett profits, after deduction of working expenses and interest charges, being 37 lakhs. The irrigated area again declined by 10 per cent. owing to the favourable seasons and the unusual rain at the end of April 1909, and was slightly below the average for the past nine years. The value of the crops raised by means of irrigation was estimated at nearly $8\frac{2}{3}$ million pounds sterling.

Provincial finance.

25. With the restoration of normal conditions it became possible to judge of the effect produced by the new provincial contract with the Imperial Government introduced in April 1908. Provincial revenues showed an improvement under all important heads, save irrigation, and this was accompanied by a fall under many heads of expenditure which had been raised to an abnormal figure in the previous year. Receipts were better by $10\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs than the budget estimate, whilst expenditure was lower by more than 7 lakhs than had been anticipated. The year consequently closed with a balance more than double the prescribed minimum in amount. While the province has largely recovered from the effects of the recent famine it is clear that there is little margin under the terms of the settlement for much needed reforms.

Excise.

26. The excise revenue showed a slight recovery by over 2 lakhs from the depression of the past two years. The high price of food grains and materials for distillation, which prevailed at the beginning of the year, combined with the raising of the stillhead duty in several places and the initial unpopularity of the contract supply system to check consumption and reduce revenue. The new system of supplying country spirit was introduced in fifteen districts at the beginning of the year. There can be no doubt of its superiority to the old system both as regards the quality and price of the liquor supplied, the conditions of its sale and the supervision exercised over the whole process. But like most other innovations in India it was not popular at first. The very purity of the spirit and its lack of the pungency possessed by the inferior pot-still product was objected to by the public, while the restrictions on its sale were found irksome by the trade. But now that reasonable complaints have been attended to, it is expected that the new system will be better received and its benefits more appreciated. Despite considerable conversions from the outstill area, consumption rose by only about 6 per cent. and was still 10 per cent. less than the consumption of 1907-08 over a far smaller area. But it may be confidently anticipated that normal conditions will return in the current year and that they will be accompanied by a great increase in consumption.

The licence fees and duty on hemp drugs both show a decrease, mainly owing to the disturbed state of the charas market consequent on a rumour that export of the drug from Yarkand was about to be stopped. The issue price of opium was raised at the beginning of the year and the revenue from its sale went up by nearly a lakh, chiefly because the system of official vend and of giving sale contracts by districts was abolished.

The accession to the strength of the preventive staff resulted in a great increase in the number of excise prosecutions. Several smart captures of contraband cocaine and opium were made and a number of smugglers were convicted and punished. The new Excise Act came into force early in 1910: the rules were then revised and the excise manual was rewritten.

Stamps and income-tax.

27. The record receipts from the sale of stamps chronicled last year were surpassed by 10 lakhs in 1909-10, the total revenue amounting to over 110 lakhs. This was due almost entirely to the great demand for court-fee stamps. The expansion of litigation was ascribed to the return of prosperity and to the approaching conclusion of the extended period for filing certain mortgage suits. The latter cause has now ceased to operate.

There was a small decrease in the nett receipts from income-tax, due in the main to lower assessments on the profits of companies and on salaries paid by the Government.

Public health.

28. The year 1909 was a fairly healthy one. Following as it did on a very severe epidemic of malaria it is not surprising to find a marked decline in the numbers both of births and deaths, of births because the vitality of the population had been seriously impaired by fever, of deaths because so many of the aged, the infirm and the sickly had been carried off in the preceding year. The birth-rate fell to 33·32 per mille and the death-rate to 37·34; but despite its fall from the abnormal figure, 52·73, of 1908, this death-rate was still the highest of any province in India. Mortality amongst infants also fell to 241 per mille but was still above the average for the decennium 1891 to 1900. Investigations made in Cawnpore by a lady doctor showed that this was very largely due to the unclean methods of native midwives, and the Government has under consideration the possibility of training them in more scientific or at least more cleanly ways. Mortality from cholera and small-pox was relatively small and though plague became active at the close of the year, the number of deaths caused by it, except in the east of the province, was not large. The death-rate from fever returned to the normal, but the preventive measures against malaria detailed in last year's report were actively carried on.

Medical relief.

29. The number of dispensaries was augmented by twenty during 1909 and that of patients treated by over a quarter of a million. This increased attendance in a comparatively healthy year is a gratifying sign, indicating as it does the growing popularity of dispensaries, in which those for women more than maintained their share. The income of hospitals and dispensaries shewed a substantial increase, every source of revenue expanding, while nearly five lakhs were expended on buildings and repairs, to which the Government contributed its share by making special grants for improvements to dispensaries. The year closed with a large sum invested to the credit of the hospital funds.

Sanitation.

30. Sanitation during the year under report made a great advance especially in the large municipalities, whose activities in this matter have been already described above. The large fairs of the year all passed off without any outbreak of disease with the exception of the Adhkumbh fair at Hardwar, where cholera appeared and lasted intermittently for a month. The sanitary board held nine meetings during the year and passed projects with estimates amounting to over 15½ lakhs.

31. Expenditure on vaccination was about the same as in the previous year, but the number of vaccinations declined considerably. The poor health of the public owing to the recent malarial epidemic and the decline in the birth-rate were assigned as the causes of this; but the results attained cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory and it may be hoped that more activity in this direction will be displayed in the present year. **Vaccination.**

32. From the standpoint of education the year was somewhat disappointing and but little advance was made in any direction. Expenditure on the department rose by nearly nine lakhs of rupees, but in spite of this a decided decline in the number both of institutions and scholars occurred. The sanction of the Secretary of State was received to the scheme for establishing a government model high school in each district and this change was immediately carried out. The first examination for the newly instituted school leaving certificate was held with complete success. The result of the examination was encouraging, and it appears that the course has been most beneficial to teachers no less than pupils. It is regrettable that in several other examinations the results were less satisfactory, the standard attained by the candidates being much lower than that of the previous year. **Education.**

An important scheme for providing the Allahabad University with suitable buildings took shape during the year. An appeal made by the Chancellor for a building fund met with a liberal response and the foundation stone of the Senate Hall was laid by the Lieutenant-Governor on January 17th, 1910. Plans for the other buildings have been prepared and they will be proceeded with as funds permit. The general condition of the University's finances however is still precarious and an endowment fund for ordinary expenses is urgently required. A normal expansion took place in the number of collegiate students and despite a considerable addition to the teaching staff, the resources of colleges were greatly taxed to meet the demands made upon them. Accommodation for students underwent much improvement and a number of new laboratories and hostels for boarders were built.

Secondary schools rose in number slightly and their enrolment was somewhat increased, which was naturally accompanied by an augmented expenditure under this head. New buildings to accommodate the rising number of scholars are springing up all over the province. It is in primary education that the great decline already mentioned has taken place. Various causes have been assigned for this; but they do not appear, either separately or collectively, to give a full explanation of what has occurred, and it is difficult to avoid the impression that the true cause may be some defect in the system of instruction itself. A full enquiry is to be held into the matter. It is to be hoped that the reasons for the setback in primary education will be ascertained, and that a remedy will quickly be found for the present inefficiency of this branch of the department's work.

The supply of teachers was on the whole found to be sufficient, though complaints as to the standard of English attained by teachers in high schools were still common. District boards are doing what they can to increase the numbers and the pay of the teachers in their employ.

The proposed scheme for the extension of industrial and technical education was approved by the Secretary of State with the exception of the

school of chemical technology. Four new technical schools have now been completed and several more are under construction. Popular interest in technical education continued to expand.

The outlook for female education was not very encouraging. Another heavy fall occurred in the number of little girls attending boys' schools and it is evident that this scheme is unpopular and doomed to failure. On the other hand the number of purely girls' schools increased as well as that of the scholars attending them. But the depressing fact remains that female education, if it has not lost ground, can hardly be said to have made any real advance or to have displayed many signs of vitality. The problem of finding suitable teachers still raises great difficulties, but the number of women undergoing training as mistresses was far larger than in 1908-09.

The popularity of athletics is in no way diminished and has spread to the lowest stratum of schools, but it appears that care will have to be taken to foster a healthy love of sport for its own sake and prevent athletics from degenerating into mere athleticism.

Literature and the Press.

33. The literary output of the year was more voluminous than that of 1909, but few works possessing any claim to distinction, save one or two treatises on biography and literature, made their appearance. The tone of the vernacular press was milder than it had been in the previous year and warnings to editors had not often to be resorted to, while only one press prosecution took place.

Archaeology.

34. Nearly half a lakh of rupees was spent on the conservation of Muhammadan monuments. The restoration of Akbar's palace and other parts of the fort at Agra was nearly completed, while repairs were in progress at Fatehpur-Sikri and Bhitargaon. A number of buildings were taken under the protection of the Government.

Exploration was almost at a standstill: no new work was undertaken, but the excavations at Bhita, which had been commenced in the previous year, were carried on.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1—Physical Features, Area, Climate and Chief Staples.

(See pages 1 to 4 of the report for 1901-02.)

2—Political.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur and Tehri States.)

RAMPUR.

Revenue and administration.

1. The finances of the state continue in a sound condition. The cash balance from last year amounted to 9 lakhs and there was a surplus at the close of the year of 10¾ lakhs. Collections totalled 40½ lakhs, leaving a balance of nearly 4 lakhs unrealised. This was mainly due to arrears of land revenue, which has still to be recovered from the famine year. Over one lakh of such arrears has been collected during the year and nearly half the remainder secured by instalments.

General.

2. In November 1909 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor paid a visit to Rampur. In August 1909 His Highness the Nawab attended a meeting at Allahabad in connection with the forthcoming Exhibition and subscribed Rs. 20,000 to its funds. In January 1910 His Highness attended the first meeting of the new Legislative Council at Allahabad.

Agriculture.

3. As a result of the bountiful monsoon rainfall the area under cultivation went up from 375,991 to 383,058 acres, but this area is still less by over 5,000 acres than that under the plough in 1907-08. The autumn harvest was generally good, with the exception of some slight damage to the maize and rice, whilst the spring crops, helped by timely cold weather rain, were no less satisfactory.

General condition of state and people.

4. The sugar factory on the Hadi system installed in the preceding year has proved a distinct success. Despite some vicissitudes and accidents, which experience will enable the managers to guard against in future, and a rather slack demand for sugar in the market, profits amounting to over Rs. 16,000 on the year's working were made, a return of nearly 30 per cent. on the capital.

Excise.

During the year the distillery system has been introduced into the state. A central distillery has been built and the requisite staff organised. The working of the new system has been satisfactory and has resulted in an increased profit to the state of Rs. 20,000.

Police.

Crime shewed a decided diminution owing to the easier agricultural conditions, the number of cases reported falling from 1,568 in the previous year to 1,004. This decrease is especially noticeable in the case of burglaries, thefts and dacoities. Relations with the British police continued to be satisfactory.

Medical.

5. There was no plague in the state throughout the year, but a severe epidemic of malaria visited it between July and September 1909. The vital statistics were even less satisfactory than those of the previous year, since the excess of deaths over births was 4,000, a result which may be attributed to the high mortality from fever. The vaccination department maintained its standard of efficiency. The attendance at the Sadr hospital increased substantially, whilst at the female hospital it fell off.

Education.

6. The cost of public instruction to the state was Rs. 61,370 for the year. The number of scholars on the rolls of the various schools shews a small increase in nearly every case, but the high school did not do quite so well in the matriculation examination as it did last year, only 5 out of 14 candidates

proving successful. The seven girls' schools have proved a complete failure and been abolished.

TEHRI.

7. The gross revenue of the state amounted to Rs. 6,80,479 against Rs. 6,21,393 in the previous year, whilst the expenditure shewed an increase of nearly 3 lakhs and totalled Rs. 8,66,317. This was due to a loan of 2¾ lakhs made to a relative of His Highness the Raja. The closing balance was 14 lakhs.

The seasons were not very favourable, both rain and snowfall being below the normal. In consequence, neither of the harvests was up to the average : but no distress was experienced and it was only found necessary to advance takavi to the extent of Rs. 2,200. The prices of all food-grains fell considerably, while the general health of the people was good, no epidemic of any kind occurring. The dispensaries made good progress with their work and the number of vaccinations shewed an increase. In October 1909 His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces paid a visit to the Raja. In commemoration of this visit a new school, the Hewett Sanskrit Pathshala, was started, and the ceremony of opening the new Campbell boarding house was performed by His Honour. The other schools of the state continue to do good work. The state corps of Imperial Service Sappers are making progress in efficiency. His Highness attended the first meeting of the new Legislative Council at Allahabad in January 1910.

3—Historical Summary.

4—Form of Administration.

5—Characters of Land Tenures and System of Survey and Settlements.

6—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

7—Details of last Census—Tribes and Language.

(For sections 3 *to* 7 *see pages* 4 *to* 36 *of the report for the year* 1901-02.*)*

8—Changes in Administration.

8. There were no changes.

9—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

9. In consultation with the Government of Nepal a better demarcation of the frontier, where it adjoins the Kheri district, was carried out. A dispute between the state of Tehri Garhwal and the neighbouring states regarding some frontier lands was adjusted by an officer of these provinces working jointly with one deputed by the Government of the Panjab.

10—Condition of the people.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1908-09.*)*

General.

10. The year 1908-09 was attended by an almost general recovery from the famine conditions recently prevailing, though in parts of six districts relief operations had to be temporarily renewed. The monsoon appeared about the middle of June and extended over the whole of the provinces early in July. Speaking generally, the rains were copious and well distributed, but they were somewhat too heavy in the western districts in July and August and rather too light in September, whilst in the east and north-east of the provinces there was a deficiency throughout the rainy season. Despite this the area sown with autumn crops exceeded that of the previous year by 180,000 acres and was above the normal by 4 per cent. The area would have been much higher had not great difficulty been experienced in transplanting the late rice. These figures testify to the anxiety of the people to replenish their exhausted food supplies. The cold weather rains were badly distributed, the

two falls in January and February being confined to the western districts and Bundelkhand, whilst Oudh and the eastern divisions received scarcely any. But the sowings for the spring harvest suffered most from the terrible epidemic of malaria which in many parts stopped field work though the soil was rapidly drying. This reduced the total area sown to only 85 per cent. of the normal and in many districts it fell below 75 per cent. There was an abnormal burst of rain in April over the whole of the provinces, as much as 2 to 4 inches being recorded in places, which came just about harvest time and did more harm than good. Hot weather crops were not nearly so extensively sown as in the two previous years, showing that the tension after the famine was being relaxed. The monsoon of 1909 was copious, well distributed and prolonged to its full period

Plague was not prevalent until September 1909, but after that month it shewed a marked increase and throughout the cold season caused many more deaths than it had done during the previous year, especially in a few of the eastern districts. Cholera did not make its appearance in epidemic form, but the worst visitation of malaria experienced in the provinces since 1879 raised the death-rate for the year to over 41 per mille and carried off nearly one million people between October and December. Some idea of the mortality caused by this scourge may be formed from the fact that the total number of deaths attributed to it in this quarter was far more than double that recorded during any of the succeeding quarters of 1908-09.

Crops, prices and trade.

11. The autumn harvest of 1908 gave a fairly good outturn. Maize and the small millets generally were up to the normal: *bajra* and *juar*, except in a few instances, gave satisfactory results. But early rice was fair only in the western districts, being but moderately successful elsewhere, whilst late rice did not do well in any district. The cotton and sugarcane crops also produced only three-fourths of a normal yield. None of the spring crops came up to the average, barley giving 85, wheat and gram only 80 per cent. of the normal, and opium and linseed were slightly less productive. The late rain too caused widespread injury to the quality of the grain even after it had been harvested.

The trade returns shew a revival of exports after the famine, though this was not constant throughout the year. But after the autumn harvest of 1908 the export trade became much brisker, and between October 1908 and March 1909 no less than $7\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds of grain and pulse other than wheat left the provinces. The nett export of wheat for the year was about 2 million maunds. Prices during the year fluctuated owing to the varying prospects of the harvests. Despite a general drop after the famine rates which had prevailed so long, they continued decidedly high, wheat even showing a tendency to rise until January 1909: and at the end of the year they had not returned to the normal level. The cheapest rates quoted were, for wheat 12 sers, for barley $17\frac{3}{4}$, for maize 22 and for gram 15 sers.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11—Realisation of the land revenue.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1908-09.*)*

Total demand and collections.

12. The total demand from all sources of income under the administration of the Board of Revenue was nearly 11 crores of rupees, to be precise 1,092¾ lakhs, as compared with 905¼ lakhs in 1907-08. The main increases were in the arrear demand of land revenue and in the demand of both principal and interest for agricultural loans. The real demand was 1,091 lakhs of which 33¼ lakhs were remitted. Collections totalled 994¾ lakhs, 63½ lakhs remaining unpaid. The last-named sum consisted mainly of suspended land revenue and agricultural advances.

Land revenue.

13. At the beginning of the year the total amount of land revenue for collection was Rs. 7,37,90,419. To this sum Rs. 32,582 were added whilst Rs. 1,18,829 were deducted from it, leaving a nett demand of Rs. 7,37,04,172. The total collections fell short of this by 46½ lakhs, but of this sum, over 25 lakhs were remitted and 20½ lakhs suspended or postponed. The real uncollected balance was only Rs. 87,000, a large part of which was collected after the close of the year. This result is highly satisfactory.

Rates.

14. The demand for rates, including arrears, was Rs. 70,06,798. This demand was collected in full in all but 15 districts and the arrears altogether amounted to little more than Rs. 12,000, mostly in respect of mahals where no land revenue was collected.

Advances.

15. Advances were naturally not needed to the same extent as in the previous year, when the unprecedented sum of over 280 lakhs was distributed; but there was still a large and abnormal demand, particularly in those districts which received but a scanty share of the monsoon rainfall. Nearly 31½ lakhs were advanced during the year, 7 lakhs being for permanent improvements and the remainder in temporary loans. These loans were needed chiefly for the sowing of the spring crop of 1908-09, 18½ lakhs being distributed for seed alone. But a large sum of over 4¼ lakhs was wanted for purchase of cattle, the losses of agricultural stock having been very heavy in many districts of late years. The number of masonry wells completed within the year was 6,236 and nearly 1,100 were repaired.

At the beginning of the year the principal of the outstanding loans was 253½ lakhs, which the new advances raised to nearly 285 lakhs. Of this sum 123 lakhs were collected and 7½ remitted. The arrears of the amount actually due for collection totalled 36½ lakhs, but out of this sum the repayment of nearly 16 lakhs was formally suspended or postponed. At the end of the year the balance of arrears represented about 13 per cent. of the demand, excluding the remissions. During the year 1909-10 collections improved greatly and at its close 197⅓ lakhs out of 219½ lakhs advanced during 1907-08 for temporary purposes had been repaid, a little over 8 lakhs had been remitted and only 6⅔ lakhs were overdue. It was anticipated that the balance would be collected in full.

Coercive processes

16. The number of coercive processes issued shewed a very considerable increase, being nearly double that of the previous year. This is partly due to the fact that it was a difficult year for revenue collections; but the circular orders of the Board of Revenue, issued in the previous year, by which was checked the irregular use of single citations and warrants for several defaulters at once, have also contributed to this result. The number of warrants for arrest, 8,694, exceeded the figure of the past year by over 4,000, for the same reasons. Attachments of moveable property do not show so large an increase in proportion and they were followed by sale on only 121 occasions. In 20 cases shares were transferred and one sale of immoveable property was resorted to. Considering the large arrears of revenue and advances for collection, it does not appear that any undue amount of legal pressure was employed, particularly as the figures have been affected by the orders of the Board of Revenue noticed above.

12—Surveys.

The survey branch of the Land Records department having been abolished in the previous year, there is nothing to record under this head.

13—Settlements.

Districts under settlement.

17. Settlement operations were in progress in four districts during the year and in three of these they were brought to a conclusion before its close. In Moradabad and Banda some assessment work still remained to be done. In Moradabad the assessment of parganas Hasanpur and Amroha, in Banda that of parganas Mau and Karwi, was completed and sanctioned. In Azamgarh only cases and appeals remained for decision. The final settlement reports of Moradabad, Azamgarh and Hamirpur were submitted for the orders of the Government during the year : that of Banda was submitted after its close. In Moradabad alone some work connected with the fairing of records remained. In the Jhansi district the first quinquennial revision of assessment under the fluctuating system took place. It resulted in a small reduction of the demand in pargana Jhansi and a still smaller enhancement in pargana Moth. The proposal to revise the settlement in Fatehpur before the expiry of the extended term was approved by the Local Government and submitted to the Government of India. Steps have been taken for beginning the re-settlement of the Etawah district; the present term will expire in June 1913.

Case work.

18. New cases instituted in the settlement courts amounted to 1,646, besides which there were 6,825 cases pending from last year. Of these 8,444 were decided, 27 cases being left for disposal.

Cost.

19. The cost of operations during the year was Rs. 78,557. The new assessment in Moradabad produced an increase of over 24 per cent. in the demand, whilst in Banda it resulted in a small decrease of less than 1 per cent.

14—Land Records.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the land records for 1908-09.*)*

Establishment.

20. The Secretary of State's sanction was awaited to the proposals made for regrading on a higher scale the pay of sadr and supervisor kanungos. It is hoped that if this be approved much of the present difficulty in obtaining suitable candidates will disappear.

Patwaris (village accountants).

21. The scheme for the revision of patwaris' circles in Azamgarh was completed and submitted for sanction. A proposal for making a large addition to the staff of patwaris in Gorakhpur has been approved by the Board of Revenue and is now being worked out in detail. Fifteen patwaris were promoted to posts of assistant registrar, assistant sadr kanungo and supervisor kanungo. The number of patwaris holding the patwari school certificate increased slightly to 93·4 per cent. The proportion of resident patwaris which fell last year, has risen again to nearly 80 per cent. the figure at which it previously stood. Attention is being paid to this important matter and continued improvement may be anticipated.

Testing of papers

22. Village records were submitted with much greater punctuality than in the previous year. Testing of the records by supervisors was satisfactory, the prescribed minimum being in nearly all cases checked, and in some districts considerably more than this was done. The testing of supervisors' work by superior officers was again satisfactory. During the cold weather two special officers were deputed to test the records of the Gorakhpur district and it is hoped that their inspection and report will result in marked improvement in the local records.

Maps.

23. The maps of both provinces of Agra and Oudh were generally reported to be up to date. In Pilibhit, parts of Bundelkhand, Ballia, Basti and Moradabad special difficulties in this connection are receiving special attention.

Concealment of rents.

24. Concealment of rents was reported from twelve districts. In Gorakhpur a further concealment of over half a lakh came to light. The

register of proprietary shares continues to show substantial improvement in both Basti and Gorakhpur.

Tahsil registers.

25. Circle and tract registers were prepared by the special staff in the districts of Etah, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Gonda, Rae Bareli, Kheri and Sitapur. Pargana handbooks were issued for the whole or part of Jalaun, Moradabad, Hamirpur, Banda and Pilibhit.

15—Waste lands.

There is nothing of importance to record.

16—Government estates.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1908-09 *and the separate reports for* 1908-09 *on the administration of special government estates in the Kumaun division.)*

Minor estates.

26. The number of state properties fell from 624 to 611. Four new properties were acquired and 17 disposed of, the latter mainly under the Jhansi, or the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Acts.

The current demand, including that of the Dudhi estate, was Rs. 3,36,371, a decrease of over Rs. 13,000 as compared with the previous year. The total collections of current and arrear demand were much improved, 88 per cent. of the demand being realised. At the end of the year there was a nett profit to the Government, after deducting all expenses, of Rs. 1,62,424.

Dudhi.

The Dudhi estate enjoyed a favourable season and the tenants recovered quickly from the distresses of the famine year. Nearly the whole rental demand of Rs. 21,923 was collected and more than double this sum in repayments of advances. Expenditure on improvements was increased, the road to the nearest railway being pushed on and some new schools opened. The balance to the credit of Government was Rs. 5,266 on the year's working.

Tarai and Bhabar estates

27. The year was a good one for the Tarai and Bhabar estates in the district of Naini Tal. Both the income and closing balance were record sums, the latter being no less than Rs. 3,19,457 against Rs. 2,08,703 in the previous year. Of the rental demand, Rs. 6,91,497, all but Rs. 6,251 was collected and of the balance nearly Rs. 2,000 were remitted. The autumn crops did well and the harvest was up to the normal, but, owing to the shortness of the cold weather rains, the spring harvest suffered somewhat and produced only about 80 per cent. of the average outturn. The year was more unhealthy than the past one and over 9,000 deaths were recorded, this number exceeding that of the births by 2,670. This was chiefly due to a bad outbreak of cholera in the Haldwani circle and to malaria. The experiments with a view to clearing and improving wells in the Tarai were continued and had a greater measure of success than previously. The estate forests again shewed an improvement in income.

The Almora Bhabar estate produced receipts to the amount of Rs. 13,725, the nett balance being Rs. 3,448. The spring harvest was somewhat poor but the autumn crops were good. Fever and dysentery were prevalent.

The profit on the Garhwal Bhabar estate was Rs. 11,494 and almost the whole of the demand, Rs. 26,165, was collected. Neither harvest was up to the normal, but the condition of the tenantry continued to be satisfactory and the public health was good.

17—Wards estates.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards for 1908-09.*)*

28. During the year 19 estates were taken under the charge of the Court of Wards and 16 were released from its surveillance. At the end of the year there were 180 estates under its management, with a rental demand of 99⅔ lakhs.

29. The estates of Rao Narsingh Rao in Etawah and of M. Ashfaq Ahmad in Bareilly, with the Khaira estate in Mirzapur and the Parhauna estate in Rae Bareli, were the most important taken under management. Of those released the Sahawan estate in Etah, the Gopal Khera estate in Lucknow, the Chandaniah estate in Rae Bareli and the Bhilwal and Bishunpur estates in Bara Banki may be mentioned. **Estates taken over and released.**

30. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,37,53,141 and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,21,68,544, leaving a cash balance of nearly 16 lakhs to the court's credit. Of the sum expended 42½ lakhs represent government revenue and 8¾ lakhs the cost of management, while 16 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of wards, 28½ lakhs on liquidation of debts, 6⅓ lakhs on improvements, 6½ lakhs on the purchase of land and other investments, and over half a lakh in advances to tenants. In addition to this over Rs. 80,000 were made over to proprietors on the release of their estates. **Financial.**

31. Though the year was generally one of recovery from the famine, neither harvest was up to the normal over the whole province and in many districts there were heavy losses. This, combined with the heavy arrears of the previous year, made it impracticable to hope that a very high proportion of collections would be made. From the current demand nearly 10 lakhs must be subtracted for remissions, suspensions and advance collections. Of the remainder, which totalled nearly 90 lakhs, 89 per cent. was collected, and of the arrear demand which exceeded 28½ lakhs, 46·5 per cent. was collected. The total collections, for both current and arrear demands, amounted to 103·7 per cent. of the recoverable current demand. Considering the agricultural conditions prevailing this may be regarded as a satisfactory result. **Rent collections.**

32. Nearly 1¾ lakhs on account of land revenue were remitted by the Government and the payment of Rs. 30,000 was suspended. With the exception of these items and a small arrear of Rs. 3,000 in the Sikri estate of the Jalaun district, the whole of the current government demand was paid in full, and in addition over 3¾ lakhs of the demand suspended from the previous year were discharged. **Land revenue.**

33. The cost of management stood at Rs. 8,78,434, giving an incidence of 8·1 per cent. on the gross income. Contributions for superior supervision under Act X of 1892 were further reduced by the Government to 1⅖ per cent. in estates under the special scheme of management and 2⅖ per cent. in estates under the ordinary scheme. The incidence of the cost of management was generally kept below 10 per cent. except in Ballia and Kheri. **Cost of management.**

34. The total liabilities of estates under management stood, in the beginning of the year, at Rs. 1,60,66,618. Payments amounted to Rs. 28,53,381 against Rs. 40,71,608 made in the previous year. This decrease was only nominal, being due to the fact that the debts owed by the Ajodhya estate had been replaced in the previous year by loans at a lower rate of interest. The closing balance was Rs. 1,56,61,430 which includes over 5 lakhs owed by estates newly brought under the management of the court. **Repayment of debts.**

35. Thanks to easier financial conditions a larger sum could be devoted to improvements. The total expenditure under this head was 6½ lakhs; but if government loans for aided relief works be deducted, the total is reduced to 5⅔ lakhs. But this sum is an increase of nearly Rs. 85,000 on the amount expended in the previous year. Over a lakh of rupees was spent by the court on wells, tanks and embankments which protect more than 18,000 acres of the estates. **Improvements.**

36. Rupees 48,822 were spent in sanitation and medical aid. Six dispensaries were entirely maintained by the court on its estates and all did useful work. One new dispensary was finished during the year and another was nearing completion. The year was not a healthy one, and quinine and cholera pills were distributed largely. Measures for the prevention of plague were taken by some estates. Vaccination was vigorously carried on. **Sanitation and education.**

The cost of education amounted to Rs. 45,705, 106 schools, including 5 for girls, being maintained by the court.

37. The condition of co-operative credit societies working in the court's estates showed a slight improvement, but the general standard is still low compared with those working outside the estates. Societies in Agra, **Agricultural banks.**

Mainpuri, Etah, Banda, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Unao, Fyzabad and Sultanpur were reported to be either satisfactory or promising well.

Litigation.

38. The court of wards was engaged in 18 suits during the year whose value was over Rs. 10,000. Four of these were won; four were decided partially against the court; one was compromised and nine were pending at the end of the year. Of the 17 appeals, 6 were won, 3 lost, one compromised, one withdrawn and six left pending.

Audit of accounts.

39. The accounts of 59 estates were audited with generally satisfactory results. In Agra, Cawnpore, Mainpuri and Allahabad however the accounts were not as well kept as they should have been.

18.—Revenue and rent paying classes.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for 1908-09 *and the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act report for* 1908-09.*)*

Rent litigation in Agra.

40. The number of cases instituted under the Tenancy Act in Agra rose by 65,731 to 370,337. Nearly 96 per cent of this increase was accounted for by suits for arrears of rent, enhancement and ejectment.

Arrears of rent.

41. Suits for arrears of rent rose by 29 per cent. to 178,038 which is a record for the province. The rise was universal and was doubtless due to the large suspensions of rent allowed in the previous year, followed by the improved conditions of 1908-09. Applications to eject for non-payment of arrears rose by 30 per cent. and ejectment was ordered in 10,132 cases.

Enhancement suits.

42. Suits for enhancement of rent also shewed a large increase of 3,241 over the total of the previous year. This was only to be expected from the better prospects of the season. The rise was most marked in the Meerut and Agra divisions.

Surrenders.

43. The number of surrenders rose from 10,000 to 14,000, though in the Meerut and Gorakhpur divisions there was a decline and the increase in the Benares division was slight. The chief rises took place in Budaun, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Banda and Allahabad where special causes contributed to this result.

Ejectments.

44. Suits for ejectment under sections 57 and 58 of the Agra Tenancy Act increased by nearly 7,000. This rise occurred everywhere and was anticipated last year, but it was not remarkable except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions. In Benares the number of suits filed has been exceeded only in 1901 just before the Tenancy Act was passed: in Gorakhpur there was an excess of 3,000 cases over the figures even of 1901. In the Gorakhpur division it was in the district of Gorakhpur that the great increase occurred; and the number of suits filed, 14,540, was more than double that of any other district in the province except Moradabad and Budaun. The special reasons for this rise in the Gorakhpur district, apart from those general reasons adverted to in previous reports, were said to be the approach of another settlement and the measures recently taken to improve the condition of the records of rent in that district. The area from which ejectment was ordered amounted to 235,803 acres, whilst ejectment of tenants from 203,679 acres was actually carried out. Both these totals were lower than those for the preceding year.

Protected area.

45. In the Agra province the area held under long term leases dropped by nearly 26,000 acres and that in the cultivation of recorded occupancy tenants by over 64,000. But this decline is more than balanced by the very large increase of over 200,000 acres in the area held by tenants who have been in possession for over 12 years and have presumably acquired occupancy rights. The total area from which arbitrary ejectment is impossible stood at 13,772,090 acres, an increase on last year's figures of over 100,000 acres, and is the greatest yet recorded.

Litigation in Oudh.

46. In Oudh the mass of newly instituted cases was very great. Suits for arrears of rent were more numerous than in any previous year. The number of applications for ejectment after a decree for arrears was proportionately swelled; and ejectment on other grounds was sought for in over 32,000 cases, though this total has been exceeded before. Notices of

relinquishment were also served officially in a larger number of cases; but it is satisfactory to note that the total was not nearly so great as in any of the three years following the famine of 1897.

Court work.

47. The year opened with a file of 109,203 suits and applications pending in Agra (excluding Kumaun) and 1,732 in Oudh. By the addition of newly instituted cases the total was raised to 479,540 and 98,713 in the two provinces respectively. At the close of the year 110,696 cases were pending in Agra, an increase of nearly 9,000 over the total of the previous year. In Oudh the number left pending was insignificant.

Appeals to Collectors were fewer by 45 than in the year preceding whilst appeals to Commissioners were lower in number than they had been in any year save one since 1899-1900.

Mutations in revenue papers.

48. Transfers of proprietary interest rose by nearly 8,500, the increase being confined almost entirely to succession cases. Sales by order of court and mortgage cases shewed a slight decline; private sales a slight rise. These facts may be regarded as some indication that the proprietary body has, as a whole, emerged from the famine without being driven to exceptional borrowing, which tends to prove the adequacy of the relief afforded by the Government to revenue payers in 1907-08.

Partitions.

49. The return of better times was accompanied by a rise in the number of applications for partition, but cases of perfect partition were not so numerous as in 1906-07, the year before the famine, and imperfect partitions only slightly more numerous. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 4,525. This was increased to 8,519 by new institutions. At the end of the year 5,134 cases remained undisposed of, an increase of 600 on the pending file of the previous year. District officers reported that partition work was generally receiving adequate attention, but unavoidable transfers of staff and occasional temporary reductions of staff below the essential minimum caused delay in disposing of the work.

Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act.

50. In Bundelkhand the working of the Alienation of Land Act has tended towards the achievement of its main objects. All tribes practically, except Lodhis and Lodhas, gained by sales more land from non-agriculturists than they lost to them, especially Brahmans and Thakurs. More land however has been mortgaged by agricultural tribes, Brahmans alone excepted, to non-agriculturists than has been gained from them in this way. Few attempts were made to evade the provisions of the act. The effect of the act on agricultural credit is somewhat obscure and still a matter of controversy. But while it seems to be the case that substantial loans in some cases are more difficult to obtain than formerly, yet the smaller needs of agriculturist proprietors can always be met by small money-lenders or other agriculturists. Non-agricultural capitalists were reported to be continuing their search for investments in commercial undertakings. It appears that it may be necessary to make some small amendments to the Act so as to prevent the proper execution of decrees of revenue courts against proprietors, who are members of the notified tribes, being baulked by its provisions. The question of the extension of the Act to certain parts of the Mirzapur district, similar in character to Bundelkhand, is under consideration.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19—Legislating authority.

Constitution of Legislative Council.

51. By a proclamation issued on 26th November 1886, under section 46 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, the provisions of that Act were extended to what are now the United Provinces with effect from the 1st December 1886. The number of councillors was fixed at nine, of whom three by law had to be, and in fact were, non-officials.

Powers of Legislative Council.

52. The legislative powers of this Council are exercised subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, to whom all Bills included under the provisions of section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or containing penal clauses, are submitted for previous sanction, and to whom also every project of law is forwarded for transmission to the Secretary of State before it is introduced into Council. Before any measure carried through the Council can become law, it must receive the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Governor General in Council.

Extension of powers.

53. The Indian Councils Act 1892 (55 and 56 Vict. Cap. 14), introduced the following important amendments :—

(1) power to increase the number of Councillors to a maximum of fifteen ;

(2) power to the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules, subject to the sanction of the Governor General in Council, for authorizing at any meeting of his Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations, the discussion of the annual financial statement of his local government, and the asking of questions on matters of public interest ;

(3) power to the local legislature of any province, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to repeal or amend, as to that province, any law or regulation made either before or after the passing of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, by any authority in India.

54. This last amendment removed the serious limitation of section 42 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by which the local legislature was absolutely precluded from repealing or amending any Act of the Governor General in Council passed since 1861.

55. Rules for the discussion of the annual financial statement, and for asking questions, were published on the 3rd February 1893. By proclamation, dated the 16th March 1893, the Lieutenant-Governor was authorized to nominate fifteen Councillors, not more than seven of whom should be officials. In the same month rules were issued allotting six seats for election, two to groups of municipal and two to groups of district boards, and one each to the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce and the Allahabad University. The remaining two non-official seats were reserved for the nomination of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Further extension of powers.

56. The Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7 Cap. 4) made further important amendments :—

(1) power was granted to increase the number of councillors to a maximum of fifty ;

(2) the appointment of a Vice President in the Council was made obligatory ;

(3) power was given to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make rules regulating the discussion of the annual financial statement and of any matter of general public interest and the asking of questions ;

(4) power was granted to the Governor General in Council to make regulations as to the conditions under which and manner in which persons resident in India might be nominated or elected as councillors and as to the qualifications necessary for that office.

The Act came into force on November 15th, 1909.

57. Regulations under the Act of 1909 were made by notification on November 15th, 1909, fixing the size of the Lieutenant-Governor's Council at a maximum of 48 members. Of these twenty-six were to be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, not more than 20 being officials and one being a non-official selected from the Indian commercial community. Twenty members were to be elected, one by the University of Allahabad, four by groups of municipal boards, eight by delegates chosen from district and municipal boards, two by the landholders, four by the Muhammadan community and one by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. Besides these 46 members the optional nomination of two more members as experts was left to the Lieutenant-Governor, with the proviso that the right of nomination was not to be exercised in such a way as to secure an official majority in the Council. In the same notification rules as to the qualifications and disqualifications of candidates for election, as to the method of election, and as to vacancies and other kindred subjects were promulgated. **Regulations.**

58. Rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest were made by notification, dated the 18th November 1909. Rules for the discussion of the financial statement and for the election of non-official members of the finance committee were made by notification, dated the 3rd December 1909. The rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council were amended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 7th February 1910. **Rules.**

20—Course of Legislation.

59. The following five bills were dealt with during the year:—

(1) the United Provinces Excise Bill, 1909;
(2) the Oudh Estates (Amendment) Bill, 1909;
(3) the Oudh Settled Estates (Amendment) Bill, 1909;
(4) the United Provinces Motor Vehicles Bill, 1909;
(5) the United Provinces Water Works (Amendment) Bill, 1909.

The United Provinces Excise Bill was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee on April 3rd, 1909. Their report was presented on September 11th and taken into consideration on November 10th. The Bill as amended was passed into law on that date and it is now Act IV of 1910.

The Oudh Estates (Amendment) Bill was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee on April 3rd, 1909. Their report was presented on September 11th and taken into consideration on November 10th. On the latter date the Bill as amended was passed into law and it is now Act III of 1910.

The Oudh Settled Estates (Amendment) Bill was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee on the 3rd April 1909. Their report was presented on the 11th September and taken into consideration on November 10th. On that date the bill as amended was passed into law, and it is now Act II of 1910.

The United Provinces Water Works (Amendment) Bill was introduced into the Council on the 11th September 1909. It was taken into consideration and passed into law on November 10th, 1909. It is now Act I of 1910.

The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Bill was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee on the 11th September 1909. The report of the first select committee was presented on the 7th February 1910, and that of the second select committee was presented and taken into consideration on September 23rd. On the latter date the Bill as amended was passed into law.

21—Police.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police department for 1909, *and the tables under the head Police, Part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

60. The amount of reported crime fell by 30,327 cases to 165,360, a decrease of 15·4 per cent. The diminution was shewn in practically every **Crime statistics.**

class of crime, but it was most marked in the offences against property. If public nuisances and offences against special and local laws be omitted, there was actually less crime in 1909 than in any of the preceding 12 years, a fact which not only affords striking proof of the rapid recovery of the people from the recent famine, but also suggests that the work of the police is becoming more intelligent and their preventive measures more effective. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of the population fell from 40·3 to 34·07. The only heads under which offences shewed a marked increase were rape, criminal force, cheating and criminal house trespass. The number of non-cognizable cases rose from 90,965 to 95,608.

Investigation.

61. Investigation was refused in 46 per cent. of the total number of reported crimes as compared with 50·1 per cent. in 1908. The system of optional investigation has now so far taken root that sub-inspectors are said occasionally to avail themselves of this rule in order to avoid a troublesome investigation, a tendency which will have to be carefully checked by superior officers. The number of cases investigated by gazetted officers rose from 63 to 663. The number of cases struck off as false increased by 478. The percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested was 78·5 as against 80·8 in 1908.

Offences relating to coin, stamps and notes.

62. The number of true cases under this head fell from 210 to 178. One hundred and forty-four cases were decided during the year, 105 ending in conviction. In four cases of forgery of currency notes the police obtained convictions.

Murder.

63. Excluding false cases and those in which the murderer committed suicide, the number of reported murders was 455, a decrease of 100 on the previous year's total. With the addition of 69 cases pending from the previous year the total for disposal was 524. Of this number 283 cases were disposed of and resulted in 183 convictions, involving 280 persons. This is not such a good result as was obtained in 1908. Unwillingness on the part of witnesses to give evidence and the tendency, still maintained by the police, to rely too much on confessions, seem to be the main reasons for want of greater success in this direction.

Poisoning.

64. There were 48 cases of poisoning to which must be added 5 pending from the year before. Nineteen cases were disposed of and twelve persons in 10 cases were convicted. Twenty-ight cases were traced to professional poisoners.

Dacoity.

65. The cases of dacoity numbered 578 against 786 in 1908. Including those pending there were 666 cases for disposal. One hundred and eighty-two cases were brought to trial and in 109 cases, involving 515 persons, convictions followed. The Agra and Fyzabad divisions suffered most from this form of crime and among districts Bahraich and Agra head the list. The percentage of convictions was not so good as in the previous year, but it was better than in 1907.

Robbery, burglary and theft.

66. There were 810 true cases of robbery during the year as against 857 in 1908. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried rose from 74 to 77 and that of persons from 53 to 54. In Aligarh, Moradabad and Kheri, where the greatest number of these cases occurred, the police were not very successful in dealing with them.

Cases of burglary fell from 91,186 to 74,091. The percentage of convictions to reports was 6 and of cases convicted to those disposed of 88, a very similar result to that of last year.

Ordinary theft cases declined from 52,671 to 41,845. The percentage of convictions to reports was 15 or 2 per cent. lower than in 1908. Thefts of copper telegraph wire decreased and in Aligarh, where this form of crime was most rife, stopped altogether. The property stolen was valued at Rs. 25,11,142 or over 6 lakhs less than in the year preceding. The percentage of recovery remained the same, 15.

Cattle theft and mischief.

67. There were 6,074 cases of cattle theft for disposal, nearly 1,500 less than in the previous year. Of these 1,605 were decided, 1,361 cases ending in conviction. There were 147 cases of cattle poisoning and 48 of flaying alive, which is a great drop from the figures of 1908.

68. The Sanauriahs of Lalitpur, the Barwars of Gonda and the Sansiahs of the Kheri colony maintained their satisfactory record, but the other Sansiahs of Kheri gave a good deal of trouble, a large gang breaking loose and committing a series of dacoities. The Salvation Army continued its admirable effort to reclaim the Doms in an industrial settlement at Gorakhpur. Despite the extreme difficulty of the task before them the managers of the settlement made some progress and the conduct of the inmates shewed signs of improvement. The Salvation Army also opened a small settlement for Haburahs at Moradabad, and was considering schemes for the reformation of other criminal tribes. In these laudable attempts they will receive the full sympathy and assistance of the Government. **Criminal tribes.**

69. Six thousand five hundred and fifty-two persons were dealt with under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, almost exactly the same number as in the preceding year. The average security demanded was only Rs. 169 under section 110 and Rs. 114 under section 109. Nevertheless no more than 9 and 4 per cent. respectively of the persons ordered to furnish it under the two sections were able to do so. Further progress was made in the compilation of history sheets and the number maintained went up during the year from 49,651 to 55,344. The names on the surveillance register rose from 19,123 to 21,373. **Surveillance.**

70. In the finger print bureau 11,054 slips of unidentified persons were received for search as compared with 12,221 in the year before. This decline naturally accompanies a great decrease in the volume of crime. The percentage of successful searches rose from 20·6 to 22·7, testifying to the good progress made in the bureau. The number of finger print slips on record was 140,159 at the end of the year as against 129,458 at its commencement. **Finger impression slips.**

71. During the year 968 names were added to the register of absconded offenders bringing the total up to 3,443. The number arrested was 642. **Absconded offenders.**

72. Relations with the police of neighbouring native states have everywhere been cordial. **Native States.**

73. Between November 1909 and March 1910, a scheme of special frontier operations was planned and carried out all along the border between Kheri and Gorakhpur. The hearty co-operation of the Nepalese Darbar and the ungrudging assistance extended to the scheme by the Resident in Nepal enabled it to be carried through far more successfully than would otherwise have been possible. A special force of police was deputed for the work and energetic search was made for dacoits, absconded offenders and bad characters on both sides of the frontier. In all 445 persons were arrested in Nepal and British territory and sent to our courts for trial. The number dealt with in Nepal is not known. Some new rules for the interaction of the British and Nepalese police have been introduced with a view to closer co-operation in the future. **Nepal.**

74. The work of village headmen was generally satisfactory. The cases reported by them increased substantially and the number of headmen punished declined. On the other hand the number of headmen rewarded was not so great as in the previous year. **Village headmen.**

75. The sanctioned strength of all branches of the force was 2,269 officers and 33,617 men. There was an increase of five assistant superintendents, four deputy superintendents, thirteen inspectors, three sub-inspectors, one sergeant, 33 head constables and 345 constables. The total cost of the maintenance of the whole force rose by over 3 lakhs to Rs. 78,18,114. **Strength and cost of the police.**

76. It is unsatisfactory to record that the punishment roll is heavier than it was in 1908. Twenty-five officers and 269 men were dismissed and 123 officers and 580 men were punished departmentally, while in 154 cases, seven of which concerned officers, punishment was administered judicially. The number of men rewarded rose from 11,063 to 11,384. **Punishments and rewards.**

77. The strength of the armed police was raised by 105 head constables and 195 constables. That of the mounted police remained unaltered. Both of these branches of the force did good work on the Nepalese frontier and during the Muharram at Lucknow. **Armed and mounted police.**

Railway police.

78. Cognizable offences reported on railways declined from 6,550 to 5,787 though there was a small increase of 87 miles in the jurisdiction of this branch. The percentage of success in obtaining convictions and recovering stolen property was practically the same as in 1908. Twenty-one cases of obstructions being placed on the line occurred and five convictions were obtained. The magisterial powers of the superintendent, government Railway Police, section 'A,' were transferred to a magistrate of the Jhansi district. There was some improvement in this department during the year, but much remained to be done to raise it to an acceptable standard of efficiency.

Railway accidents.

79. There were ten collisions and derailments during the year, of which six were serious. In five of these the persons responsible were prosecuted, and in every case a conviction was obtained. In the sixth case the culprits were punished departmentally. Only two of the accidents caused loss of life, that at Bidyanagar on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and that between Doiwala and Rikhi-Kesh road on the Hardwar-Dehra branch line. At Bidyanagar six waggons of a goods train were derailed, two persons being killed and five injured. The pointsman responsible was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment and the assistant station master to six months. At Doiwala thirteen goods trucks and three brakevans escaped during shunting operations, owing to rules being disregarded, and ran down the incline towards Rikhi-Kesh road, where they collided with an incoming passenger train. Seven persons were killed and thirteen injured. The assistant station master of Doiwala was sentenced to 7 years' and the guard and brakesman of the goods train to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Rural police.

80. Village watchmen received a larger sum in rewards than they did in the preceding year, but the number of punishments amongst them increased to a corresponding extent. Difficulty in recruitment, especially in western districts, continued to be experienced.

Training school.

81. One hundred and thirty-six students qualified as sub-inspectors at the training school examination. The staff was efficient and the results achieved justify the methods adopted. Four assistant superintendents and three deputy superintendents were under training and all of them, with the exception of two assistant superintendents who were ill and could not attend, passed the departmental examination successfully.

Criminal Investigation department.

82. The officers of the Criminal Investigation department were concerned with 59 cases, 27 of which related to false civil suits and 3 to proceedings under section 109, Indian Penal Code, against members of criminal tribes. Of the remaining 29 cases 18 ended in convictions and 3 in discharges or acquittals. No complaint of any kind was made against any member of the department, a fact very complimentary to the members of it. The department grew in utility and popularity, and the results of the year's work were decidedly good.

Reforms and re-organisation.

83. The reallocation of police in all districts except Agra has been carried out so far as existing buildings allow. The number of deputy superintendents was raised by four and that of circle inspectors by twelve. Sergeants were regraded and sub-inspectors also, so far as funds permitted. The force of armed police was increased. A Rs. 10 grade of foot constables was introduced and mounted constables were regraded. The number of head constables in the civil police was reduced in accordance with the reform scheme and good conduct allowances to constables were withdrawn. All the reforms recommended by the Police Commission have now been carried out in full with the exception of a very few whose completion is delayed for want of funds.

22—Criminal Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on criminal justice for 1909, *and the tables under head Criminal Justice in Part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

AGRA.

Number of trials.

84. The total volume of crime during the year, though decidedly lower than in 1907, was nearly the same as in 1908. Cases brought to trial

under the Penal Code indeed show a small increase from 52,971 to 53,455. The general character of the cases however differed markedly from that of the previous year's cases. Offences against property diminished by nearly 4,000, whilst those against the person went up by nearly 2,000. Offences under special and local acts show little variation.

Serious crime was very largely on the decrease as is shown by the fall of commitments to courts of session from 1,975 to 1,650.

85. The number of cases pending over six weeks shewed a satisfactory decrease from 1,721 to 1,286. **Duration of trials.**

86. Sentences of all kinds shew a similar decline. Sentences of death fell from 91 to 82, of transportation from 326 to 211 and of rigorous imprisonment from 19,941 to 16,677. There were only 2,702 sentences of whipping passed as against 4,051 in 1908. **Punishments.**

87. Appeals to district magistrates were not noticeably fewer than in the preceding year, but in the courts of session and in the High Court they decreased considerably. The reduction in the revisionary work of these courts was less striking. The total number of appeals and applications for revision was 18,033. As a result 2,143 sentences were reversed and 1,698 were reduced or otherwise altered. **Appeals and revisions.**

OUDH.

88. Magistrates disposed of 30,263 cases as compared with 33,793 in the previous year. The decrease was most marked in cases under the Penal Code where it amounted to 3,159, offences against property showing the largest drop. Prosecutions under special and local acts also declined but not to the same extent. The courts of session had only 560 cases to deal with as compared with 865 in 1908. **Number of trials.**

89. The average duration of cases disposed of by magistrates fell from 10 to 9 days, the district averages varying from 5 to 13 days. In trials before courts of session the duration was 39 days, a decline of 7 days from the average in the preceding year. **Duration of trials.**

90. Punishments also shewed a great difference from those inflicted in 1908. Sentences of death fell from 70 to 42, of transportation from 213 to 111 and of rigorous imprisonment from 9,531 to 6,219. Whipping was also much more sparingly used. **Punishments.**

91. Appellate work declined from 6,533 to 4,344 cases. On the other hand applications for revision were much more numerous than in 1908, rising from 961 to 1,462. The result of these appeals and revisional applications was that 754 sentences were reversed and 520 reduced or altered. Criminal work in the court of the Judicial Commissioner was considerably lighter than it was in the year preceding. **Appeals and revisions.**

23—Prisons.

(For details see the annual report on the Jail department for 1909 *and tables under head Jails in Part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

92. At the beginning of the year the prison population of the provinces was 26,317 and at the end of it 25,806. Eighty-five thousand five hundred and ninety-eight prisoners were received or transferred into jails during the year, or 17,619 less than in 1908. The total number of persons passing through the jails was 13 per cent. less than in the previous year. The reduction in numbers connotes a return to normal conditions after the rise occasioned by the recent famine. The daily average of prisoners in jail fell from 28,299 to 26,075. **General.**

93. Including 11,010 warnings, the total number of punishments inflicted on convicts during the year was 35,062 as compared with 37,279 in 1908; but owing to the decrease in the jail population the proportion of punishments to prisoners remained about the same. Over 20,000 of the warnings and punishments were administered for offences connected with work, which testifies to the stricter supervision over task work now maintained. The number of floggings rose from 77 to 83, of which 67 were inflicted on habitual convicts. **Punishments.**

94. The cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners during the year fell by nearly 2½ lakhs to Rs. 17,58,097. The average cost per head **Expenditure.**

also fell from over Rs. 70½ to less than Rs. 67½, mainly owing to the cheaper rates for food grains which prevailed.

Employment. 95. The usual jail industries were carried on, 43 per cent. of the prisoners being employed in the factories. The total cash profit made as a result of their work was Rs. 2,74,039 a substantial increase of over Rs. 70,000 on the profits made in 1908. No jail worked at a loss except the juvenile jail at Bareilly.

Health. 96. The outbreak of malaria which occurred during the last quarter of 1908 continued into the early months of 1909 and its effects did not disappear throughout the year. The health of prisoners on admission was exceedingly poor and in almost every jail a large number of them had enlarged spleens and other symptoms of malarial cachexia. In these circumstances the provincial jail death-rate of 23·7 compares favourably with the jail death-rate, 24 per mille, of the preceding year. Admissions to hospital numbered 14,929 as against 19,217 in 1908.

There was an outbreak of cholera in the central prison and the district jail at Lucknow, but it was not very severe, only 36 cases occurring. Quinine was distributed with the sanction of the Government once a week between August and November to all prisoners who would take it. It was very popular and had a good effect in keeping off malaria.

Juvenile jail at Bareilly. 97. The administration of the year was notable for the initiation of an important and interesting experiment. A new jail was opened at Bareilly on the 1st of April 1909 for juvenile prisoners. All non-habitual convicts under the age of 19 are now being sent to this jail, with the exception of those who have very short sentences or are to undergo more than 10 years' rigorous imprisonment or are members of criminal tribes. The jail has a specially selected staff and there are no convict warders. It is under the charge of the superintendent of the Bareilly central prison; and a committee of visitors, consisting of the commissioner, the district magistrate, the sessions judge and three Indian gentlemen, has been appointed to assist the superintendent. The inmates are subjected to ordinary jail discipline, but are given instruction in the rudiments of education, reading, writing and reckoning. A special feature is made of physical drill and great stress is laid on moral and religious instruction. Besides this the boys as far as possible are taught some handicraft, such as tailoring, shoemaking, weaving or carpentry. On their release efforts are made to give them a start in life, so that they may not relapse into criminal ways; and sub-committees are being formed in every district to aid the central committee at Bareilly in dealing with each case as it comes up. There is accommodation for 256 boys and the jail is practically full.

24—Civil Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on Civil Justice for 1908 *and the tables under head Civil Justice in Part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

AGRA.

Original suits. 98. The number of suits instituted went up again from 1,17,860 to 1,31,689, an increase of over 11 per cent. The rise was chiefly in suits for money and moveable property, but mortgage suits also were more numerous by over 3,500 than they had been in 1908. Suits before the courts rose in number from 1,34,799 to 1,49,128, the increase being largest in the courts of subordinate judges. The pending file also went up from 13,950 to 15,434 cases. This general expansion of litigation was attributed to better harvests, the decline of plague and the alteration in the law of limitation. The average duration of suits for all courts remained virtually unaltered. The value of suits rose from 370½ lakhs to nearly 422½ lakhs of rupees.

Appeals. 99. The number of appeals for disposal was 9,812 as compared with 9,921 in 1908, and the number disposed of was 6,573. The decrease, though small, in the number of appeals in a year of increased litigation is remarkable.

High Court. 100. The total number of appeals before the High Court was 3,994 or 117 more than in the previous year. Notwithstanding this the pending file was reduced from 2,057 to 1,777.

101. Applications for execution of decrees rose greatly to 102,485. The number for disposal was 121,261 which is over 12,000 above the highest total previously recorded. The percentage of applications wholly or partly satisfied rose to 50·5 and though this was a better result than that obtained in the previous year, there is still room for improvement in this respect. It is hoped that the reorganisation of the judicial staff of the province will have a good effect on this department. **Execution of decrees.**

102. The number of village courts fell from 452 to 361, the decrease being caused by the omission of courts which did no work from the total. The number of suits instituted rose somewhat, but the condition of these courts remained much the same as before. **Village munsifs.**

OUDH.

103. The number of suits instituted rose from 56,389 to 63,812, which was not a matter for surprise after a year of scarcity. Suits for disposal totalled 73,661 of which 66,656 were concluded. The average duration of contested cases fell from 73 to 66 days : in uncontested cases it remained stationary. The total value of suits instituted fell from nearly 441 lakhs to 168 lakhs, a single suit regarding the Nanpara estate being responsible for $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores of the difference. **Suits.**

104. Appeals again decreased considerably : of 2,770 for disposal 2,003 were decided. **Appeals.**

105. In the court of the Judicial Commissioner there were 837 appeals for disposal and the pending file was reduced to 261, the average duration being 182 days as compared with 228 days in the year preceding. **Judicial Commissioner.**

106. Applications for execution of decrees rose from 44,440 to 51,071. The proportion of fructuous applications rose slightly from 34 to 39 per cent. but the work in this department was by no means satisfactory, and more attention will have to be paid to it by presiding officers than is the case at present. **Execution of decrees.**

107. The number of village courts fell again to 239 and the number of suits instituted before them also showed a very marked decline. Many of these courts did little or no work during the year. **Village munsifs.**

KUMAUN.

108. There was a marked rise in institutions from 4,729 to 5,271 during the year, the increase being almost entirely in suits for money or moveable property. Altogether there were 6,010 suits before the courts of which 5,467 were disposed of. **Suits.**

109. The number of appeals remained almost stationary at 453. The pending file at the close of the year numbered 49 cases. **Appeals.**

110. Applications for execution increased proportionately to the rise in original suits and totalled 3,363 as against 2,688 in the preceding year. Of these 514 remained pending. In 30·3 per cent. decrees were fully satisfied and in 47·3 per cent. they remained wholly unsatisfied. **Execution of decrees.**

25—Registration.

(For details see the annual report on registration for 1909 *and the tables under head Registration in Part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

111. The number of registrations rose by 28,169 to 303,623, which is nearly double the increase recorded even in the previous year. This was quite unexpected and has been attributed to various causes such as the stringency caused by continued high prices, growing commercial activity and a recent ruling of the Privy Council as to mortgages. **Registrations.**

112. Receipts rose by Rs. 72,779 to Rs. 6,30,385 and expenditure by Rs. 11,134 to Rs. 2,61,702. **Financial.**

113. There were two prosecutions on the ground of denial of execution in the Aligarh district and the accused were convicted in each case. A prosecution for false personation took place in the Rae Bareli district. The executant and abettor were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. **Prosecutions.**

General.

114. Inspections declined in numbers somewhat owing to the district registrars' time being fully occupied with civil and criminal work. The scheme for the reorganization of the department by the introduction of a system of graded pay for sub-registrars received the sanction of the Government of India and was introduced with effect from April 1st 1910.

26—Municipal Administration.

(For details see the annual review of Municipal Administration for 1909-10 *and the tables under the head Municipalities, Part VIII, Statistics of British India.)*

Elections.

115. The number of municipal boards, with the privilege of electing their members was 85, the same as in the previous year, and the percentage of qualified electors was 2·77 of the population. It is expected that the revision of the rules regulating municipal elections will influence this proportion considerably in future years. Polls were held in 63 municipalities during the year and 56 per cent. of the electors recorded votes, a slight increase on the figure of the preceding year. In several places a high percentage of the voters exercised their privilege and signs were everywhere apparent that municipal elections were beginning to attract a greater share of attention, though this was not always due, unfortunately, to greater interest in purely municipal matters on the part of the electors.

Chairmen.

116. During the year a substantial change was effected in the manner of the appointment of chairmen. The members of the board elected a non-official to succeed an official as chairman in seventeen municipalities. Another change has been the substitution of the sub-divisional officer for the District Magistrate in outlying municipalities, whilst, except in very few instances, officials were not permitted to offer themselves for election as vice-chairmen.

Taxation.

117. Octroi schedules underwent but small modification pending the final decision on the main question of the abolition or retention of the tax itself. The only municipality which made any considerable alteration was that of Muttra, and this was done on the score of the indefinite character of the old schedule. A new conservancy tax was imposed on bungalows in the civil lines at Moradabad. The Lucknow board imposed a tax on brick manufacturers and the schedules of tolls in Mussooree was again revised, whilst the mooring tax at Cawnpore was abolished.

Rules.

118. It was not found necessary to promulgate many new rules. The Mussooree board revised its rules for licensing dandies and horses for hire and for the regulation of dairies. It also made a complete set of rules under the Water Works Act. Eight more boards obtained confirmation to a rule designed to regulate the erection of buildings and three others made minor additions or alterations in their provident fund rules. New rules were required for the assessment and collection of the new taxes imposed and the Agra board revised its rules for the tax on vehicles.

Financial position.

119. Exclusive of special grants and extraordinary receipts the income of municipalities amounted to Rs. 67,13,946, an increase of over 3 lakhs on the total of 1908-09. The expenditure under ordinary service heads again fell by over 3 lakhs. There was a rise of nearly half a lakh under the head 'extraordinary and debt' owing to heavy repayments of loans by the Lucknow and Agra boards. Twenty-four boards had a closing balance in excess of Rs. 30,000, Lucknow with Rs. 4,09,738, Benares with Rs. 1,78,327 and Saharanpur with Rs. 1,65,144 heading the list. But nearly three-fourths of the balance at Lucknow was a loan granted for a specific purpose, whilst in many other cases the large balance was due to the inclusion of unexpended loans, as at Benares, and sums which have been earmarked for projects shortly to be undertaken, as at Saharanpur.

Octroi receipts.

120. The nett receipts from octroi amounted to Rs. 35,13,490 a rise of $1\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs above the total of the previous year. The increase was apparent in every division, except Gorakhpur, where trade was adversely affected by plague. The general rise of income from this source betokened a return to ordinary prosperity during the year. Since the close of the year the Sardhana board has moved the Government to sanction the abolition of this tax and

on the separation of Ranipur from Mau the local board intends to abolish octroi in the latter area. Octroi will be replaced in each case by a tax on circumstances and property.

Receipts from other taxes.

121. Receipts from other taxes went up by over Rs. 90,000 but were still below the total of 1907-08. This is principally due to the failure of the terminal tax at Cawnpore to respond as rapidly as might have been expected to the better trade conditions. On the other hand, taxes on pilgrims shewed increased receipts of Rs. 45,000 and the taxes on conservancy and on professions and trades produced a large income. The incidence of taxation for the province rose slightly to Rs. 1-9-3 per head. The highest incidence, Rs. 11-8-3, was as usual at Mussooree.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

122. Excluding special grants the income derived from sources other than taxation shews a small rise of Rs. 43,500. The improvement was really greater but it was concealed by the large receipts from sales of land in the previous year which unduly swelled the total under this head.

Special grants from the Government.

123. Municipal boards continued to receive their share of the annual grant of 6 lakhs, made some years ago to encourage primary education. In addition to this various sums were given to boards in particular cases. Agra received Rs. 19,500 for a drain, Lucknow Rs. 6,000 for a girls' middle school. Mussooree, where the board was in very straitened circumstances, was given Rs. 50,000 for the hydro-electric installation and Rs. 25,000 as a further installation of the special grant promised for 6 years, besides Rs. 6,000 for repairs to the cartroad. Nagina received Rs. 12,500 for drainage purposes, Naini Tal Rs. 40,000 for improvements to the water works system and Benares Rs. 37,500 for a new road. In addition to the smaller items a further grant of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs each was made to the boards of Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad to enable them to carry out improvement schemes under the terms of trust deeds which have been drawn up for that purpose. At both Cawnpore and Lucknow the work made considerable headway, but at Allahabad the scheme was held over for a time pending the decision of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company as to a site for their new station. Out of the 5 lakhs set free for municipal use by the provincialization of police charges over a lakh was expended on charges on loans and over three-quarters of a lakh each on drains and paving and conservancy reforms, whilst smaller sums were spent on education, water supply, medical charges and miscellaneous works.

Loans.

124. During the year the whole allotment of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for municipal loans was utilised. The largest allotments were $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs to Lucknow and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Moradabad for drainage projects and 2 lakhs to Cawnpore in connection with the improvement trust scheme. Half a lakh was given to Mussooree for its hydro-electric installation and over three-quarters of a lakh to Agra for drainage and water works.

Expenditure.

125. The most important variations in expenditure were economies in tax-collecting, water-supply, conservancy, gardens and roads and increased outlay on general administration, lighting, drainage, markets and public instruction.

Water works.

126. The expenditure of the eight large towns with water works again fell by over $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Rs. 7,14,911 mainly owing to the completion of the hydro-electric scheme at Mussooree and a decrease in outlay at Benares. The growing demand for water in the larger towns is making itself felt and at Cawnpore a project, involving a cost of 6 lakhs, has been drawn up, whilst Lucknow, Agra and Allahabad are investigating their requirements. Mirzapur is undertaking a new gravitation scheme of some magnitude.

Drainage.

127. Activity in regard to drainage works was a feature of the year and expenditure increased by nearly 3 lakhs to Rs. 6,83,502. One and-a-half lakhs were spent at Moradabad where the drainage scheme will soon be completed. At Jaunpur, Hathras, Farrukhabad, Budaun and Lucknow work was either finished or in progress. In addition to this schemes for seven other municipalities have been sanctioned, six had proposals ready and awaiting approval, projects in five were being recast

and plans for eight others were under preparation. The filling up or draining of insanitary pits and hollows in towns also received attention and lists of such depressions have been prepared with rough estimates of the cost of dealing with them.

Sanitation. 128. In other directions also sanitation was making good progress. The extension of Bareilly city is being arranged on a systematic plan by the municipal board: at Benares an important sanitary road was nearly completed: at Allahabad a scheme for the expansion of the civil station was worked out by a specially appointed committee and a private gentleman at Lucknow is erecting a market in memory of his father which promises to be exceedingly useful.

Education. 129. Schools in most towns are now managed by the district board aided by a grant from the municipality. The total expenditure on education by boards rose by Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 3,55,125 which is more than 5 per cent. of their ordinary income, the required standard. The movement in favour of girls' education is clearly advancing, but it is difficult to give any comparative statistics. At Hardwar, Fyzabad, Shahjahanpur and Bareilly increased progress was particularly noticeable.

Vaccination. 130. There was again a decrease in the number of vaccinations performed by over 1,500 to 89,978. The effects of malaria on the public health, a low birth-rate and, in places, the prevalence of plague, all no doubt exerted an adverse influence on the work. But it is undoubtedly necessary, particularly in some towns, for the boards to pay more attention to this important branch of their duties in future.

Vital statistics. 131. Both births and deaths decreased in number, the former from 108,360 to 102,772, the latter from 148,447 to 123,463. This was not an unexpected result in a comparatively healthy year following on a very severe epidemic of malaria. Deaths however again exceeded births by 6·68 per mille of the population. The death-rate exceeded 60 per mille in Balrampur (66·43), Hathras (66·14), Kosi (65·65), Azamgarh (63·50) and Chandausi (63·05). Fever at Balrampur andplague in the other cases were the principal causes of this high mortality. Th death-rate among infants, though shewing a decline from 352 to 281 per mille, was still terribly high. It is to be hoped that the special investigation into the causes of this mortality which has been made at Cawnpore and the progress along the path of sanitary reform which has been begun, may do something to mitigate in the future this deplorable loss of life.

General. 132. Many changes have already been made in the practical working of municipalities as a result of the measures taken to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization. Further emancipation of the boards will not be possible till the existing law is modified, and a draft bill for this purpose is being prepared. From the first it has been found that decentralization was more successful in the case of municipal administration than in any other branch of the public service, and it is not perhaps too mu ch to hope that this experience will be ratified and borne out by future events.

27—Local Boards.

(For details see the annual report on the working of the local and district boards for 1909-10 *and the table under the head Local Boards, Part VIII, Statistics of British India.)*

General. 133. In pursuance of the suggestions made by the Royal Commission on Decentralization district boards were last year advised to form committees in each sub-division. This advice has, with some few exceptions, been acted on, and the question of giving these committees, when formed, definite powers under the Act will shortly be taken up. Interest in the work of boards has on the whole been well maintained: attendance at meetings has been generally satisfactory and action was taken against members who constantly absented themselves from board meetings without reason. Elections failed to bring out much enthusiasm. In four sub-divisions of the Gorakhpur district only 15·5 per cent. of the electors recorded votes. The reluctance of large land-owners to offer themselves for election owing to their distaste

for canvassing is a well known but unfortunate fact, the more so now that members of district boards form one of the links between the legislative council and the people.

Income.

134. The income of boards remained almost stationary though there was a substantial rise under the principal heads of earned income. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 98,62,949, a sum nearly Rs. 4,000 in excess of the income for 1908-09. The provincial contract made in 1907-08 was still in force, but the sum received by boards under its provisions was reduced by Rs. 1,88,435 to Rs. 21,76,143. This reduction was only apparent, being counterbalanced by a corresponding relief given to boards under heads of expenditure. The receipts under the heads Medical, Education, Police, and Ferry funds all showed a decided improvement. In the case of the medical income the increase of over a lakh was due mainly to the large subscription fund for the Ludovic Porter hospital at Meerut. The rise of Rs. 57,000 under education appeared to be due to the collection of school fees which were remitted during the famine by many boards. The increase by over Rs. 61,000 under police was an indication that pounds have recovered the ground lost in the previous year, while the improvement of Rs. 25,000 in the ferry fund is very satisfactory.

Expenditure.

135. Expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 80,55,347, shewed very little difference from that of 1908-09. If deposits and advances be excluded a slight reduction is noticeable. This is only natural seeing that in the previous year charges had risen by nearly 5½ lakhs with serious results to the resources of some boards. There was a large decline of over 1⅔ lakhs in expenditure on education to Rs. 28,23,739 but it was mainly nominal. Nearly 1⅓ lakhs of this was due to boards being relieved of the payment of grants-in-aid to English schools. At Lucknow also the municipal schools were transferred from the district board to the municipality, whilst in Benares retrenchment was rendered imperative by the excessive educational expenditure of the preceding year which had embarrassed the finances of the board. Variations in expenditure under other heads were not remarkable, except in the case of civil works which shewed an increase of Rs. 84,000. The closing balance was again larger than that of the preceding year by over Rs. 40,000, reaching the unnecessarily high figure of Rs. 18,14,603 and this despite the fact that two boards closed with a deficit.

Education.

136. The condition of education continued almost unaltered. Judging merely by the returns of schools and scholars no advance can be said to have taken place. The number of schools decreased from 14,992 to 14,463 and of scholars from 618,488 to 599,725. The decline was common to both aided and unaided schools. The fact seems to be that the demand for education in some districts tends to outrun the supply. In some cases this has led to private enterprise supplementing the work of the local board. But as a rule boards have to face the position that they have only a narrow margin of increase for educational expenditure and that they cannot expect much help beyond their own resources. Provision has indeed been made in the new contracts, which come into force in 1910-11 for new schools and establishment according to the special circumstances of each district. But meanwhile the boards have been endeavouring to advance the cause of education in various ways. Some have aimed at improving its quality, others its quantity. The problem is still being grappled with and it is probable that it will not admit of a single solution, since the conditions of different parts of the province are not the same. It is evident that boards are becoming more and more alive to the necessity for care in apportioning their expenditure on education and this has naturally led in a number of cases to the withdrawal of aid from schools which have been found not to deserve it. A partial solution of the difficulty may be found in giving more attention to the question of fees, which has already been seriously taken up by several boards. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that the interests of teachers have not been sacrificed to those of the pupils and that there were very few teachers in receipt of a salary less than the minimum laid down. This is a most important matter and progress in this direction is well worth a temporary set back in the number of scholars.

Girls' schools.

137. The condition of female education remained, as it had been in the preceding year, unsatisfactory. It is still very much in the experimental stage and reports about it vary greatly. In some districts a great measure of interest was shown in the movement, in others it was met with indifference or even hostility. It seems as if a reaction from the initial enthusiasm had set in and the future of the experiment is hard to foresee.

Medical.

138. The medical charges for the year amounted to Rs. 9,21,549, an increase of over Rs. 25,000 on those of 1908-09. Eight new dispensaries were opened. The number of patients treated rose by over 160,000 to well above 4½ millions. Considering that the prevalence of malaria has been hitherto a determining factor in the attendance at hospitals and that the year under review was much healthier in that respect than the preceding one, this increased attendance suggests that western methods of treatment are becoming more popular as they get better known. Wherever malaria was prevalent the boards were active in the free distribution and sale of quinine. Public subscriptions for medical purposes were well maintained, a good instance of the possibilities of local charity being given by the subscription list of Rs. 86,000 for the hospital at Meerut which has been already mentioned.

Sanitation.

139. Expenditure on sanitation hardly advanced beyond the meagre outlay of the previous year, only Rs. 26,122 being spent under this head. In most cases the allotments in the budget for this purpose were not worked up to. It is a matter for regret that boards still shew so much apathy with regard to a subject of such primary importance.

Vaccination.

140. The number of vaccinations performed fell again by nearly 68,000 to 1,242,060. The prevalence of malaria and the decline in the birth-rate may have contributed to this result, but the disinclination of the people and the bad work of vaccinators cannot escape their share in the responsibility for it. Non-official members of boards might do much to remove ignorant prejudice amongst their countrymen, whilst close supervision by the district staff should improve the work of vaccinators.

Vital statistics.

141. The year was generally speaking a healthy one and the number of deaths fell to 1,713,870 which is not only 700,000 less than that recorded in the year preceding, but also much below the total for 1907-08. The birth-rate shewed clearly the debilitating effects of the malarial epidemic. Births decreased by 50,000 to 1,562,734 and were thus 150,000 less than the deaths reported. The subject is dealt with at greater length in chapter VI.

Arboriculture.

142. The expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 97,972, and the programme for the year was successfully carried through. It is gratifying to note that from several districts reports have been received of the valuable contributions to roadside arboriculture made by private enterprise.

Civil works.

143. Expenditure on civil works increased by nearly Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 36,90,366. Most of the extra outlay came under the head of communications, the repairs to which alone absorbed over 14 lakhs. The problem of providing a satisfactory agency for works executed by a board for itself was raised during the year. No doubt a great deal of money is wasted annually for lack of proper supervision over such works: yet it is doubtful whether many boards could afford to pay a competent engineer to superintend these undertakings or if a supply of such engineers could be found to meet a possible demand for their services.

28—Volunteering.

(For details see the annual report of Commandants of Volunteer Corps for 1909-10).

144. The enrolled strength of the active force of volunteers was 4,453 as compared with 4,208 in the previous year. Of this total 683 were cavalry and 3,770 infantry. Of the cavalry 511 were extra-efficient, 122 efficient and 45 non-efficient. The number of infantry in these categories was 2,604, 1,089 and 72 respectively. There were 1,421 marksmen, 2,247 first class and 451 second class shots. The force included 231 officers and 322 non-commissioned officers. The reserve increased from 524 to 667, of whom 636 were efficient.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29—Agriculture.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of agriculture for 1909-10, on the administration of the Civil Veterinary department for 1909-10, on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, for 1909-10, the tables under the head Agricultural statistics and those under the head Co-operative Credit Societies, Part II, Statistics of British India.)

General.

145. The most striking features of the year were the interest taken by the public in the work of the agricultural department and its success in getting more closely into touch with the people. In the legislative council this department received at least its fair share of attention, whilst the volume of correspondence with individuals on every kind of agricultural subject was steadily on the increase. The cattle conference held at Lucknow was a notable event and has given much useful information to the officers of this and the veterinary department. The organization of the agricultural court in the United Provinces exhibition at Allahabad has been in progress during the year and efforts have been made to enlist the interest and co-operation of manufacturers in England which, it is hoped, will bear fruit later on.

Arboriculture.

146. The planting season of 1909 was favourable. Advantage was taken of this to plant 103 miles of provincial and 214 miles of local roads, as compared with 114 miles and 211 miles provided for in the working plans. Divergence from the plan was usually caused by curtailment of new planting in favour of gap filling. Three hundred and fourteen miles of recent planting have been recorded as established during the year, but fifty miles more, reported previously as planted, have now been found to be treeless. Receipts on provincial roads rose from Rs. 18,507 to Rs. 25,729, expenditure from Rs. 53,524 to Rs. 59,676. On local roads Rs. 98,005 were expended, receipts rising slightly to Rs. 50,261. The training class for arboricultural supervisors at Lucknow was attended by eleven students, the number nominated by district boards.

Assistance to the public.

147. The demand for labour saving implements has steadily continued throughout the year, and it is hoped that their distribution may soon be undertaken by private enterprise, as has already been done to some extent, instead of this being left almost entirely to the agricultural department. The coming exhibition at Allahabad should go a long way towards achieving this object. Chain pumps, improved ploughs and centrifugal separators for molasses were the implements and machines most in demand. Inquiries to the number of 5,864, as against 4,448 in 1908, were made from the department on agricultural subjects.

Distribution of seed.

148. Distribution of seed for cash payment has been carried out on a large scale, about 1,200 maunds, mostly wheat, having been given out during the year. Interest in the ground-nut is steadily growing. The results of acclimatizing American cotton have been disappointing as the market was not prepared to pay a price sufficiently remunerative to the growers of seed. A shortage of sound seed-wheat in Hamirpur was supplied by the agricultural department purchasing a stock in Central India and selling it for cash in the district. The operations of the seed depôts continued on the same lines as in the previous year and about 12,000 maunds in all were issued, mostly to groups of cultivators and also to a few co-operative societies.

Well sinking.

149. The well-boring work done has substantially increased during the year. In trial borings a suitable site was indicated in 72 per cent. of the 292 trials made, whilst the supply of water was increased in two-thirds of the 1,353 instances in which pipes were sunk to deepen springs in existing wells. The latter process was carried out with great success in the Banda municipality, with the assistance and advice of the department's well-engineer, and a demand for boring has now arisen in the district in consequence. During the year sets of tools have been supplied to the

Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam and to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. Two supervisors have been trained for the agricultural department of the Panjab.

Poultry farming.

150. The distribution of birds and eggs to people interested in poultry farms is arranged through the poultry farm at Haldwani.

Publications.

151. The agricultural department issued only one English pamphlet during the year. It was entitled 'Northern India as a market for agricultural machinery' and was intended to help competitors at the exhibition. Vernacular pamphlets were issued on the cultivation of lucerne, on the use of reaping machines and winnowers in rabi harvesting and on improved methods of growing maize. Arrangements are being made to distribute vernacular bulletins to the village schools of the province. Monthly agricultural notes were contributed to the press as usual. The circulation of the Urdu vernacular journal rose from 1,130 to 1,327 copies. Assistance was given to a Nagri agricultural journal which was started during the year.

Shows.

152. A successful agricultural show which lasted nearly a month was organized by the Porter agricultural association of Allahabad in January 1910. Other shows were held at Mainpuri, Hardoi, Khairabad, Gouri Kalan, Kakora, Aligarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Sultanpur, Debi Patan and Bahraich. Poultry shows were also organised at Bareilly and Lucknow. Throughout the year preparatory work in connection with the agricultural court at the forthcoming exhibition was being actively carried on at Allahabad.

Agricultural college.

153. The agricultural college remained full during the year. At the final examination 33 out of 40 students obtained the degree of Licentiate of Agriculture. The equipment of the college made further progress whilst the permanent buildings advanced considerably, and it is hoped that they will be completed in 1911.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Education.

154. During the year 12 veterinary assistants were deputed to the Imperial bacteriological laboratories at Muktesar and Bareilly to study inoculation. Eleven students were selected for scholarships at the veterinary colleges of whom three were sent to the Bengal, and eight to the Punjab college.

Diseases.

155. The reported mortality of cattle from contagious diseases was 26,727 during the year, which is two and-a-half times as great as that reported in 1908. These figures indicate better reporting rather than an abnormal season. It is probable, as the superintendent of the department remarks, that approximately accurate estimates of the amount of disease and mortality are only now beginning to be returned. In the past it often occurred that outbreaks were not reported at all, and it is satisfactory to note that reports of this nature are now submitted with much more promptitude and regularity than was formerly the case. Requests for assistance and inoculation are being constantly received and it is evident that public confidence in the department is increasing apace. Equine diseases were represented by glanders, of which two severe outbreaks occurred at Kathgodam and Ranikhet, and surra: but they were not nearly so numerous as the bovine diseases. Rinderpest was widely prevalent and accounted for over 17,000 of the deaths reported. Haemorrhagic septicaemia, anthrax and foot and mouth disease also attacked many thousands of cattle with very deadly results. Over 43,000 inoculations were performed. The demand for the treatment was so great that the single laboratory, which at present manufactures the serum, was unable to meet it, and the issue of rinderpest serum had to be suspended from August 1909 till January 1910. This was very unfortunate, but it is a matter for congratulation that the popular prejudice against inoculation now seems to be rapidly vanishing.

Breeding.

156. Stud bulls were kept in eleven districts. Land for the bull rearing farm in Kheri has been acquired and the building of sheds is proceeding.

There were 55 provincial stallions on the registers at the end of the year, of which 47 were at stud. They covered 2,626 mares, an increase of 402 on the total of 1908. There were 17 donkey stallions of which 9 were at stud and covered 417 mares.

Establishment.

157. The subordinate establishment numbered 141, an increase of 32 since the previous year. Nevertheless it still remains the case that several district boards have been unable to add to their staff of a single veterinary assistant, though their districts are frequently visited by cattle epidemics. A special reserve of ten veterinary assistants has been established under the direct supervision of the superintendent and has rendered valuable assistance in emergencies and sudden outbreaks, when the local staff was insufficient to cope with the work. The staff has done well throughout the year. Expenditure on the department rose to Rs. 73,215.

Cattle conference.

158. A conference was held during August 1909 at Lucknow to consider the question of the supply of cattle and milk products in the province. It was attended by 11 official members, including the president, and 27 non-official members, both European and Indian, selected from every division. The conference formed itself into two sub-committees, one to consider questions relating to grazing and the prevention of disease, the other to discuss the supply of fodder, bulls and dairy produce. Twenty-seven resolutions were formulated by the conference, after a full discussion of all the subjects mentioned above. These resolutions are now engaging the attention of the Government and effect is being given, as far as is practicable, to the recommendations of the conference.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

General.

159. No change occurred in the staff of the department. Excepting central societies, each class of society increased in numbers during the year, urban and rural societies practically doubling their numbers, while their working capital rose from nearly 33 lakhs to over 36 lakhs. On the other hand there was a large fall by nearly 12,000 in the number of members. This was due chiefly to the dissolution of the Bara Banki bank, which had a membership of 8,400, and to the abolition of a number of affiliated societies either owing to default or to the organisation of independent rural societies in their place.

Central Societies.

160. The financial position of the three central banks was good. The Budaun bank increased its capital to nearly 2½ lakhs and financed 113 societies. At the end of the year's working a dividend of 8 per cent. was again declared. The Mainpuri bank nearly doubled its capital and financed 33 societies as against 18 last year. It also declared a dividend of 8 per cent. The Fatehpur bank's operations increased slightly during the year.

Urban Societies.

161. With the exception of those at Jalaun, Kashi and Unao, the district banks were formed originally with shareholders and affiliated societies. With a view to realising and increasing the co-operative character of the movement these affiliated societies are now being replaced by independent ones, and only one bank now restricts its business to affiliated societies. The total working capital of the 15 district banks fell slightly during the year by about Rs. 5,000 to just under Rs. 19½ lakhs, owing to the dissolution of the Bara Banki bank which had a capital of 2½ lakhs. The banks all shewed an increase in business despite the process of reorganisation going on. Altogether 439 rural and 59 urban societies were financed by them in addition to the business done with shareholders and affiliated societies. The combined profits made by these banks amounted to Rs. 66,220 at the end of the year and the average rate of dividend declared was over 8½ per cent., the lowest being 6⅞. Arrears exceeded 13 per cent. of the outstandings on the average, which is a slight improvement on the conditions of last year. Small urban societies have increased greatly, especially in the Benares and Rae Bareli districts. There are now 60 such societies in existence formed among fruit and vegetable sellers, milk sellers, shoe makers, tanners, brassworkers, furniture makers, weavers, butchers, municipal menials and domestic servants.

Rural societies.

162. The number of rural societies has more than doubled during the year, having risen from 317 to 691. The number of members has risen from 43,890 to 47,679 and their capital from 10½ to 13½ lakhs. The new societies now being formed are much smaller and more compact than those of the old type. This accounts for the disproportion between the increase in the membership and in the numbers of the new societies. The shares and deposits of members increased from Rs. 1,26,000 to Rs. 1,82,000. Nearly 15½ lakhs were lent to their members by societies during the year, while more than 12½ lakhs were repaid. About 17 per cent. of the outstanding loans was in arrear at the end of the year, but if the figures for Unao be excluded, the amount falls to only 10 per cent. Rural societies have thus made a steady and considerable advance during the year.

30—Weather and crops.

(For details see the annual season and crop report for 1909-10, *the tables appended to the agricultural statistics of British India and the area and yield of certain principal crops in India.)*

Character of the seasons.

163. The monsoon of 1909 broke earlier than has been usual of recent years and by the middle of June all districts, except Cawnpore and parts of the Meerut and Agra divisions, had received enough rain to start agricultural work. The July rainfall was universal and exceptionally heavy, rendering the soil too wet to permit of full sowings for the autumn crops, except in rice tracts. With August came a welcome break, which extended everywhere except to the hills and some submontane districts. This was followed by more rain which lasted on into September. After this falls became light and scattered in the west, but continued more persistently in the south and east. In Hardoi, Kheri, Gonda and Bahraich however a serious deficiency of rain occurred during September, though in the two last-named districts this was remedied to some extent by falls in early October. Summing up it may be said that the season was on the whole favourable though somewhat too wet at the beginning.

The soil for the sowing of the spring harvest was moister than it had been of recent years, and less preliminary irrigation was needed than usual. November was dry, but there was good general rain in December, and further falls occurred in January. February brought some light showers in the plains and fair rain in the hills. March, April and most of May were dry, but at the end of May came a preliminary burst of the next monsoon. The cold season was thus highly favourable everywhere, with the exception of some parts of the hill districts, where a prolonged drought succeeded the rains of February. No serious injury from frost or hail was reported and rust caused but little damage to the crops.

Cultivated area.

164. The cultivated area for the year rose by over 500,000 acres to just under 36 million acres and exceeded the normal by 2·4 per cent. The areas of the autumn and spring crops were one per cent. above and three below the normal respectively. The extra hot weather crop was sown over a smaller area than in 1908-09 which only exceeded the normal by 6 per cent. as was natural in a more favourable season. The twice cropped area, rose considerably, but it was still 13 per cent. below the normal. The area under cultivation for the autumn crop was less than it had been for three years past, a result due to the excessive rain at the sowing period. More favourable conditions however led to a great extension of the area under the spring crop which went up by 2½ million acres. Throughout the province of Agra the normal area was exceeded by one per cent. but in Oudh every district shewed a defect, varying from 5 per cent. in the south to as much as 20 per cent. in some of the northern districts where the famine was most severely felt. It is difficult to account adequately for this phenomenon. Though moisture was probably somewhat deficient in parts of Oudh during September and October, this alone would not suffice to account for the large defect in the area sown, having regard to the figures in adjoining tracts of the Agra province. It has been suggested that seed was scarce and dear, that there was some distrust of the capacity of the wells for

purposes of irrigation and that the yield of the spring crops had been inferior for at least two years past, all of which may certainly have been contributory causes. But it will be interesting to note in the succeeding year whether this decrease in the sowing of spring crops is to continue, or is merely a temporary setback. The fall of the area cropped during the hot weather to a figure more closely approaching the normal is a wholesome indication that the quantity of the food supplies in the hands of the people has again been brought up to the standard they consider sufficient.

The variation in the areas of specific autumn crops was such as might have been expected from the character of the season. All food crops, with the exception of rice, showed a more or less marked decline. But maize, *bajra* and the small millets still covered an area greatly exceeding the normal, while rice, despite an increase of over 225,000 acres in its cultivation during the year, was still about 16 per cent. under the normal. For various reasons sugarcane shewed a further substantial fall in cultivation and the area under cotton also declined considerably. In the spring harvest barley and rapeseed were both sown over areas largely in excess of the normal. Other crops approximated to the normal, with the exception of linseed and opium, which were far below it.

Irrigation.

165. The irrigated area was practically the same as in the previous year, an insignificant increase of ·2 per cent. only being recorded. In all 1,00,53,061 acres were irrigated from the various sources. Wells, as usual, were the most abundant source of supply whilst 2,085,921 acres were irrigated from government canals.

Outturn.

166. In the autumn harvest every crop produced a better outturn than it did in the preceding year, with the solitary exception of maize which was adversely affected by the excessive rain in July. Early rice was good nearly everywhere and late rice was poor in three districts only. *Juar* did not do well in many Oudh districts but *bajra*, *mandua* and cotton were fairly good everywhere. Sugarcane was inferior in Oudh and the eastern districts, much damage being done to it by insect pests. The spring harvest was everywhere excellent with the exception of Dehra Dun and Garhwal, which suffered somewhat from the prolonged drought in the spring months. The official return gives a normal outturn for the provinces as a whole, but there is no doubt that in the majority of districts this was largely exceeded and that a bumper crop was the rule rather than the exception. The hot weather crop gave a normal yield: mangos were plentiful but the yield of *mahua* was too erratic to admit of general statements being made about it.

Prices.

167. Prices were still high when the year opened. There was a substantial fall as time went on but they had not, at the year's end, reached the rate which was considered normal previous to 1905. From July 1909 till February 1910, wheat in the Cawnpore market fluctuated between 9·0 and 9·25 sers to the rupee. In March it fell to 10 sers and thereafter it cheapened by a ser in each of the two succeeding months and then remained stationary at 12 sers. Other food-grains fell more noticeably. In July 1909 the cheapest grains at Cawnpore, barley and maize, stood at 15·5 sers to the rupee; but after this month 20 sers or a very little less was the average rate throughout the year.

31—Horticulture.

(For details see the annual reports on the horticultural gardens at Lucknow, and the botanical gardens at Saharanpur for 1909-10.*)*

Horticultural gardens.

168. A number of improvements in the gardens at Lucknow were made during the year with a view to improving the condition of the fruit trees for propagating, of the acclimatised flowers and of the rose garden. The rainfall was abundant and well distributed and no damage occurred from frost, but floods caused some injury to the exotic plantation. Discontinuance of the sale of imported seed caused a fall in the receipts to Rs. 14,816. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,369. The five students working in the chaudhri class made excellent progress as did the members of the arboricultural class. There were also two students undergoing instruction

as overseers. Fifty applications for gardeners were received of which one-third were met.

Botanical gardens.

169. The policy of working the gardens at Saharanpur as a centre for supplying horticultural education rather than as a commercial venture was continued. Sale of imported seeds was stopped and other steps taken to encourage local enterprise. The rainy season was normal. Acclimatisation and other experimental work were carried on. Receipts fell to Rs. 22,892 in consequence of the new policy mentioned above, whilst expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,885. There were eight students in the overseer class and twelve in the chaudhri class under training. The demand for gardeners trained in the gardens continued to expand, 93 applications being received of which only 11 could be satisfied.

32—Forests.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Forest department for 1909-10.)

Area and demarcation.

170. The total area of the forests of all classes was practically unaltered during the year. In Kheri 7,466 acres of unclassed forest were taken up as reserved forest and settled as a grazing reserve. Beyond this very little settlement work was done during the year. In the Garhwal, Kheri and Gorakhpur divisions a thorough revision and demarcation of the boundaries was set on foot and made good progress.

Revenue.

171. The revenue for the year rose by nearly 1¼ lakhs to Rs. 22,65,518. There was a small increase of revenue in the western circle owing to a better market for bamboos and the improvement of the resin and turpentine business; but the principal rise took place in the eastern circle where the sale of timber and firewood expanded greatly, thanks to the revival of the timber trade after the depression of the last two years. The receipts of most of the divisions in this circle are now, and will for the next two or three years continue to be, abnormally swelled by the sales of dead trees killed in the recent drought. This temporary expansion of revenue will inevitably be followed by a considerable diminution during a long period of 15 or 20 years, till the forests have fully recovered themselves and their losses have been made good. The annual decrease in income during this period is estimated at 1½ lakhs.

Expenditure.

172. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 12,21,140, a small increase of about Rs. 11,500 on last year's total. Roads and buildings accounted for about Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 95,000 respectively: establishment cost over 5¼ lakhs, whilst nearly 1½ lakhs were spent on organisation and improvement of the forests. The surplus of revenue over expenditure amounted to nearly 10½ lakhs or 41·6 per cent. on the gross revenue. This surplus was better by one lakh than that of last year.

Outturn.

173. The outturn of timber and fuel exceeded 19¼ million cubic feet which is an increase of more than 3 million cubic feet on last year's total. The improvement in the timber trade and the large stocks of dead wood in the forests account for this rise. The Chunakhan quarries were leased during the year for a period of 5 years, the contractor undertaking to pay a royalty of Rs. 16 on every 100 maunds of lime stone extracted and to quarry not less than 50,000 maunds annually. The income from the sale of khair trees in Kumaun, Pilibhit and Bahraich for the manufacture of catechu was over Rs. 20,000 and nearly 4,500 maunds of catechu were exported. The manufacture of turpentine and colophony was carried on in the Naini Tal and Jaunsar divisions, a profit of over Rs. 39,000 being realised on the year's working. The results would have been even better but for the fact that the resin market was very slack during the greater part of the year, whilst for a long time there was no demand for turpentine. Arrangements have now been made to sell the output of resin up till April 1911 at Rs. 6-7-0 per maund in Cawnpore and 20,000 gallons of turpentine at about Rs. 2 per gallon, so that the prospects of this industry are now much brighter.

174. Offences against forest laws shewed a further rise in number from 2,544 in 1908-09 to 2,967. Of this total 488 were brought into court, 2,024 were disposed of under section 67 of the Forest Act, while 455 remained undetected. Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood was far the commonest offence and accounted for three-fifths of the whole number recorded. Grazing without permission was also common. There were 149 cases of injury to the forests by fire of which 90 went undetected and 26 were prosecuted in court. The small number of cases, 488, actually taken into court during the year, indicates the smooth working of the forest laws, and the fact that in all but 55 of these cases convictions were obtained shews that there was no undue harrassment of residents near the forests. It is satisfactory to note that the relations of subordinate officials of the forest department with the people were generally cordial and even friendly. **Breaches of forest rules.**

175. The total area under protection from fire was extended by just over 30,000 acres to 2,120,892 acres at a cost of Rs. 73,000. The year was not favourable to fire conservancy in the western circle owing to the failure of the winter rains and an early commencement of the hot weather. In the eastern circle conditions were better; and in both circles the early arrival of the monsoon reduced the cost of conservancy. In the western circle ·5 per cent. only of the protected area was burnt: in the eastern circle 4·6 per cent. The two largest fires of the year occurred in Pilibhit and destroyed about 5,000 acres each. They were attributed to malice but the offenders were not discovered. In Kheri three fires started by sparks from railway engines destroyed over 5,000 acres of forest, and in Banda a number of destructive fires occurred owing to the insufficient width of the exterior fire lines. **Protection from fire.**

176. Income from grazing and fodder amounted to over $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. An area of $10{,}233\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, all classes of forest being included, was open to all animals throughout the year. Of reserved forests however only 1,130 square miles were open to grazing. **Grazing.**

177. The area of the district forests, 9,069 square miles, remained virtually unaltered. No regular settlement work was done during the year. In Binaikdhura more land was bought for afforestation. In Naini Tal 35 miles of new boundary lines were cut. In Almora five new blocks were selected for demarcation and external boundaries in 15 blocks were made. In Garhwal the demarcation of seven blocks, which could not be carried out in the previous year, was completed. The only road of importance under construction was the Almora-Kaparkhan cart road, which was finished. Six rest-houses were in process of being built. **District Forests.**

Natural reproduction, except in the case of sal seedlings, was not very good and artificial sowings were damaged by insects and the early cessation of the rains; but on the whole the results were encouraging. There was a great increase in the quantity of timber and firewood extracted, nearly a million cubic feet of timber being sold in excess of the amount disposed of last year. The quantity of timber given to right-holders also showed a considerable increase. The expenditure on the district forests exceeded the revenue by just under Rs. 4,000, a result which compares favourably with that of last year, when the deficit amounted to Rs. 19,000.

178. A new working plan for the forests of the Bahraich division was sanctioned during the year, and in several divisions of the eastern circle revision of the working plan, necessitated by the effects of the drought, was in progress. Natural reproduction was on the whole good in both circles, especially in the case of sal. The results of artificial reproduction were not very encouraging, except in a few instances. **General.**

Thanks to the heavy rainfall during the monsoon of 1909, the ill effects of the recent drought have ceased and the forests were everywhere recovering. In Kumaun little damage has been done. In Pilibhit, Kheri and Bahraich the damage was most severe, but the water level has now risen two feet and many half dry trees have begun to recover. The cis-Sarda forests of the Kheri district are to be examined with a view to drawing up a scheme for restocking the enormous blanks which exist in them. Experiments were made in Pilibhit with regard to the possibility of cutting forest fodder

grasses and stacking them as hay for export. A scheme was set on foot to introduce English trout into the lakes and streams of Kumaun. Tanks and ponds were constructed near Bhowali and a supply of ova obtained from Kashmir. So far the experiment has been attended with great success. A number of fry have been turned loose into the lake at Naini Tal and the neighbouring streams, whilst others are being kept for breeding purposes. If breeding can be successfully carried out, there is every hope of the trout becoming naturalised in Kumaun.

33—Mines and quarries.

RETURN OF MINES, MINERALS AND GEMS.

(For details see the annual report on the Mirzapur Stone Mahal for 1909-10 *and the tables under head Mineral production, Part I, Statistics of British India.)*

Mines.

179. No regular mines were worked in these provinces during the year under report. Native workings produced iron worth Rs. 760 in Garhwal and gold valued at Rs. 200 is reported to have been washed in the districts of Bijnor, Naini Tal and Garhwal.

Quarries.

180. About 155,000 tons of sandstone valued at Rs. 2,68,200 were extracted in the quarries of the Mirzapur district, and slate was quarried, chiefly in Almora and Garhwal, to the extent of 6,150 tons.

34—Manufactures.

(For details see the industrial and commercial statistics, Parts I and II, Statistics of British India.)

Industrial development.

181. There is a growing interest in the industrial development of these provinces. Among the larger industries, a cotton mill which was in course of construction at Moradabad last year, began its operations during the year. The number of cotton gins and presses also rose from 105 to 111, employing a daily average of nearly 12,900 persons as against 11,043 employed in the previous year. The lac industry at Mirzapur was exceptionally busy. The number of factories was more than doubled and the average number of hands engaged in them rose from 3,883 to 13,842. The jute mill at Cawnpore is in liquidation. Though two new tanneries are reported to have been established at Cawnpore and Agra, the number of operatives in this industry declined from 3,959 to 3,059 owing mainly to the high prices of raw materials. The indigo industry continues to decline and more factories were closed during the year. Amongst new miscellaneous concerns may be mentioned a carpet factory at Meerut, two saw mills at Kheri and another large printing press in Allahabad. Efforts to make the handloom weaving industry a success were continued during the year. Besides the Hewett weaving school at Bara Banki and four smaller schools in the Saharanpur, Moradabad, Hardoi and Fyzabad districts, the school at Almora was reorganised and it was decided to open a blanket weaving school at Muzaffarnagar. The weaving school inspector also assisted in the organisation of schools at Mianganj in Unao and at Shahjahanpur.

The year was marked by the inception of the scheme for an exhibition at Allahabad, and the enthusiasm aroused by the project is a most hopeful augury for the industrial future of the province.

35—Trade.

(For details see the annual reports on inland and foreign trade for 1909-10 *and the accounts of trade carried by rail and river in India.)*

Additions to the railway system.

182. Four extensions of the railway system were opened to traffic during the year :—

(1) the Hindaun-Muttra section of the Nagda-Muttra railway with a length of 66¾ miles :

(2) the Madho Singh-Jhusi section of the Benares-Allahabad branch of the Bengal and North-Western railway with a length of 42 miles:

(3) the Madhoganj-Sandi extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, with a length of 17 miles :

(4) the Balamau-Sitapur branch of the same railway with a length of 22½ miles which was opened as far as Misrikh.

External rail-borne traffic.

183. The external rail-borne traffic of the province rose by 171 lakhs of maunds or 21 per cent. and its value by 302 lakhs of rupees or 5 per cent. Improvement occurred in both imports and exports, and the returns indicate a restoration of normal conditions after the scarcity.

Imports.

184. Imports rose by 102 lakhs of maunds in weight and by 18 lakhs of rupees in value. Trade with Bengal, Rajputana and Central India was better than in the previous year owing to increased receipts of coal, coke, salt and raw cotton. The other blocks shew decreases especially the Panjab and Calcutta, owing to the reduced import of grain. Imports of coal and coke rose by 123 lakhs of maunds to nearly 271½ lakhs which is a record figure. Of this total 140 lakhs were for railways and 131 for other purposes. There was a heavy rise in the import of cotton goods by over a lakh of maunds, a natural result of increasing prosperity. Imports of grain and pulse declined again by 26⅔ lakhs of maunds but the total was still above the level of normally prosperous years. Imports of gunny bags and cloth, lac, brass and copper all continued to expand, whilst the trade in kerosine, salt and spice, was the largest on record. Imports of unrefined sugar increased by 236,474 maunds, but this was more than counterbalanced by the heavy decline in imports of refined sugar and of the raw product. The nett decrease amounted to over 80,000 maunds and was accompanied by an increase in the export of this commodity.

Exports.

185. The export trade rose by 69 lakhs of maunds in weight and by 284 lakhs of rupees in value. Trade with Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi went up, but with Bengal and the Panjab it declined. The demand for cotton was great and, despite the crop being even shorter than in the previous year, exports increased by over 294,000 maunds. Grain and pulse continued to be exported in larger quantities, an increase of 26 lakhs of maunds being recorded, of which the greater part was due to the steady demand for wheat throughout the year. The hide and skin trade remained nearly stationary, export of raw hides falling, that of raw skins rising. The export of oilseeds rose by 23¾ lakhs of maunds and thus made up the ground they had lost in the previous year. Exports of sugar rose by over 9¾ lakhs of maunds and exceeded the imports by 33 lakhs.

Trade of Cawnpore.

186. The trade of Cawnpore city which formed 10·5 per cent. of the total external rail-borne traffic of the province remained almost stationary. Imports dropped from 69 to 67 lakhs of maunds, while exports rose from 34 to 37.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

187. Internal rail-borne traffic shewed a slight rise, the total trade being 218 lakhs of maunds, as compared with 216 in 1908-09.

River-borne traffic.

188. The river-borne traffic between this province and Calcutta, which alone is now recorded, was insignificant. Imports amounted to 190,495 maunds and exports to 63,103 maunds, both totals being slightly higher than those of the preceding year.

Foreign Trade.

Tibet.

189. The total volume of trade with Tibet rose during the year by about 4,500 maunds to 127,051 maunds. Imports shewed a decided rise and were better than they had been for the previous three years, but exports again declined. The imports of salt and borax increased whilst that of wool fell off. The further decline in exports was due chiefly to the reduced amount of grain and sugar sent over the frontier. Export of cotton goods however shewed a slight increase. The Tibetan trade is liable to great fluctuations. Imports depend largely on the current price of borax and wool at Haldwani and Tanakpur, while salt is carried as a make-weight when there is a shortage of other goods. Exports are governed by the quality of the harvests gathered in the hills.

Nepal.

190. Imports from Nepal rose by 607,531 maunds and were better than in any of the preceding six years. This was due to the good harvests obtained in Nepal which enabled a much larger quantity of grain and oil seeds to be exported. A notable increase in the import of both these commodities occurred in every frontier district. Silver coin also, clarified butter and raw fibrous products all showed an increase, but the import of hides and skins, gums, resins and timber, with the exception of teak, fell off. Exports to Nepal rose slightly after the marked decline of the preceding year, by nearly 9,000 maunds, but their value decreased by 3½ lakhs of rupees owing to the reduction in the exports of cotton and sugar. On the other hand salt, metals and tobacco were all exported in larger quantities. A revised schedule of import and export duties levied by the Nepalese Darbar came into force on the 16th July 1909 : it applies to the whole of Nepal. The recommendations made by the special officer appointed in the previous year for improving the system of registering the trade with Nepal were carried into effect during the year, and the traffic registration posts were reallocated in accordance with his report.

36—Buildings and Roads.

(For details see the annual administration report, Public Works department, Buildings and Roads Branch, for 1909-10.)

Revenue and Expenditure.

191. The revenue realised during the year amounted to Rs. 3,15,945, all but Rs. 33,000 of this sum coming under the head Provincial. Expenditure actually incurred reached a total of Rs. 93,06,338. The cost of imperial works was Rs. 4,26,087, of famine relief works Rs. 26,320, of provincial works Rs. 54,72,175, of excluded local works Rs. 28,75,878 and of contribution works Rs. 5,05,878.

Imperial buildings.

192. A recruiting depôt at Gorakhpur was begun during the year. A post and telegraph office at Hardwar was finished and a post office at Benares commenced. The post office at Jhansi and the postal workshops at Aligarh were enlarged. The additions and alterations of the Muktesar laboratory were completed. One new godown at the Ghazipur opium factory was begun and another, which was being remodelled, was finished. The construction of a new vault in the Fort at Allahabad for holding a reserve of ten crores of rupees was put in hand.

Provincial and local buildings.

193. The old building purchased at Cawnpore last year was enlarged and adopted for the purpose of a circuit-house. A new court-house, with subsidiary buildings, for the Collector at Jaunpur was under construction. The new agricultural college at Cawnpore, estimated to cost nearly 4 lakhs, was practically finished. Work on the Sarnath museum was well advanced.

Educational buildings made good progress during the year. The school of design at Lucknow was completed at a cost of nearly Rs. 87,000, as were the industrial schools at Lucknow and Gorakhpur, the carpentry school at Bareilly and the weaving school at Benares. The high school at Meerut was finished, and the new school buildings at Agra, Rae Bareli and Basti made good progress. A new block for the training college at Allahabad was begun and the conversion of the City Magistrate's court at Lucknow into a training college for teachers was completed. A new laboratory was added to the Muir central college at Allahabad and the existing laboratory was enlarged.

The construction of a new Judge's court at Benares was taken in hand and good progress made with a combined court house for the Munsifs and the Subordinate Judge at Bahraich.

A new first class police station in Hazratganj at Lucknow was finished at a cost of over Rs. 83,000. Numerous other works in connection with the reallocation of the police in the province were completed or in progress during the year.

The college buildings of the medical college at Lucknow were begun, but the rest of the work was in abeyance pending the Secretary of State's sanction being given to the revised designs and estimate. A new dispensary at Meerut, estimated to cost nearly 1½ lakhs, was started whilst the enlargement

of two other dispensaries at Aligarh and Bareilly was well advanced. The construction of the new Canning college at Lucknow, which is estimated to cost 7¾ lakhs, advanced rapidly and hopes are entertained of finishing it in 1911.

Communications.

194. The improvement and extension of the metalled roads in the province were continued during the year. Important works in connection with the metalling of roads were undertaken in the Rae Bareli, Partabgarh, Jalaun, Agra, Farrukhabad, Muttra, Etah, Budaun, Banda, Allahabad, Jaunpur, and Basti districts. Bridges were under construction over the Katra at Maholi, over the Gumti at Bargadiaghat and at Machi Bhawan in Lucknow.

Mileage.

195. The mileage of roads maintained during the year was as follows :— Metalled roads maintained by the Public Works department, 6,502 miles, metalled roads maintained by the local authorities, 10 miles, unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works department, 1,720 miles, unmetalled roads maintained by the local authorities, 25,141 miles. One hundred and twenty-seven miles of new metalled roads were constructed during the year.

Navigation works.

196. Navigation training works on the Ganges were carried out in five districts. In the Allahabad district operations were conducted on the 24 miles between Sirsaghat and the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna. The channel was demarcated and shallows deepened. In the Benares division 250 miles of channel, between Nahwai in the Mirzapur district to the mouth of the Gogra, were maintained. The river was surveyed and the channel marked with buoys and flags, danger signals being fixed where necessary and spurs constructed to regulate the current of the river. Boat traffic between Mirzapur and Benares was heavy, whilst steamers plied as high up as Buxar. Though the river was low no accidents occurred and no complaints of consequence were made. During the year Rs. 7,861 were expended on navigation.

Arboriculture.

197. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one miles of avenues were maintained during the year; eighty-five miles of avenue were newly planted, over thirty thousand trees being put in. Receipts amounted to Rs. 25,767, expenses to Rs. 58,687.

Roorkee workshops.

198. The value of the work done by the Roorkee workshops aggregated Rs. 2,45,755, about three-fifths of which was for the Public Works department. The value of work done for private customers was Rs. 21,747. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 36,080, while the expenses of upkeep amounted to Rs. 48,160, so that expenditure exceeded revenue by Rs. 12,080.

Private works.

199. Private persons expended Rs. 2,55,887 on works of public utility, principally wells, rest-houses, tanks, schools and dispensaries, during the year.

37—Canals.

Outlay and construction.

200. The capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 20,65,545 of which 14 lakhs were spent on protective works, nearly 6¼ lakhs on productive works and the balance on minor works. Protective works were in progress on the Betwa canal and Dhukwan weir, on the Pahuj-Garhmau canals, on the Ken canal and Gangao dam and on the Dhasan canal. Most of these works were finished or nearing completion during the year.

Expenditure on productive works was incurred chiefly in extending and remodelling distributary channels, and the construction of a divisional office and residence for the canal officer at Delhi, with some improvements to buildings elsewhere. The Hathras branch of the Upper Ganges canal was begun in October 1909.

Amongst the minor works mention may be made of the restoration of tanks in the south Jumna tracts, of which 22 were being dealt with. A number of field embankment works in Hamirpur, Banda and Allahabad, originally begun with famine labour, were completed or fitted with sluices. The length of channels in operation at the close of the year was 14,775 miles, an increase of 194 miles.

Surveys.

201. The Sarda survey division completed the alignment of the main line of the feeder canal and made good progress with the branches. A second division finished the preliminary surveys for canals from the Gandak

and Rapti to serve parts of the Gorakhpur and Bahraich districts and prepared estimates. A preliminary reconnaissance of a number of the minor streams in the districts on the Nepalese frontier was also made. In Fyzabad surveys for an irrigation scheme by pumping from the Gogra were in progress. The upper storage reservoir of the Belan canal and the Ghaggar and Gorai canal projects in the Mirzapur district were surveyed and a scheme to irrigate the domains of the Maharaja of Benares was also prepared. In Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun survey parties were occupied with the preparation of famine relief projects.

Financial results.

202. The gross receipts from all classes of works amounted to Rs. 1,10,91,931, a decrease of Rs. 3,38,380 as compared with the total of 1908-09. The working expenses totalled Rs. 40,58,241 an increase of 2 lakhs on the previous year. The nett revenue was Rs. 70,33,690 and the nett profit, after deducting interest charges, was nearly 37½ lakhs.

Assessments.

203. Assessments amounted to Rs. 1,06,47,856. This is nearly 3 per cent. lower than the figure for the preceding year, but exceeds the average of the previous nine years by nearly 1¾ lakhs.

38—Irrigation.

Irrigated area.

204. Owing to the timely and well distributed rainfall of the monsoon the irrigated area diminished by about 10 per cent. falling to 2,512,865 acres. The heavy rain which fell at the end of April enabled a large area of cotton, maize and millets to be sown without artificial irrigation and checked the demand for the preliminary watering of sugarcane. Throughout the monsoon there was no demand except during the break in August. The cold season was normal. The soil was generally moist enough to permit of sowing without previous flushing, and the rainfall in December again checked the demand for water. With the exception of the Ken and Dun canals ample supplies were everywhere available. Remissions on account of damage to crops from short supplies fell again from Rs. 25,397 in 1908-09 to only Rs. 15,921, a most gratifying result.

Crops irrigated.

205. The value of crops raised by canal water was estimated at nearly 13 crores. The principal crops irrigated were as follows:—Sugarcane 290,330 acres; rice 191,628 acres; cotton 267,971 acres; wheat 699,077 acres; barley 110,835 acres; peas 111,527 acres; other miscellaneous cold weather food grains 526,439 acres. The total area of irrigated crops was less than the average of the past nine years by about 170,000 acres.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

39—Gross Revenue.

[*For details see the accounts of* 1909-10 *and the tables under head Finance and Revenue, Part IV (a) and (b), Statistics of British India.*]

Imperial Revenue.

206. The imperial share of the gross revenue amounted to Rs. 5,44,15,858 as compared with Rs. 4,26,22,414 in the previous year.

40—Land Revenue.

Land Revenue.

207. The gross land revenue realised during the year was Rs. 6,98,61,785 of which the imperial share was Rs. 4,11,68,296.

41—Canal Revenue.

Canal Revenue.

208. The gross revenue accruing from canals during the year amounted to Rs. 92,19,802 of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,50,824.

42—Excise.

[*For details see the annual report on the administration of excise for* 1909-10 *and the tables under head Finance and Revenue, Part IV (b), Statistics of British India.*]

Receipts.

209. The real receipts from excise rose during the year by a little over 2 lakhs to Rs. 86,02,052. The recovery from the heavy decrease in the preceding year was a slight one. It would have been more marked but for the high prices of food grains and materials for distillation and the lingering effects of the famine in some tracts. Towards the close of the year these conditions ceased to exist and a noticeable recovery took place. The raising of the still head duty in a number of towns and districts also tended to check consumption and the introduction of the contract system exerted an adverse influence on the revenue.

Collections.

210. The gross demand for the year was 88·14 lakhs of which 98·5 per cent. was collected. Out of the balance of 1⅛ lakhs, about one-third was collected after the close of the year, leaving a balance for collection of just under Rs. 70,000. Most of this was owed by a defaulting drugs contractor and the remainder represents temporary postponements which were in process of collection.

Country spirit.

211. The number of shops for the sale of country spirit under the distillery system was again reduced from 4,358 to 4,244. Licence fees in the distillery area fell by 1·2 per cent. despite considerable conversions from outstill tracts. With the exception of Gorakhpur this decrease was common to all districts. Increases in the rate of still head duty were made from April 1st, 1909, in numerous towns and districts. The duty on distillery liquor went up by over 3 lakhs to nearly 33 lakhs. The incidence of licence fees and still head duty combined amounts to Rs. 4-13-0 per L. P. gallon. Consumption increased to 1,013,888 gallons, a rise of 5·9 per cent. This was a natural result of the improved agricultural conditions; but it is noteworthy that the consumption in 1907-08 on a much smaller area exceeded this total by over 100,000 gallons. The consumption of the weaker 50° U. P. spirit rose by 45,000 gallons to 155,793 gallons, but its use was almost confined to the large towns. In rural areas retailers and consumers usually buy the stronger quality for convenience of transport and water it down to suit their tastes.

Contract supply system.

212. The contract supply system for country spirit was introduced into the distillery area of 15 districts on April 1st, 1909. These districts were divided into seven "contract areas" and the contracts for supplying them were given to four large firms of distillers. Under the new system the

wholesale price of the spirit is considerably less than it was before, varying from Re. 1 to 12 annas per gallon L. P., whilst its quality is greatly superior to the product of the old distilleries. The spirit is available to vendors at conveniently arranged bonded warehouses. On the other hand retail vendors are forbidden to water the spirit or to sell on credit : they have to use standard measures and keep proper accounts. They are also subjected to constant inspection by the increased excise staff. All this makes for far more effective control and supervision, whilst the interests of the consumer are well looked after. Nevertheless on its introduction the new system was unpopular. The restrictions on sale were found to be irksome, whilst the purity and lack of flavour of the new spirit made it seem tasteless to the general public. To some extent these objections have now been remedied and it is expected that the trade will soon adapt itself to the different conditions. The immediate effect of the innovation however was a distinct fall both in licence fees and consumption. Arrangements were made for introducing this system into Naini Tal, and parts of Almora and Garhwal from April 1st, 1910.

Outstill area. 213. The outstill area was further reduced in size by the introduction of the distillery system into the whole of the Gorakhpur district, with the exception of a narrow strip on the Nepalese frontier, whilst in pargana Mahroni of the Jhansi district the outstill was replaced by the farming system. The number of shops was reduced from 812 to 710 and as a result the revenue from them fell by 34 per cent. to Rs. 2·28 lakhs.

Hemp drugs. 214. Both licence fees and duty on hemp drugs shewed a small decrease. The *charas* market was much disturbed during the year owing to a rumour that the Chinese authorities in Yarkand had prohibited its export. Within three months the price of the drug was quadrupled and though the latest information was to the effect that the rumour was unfounded, the price at the close of the year was more than double the normal. The high price of *charas* somewhat increased the consumption of *ganja*. Owing to the disturbance of the market it was decided to postpone the proposed enhancement of duty on *ganja* and *charas*. The number of shops for retail sale of hemp drugs was reduced by 69.

Opium. 215. Licence fees for the sale of opium rose by over Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 3,49,681. This was partly due to improved conditions and partly to the abolition of official vend in certain districts. Consumption went up by over 4,000 sers to 67,067 sers, and the duty by nearly Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 5,85,056. The issue price of opium was raised substantially at the beginning of the year and now stands at between Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 per ser. Cultivation of the poppy decreased by about 12 per cent.

***Tari* and *sendhi*, (sap of palmyra and date palms).** 216. Receipts from *tari* and *sendhi* increased by over 14 per cent. to nearly 2 lakhs. This was due to a variety of causes, such as the conversion of outstill areas which raised the price of country spirit, the unpopularity of the new distillery spirit under the contract system and to improved agricultural conditions. A further reduction of 40 was made in the number of shops.

Prosecutions. 217. Prosecutions under the Excise Act rose largely from 854 to 1,246. The number of cases of illegal manufacture went up by nearly 150 owing to increased activity in Allahabad, Partabgarh and Fatehpur. The increase in the staff and the more effective supervision exercised is responsible for a large number of the cases. The amount paid in rewards increased to Rs. 8,442.

The great profits attending the smuggling of cocaine ensure its continuance. There were 41 cases during the year of which 38 were successful. In one case a compounder at a dispensary was found to be carryingon a brisk trade in cocaine which he obtained by means of forged vouchers. In another case a smuggler was discovered to be obtaining his supply through a railway fitter. The traffic in contraband opium continued and will no doubt continue as long as there is a difference in price of Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 per ser between this province and Burma. The number of cases under the Opium Act rose from 362 to 402 and the sum paid in rewards from Rs. 4,291 to Rs. 5,222.

General.

218. The new Excise Act (IV of 1910) received the assent of the Governor General in Council on February 24th, 1910. The revision of the rules was then taken in hand and the excise manual was rewritten. An officer of the home excise department was appointed as an expert adviser on distilleries in October 1909. A considerable number of inspectors were recruited and trained during the year, and at its close there were 130 on the list. The staff of the department worked well throughout the year and performed its arduous duties with energy and efficiency.

43—Stamps.

[*For details see the annual report on the stamp returns for* 1909-10 *and the tables under head Stamps, Part IV (b), Statistics of British India.*]

Receipts and charges.

219. The gross receipts from stamps surpassed the previous record figures of the preceding year by over 10 lakhs and amounted to Rs. 1,10,40,172. The charges, excluding the amount paid as discount for the sale of stamps, rose by less than Rs. 2.000 to just over 1½ lakhs.

Judicial stamps.

220. Judicial stamps account for nearly nine lakhs of the increase, the greater part of it coming under the head of court-fee stamps in which every district except Dehra Dun showed a rise. This abnormal business in judicial stamps was ascribed to various causes, the return of prosperity to the masses and the fact that the extended period for filing redemption suits of certain mortgages was to elapse in August 1910. The sale of copy stamps rose by nearly half a lakh to Rs. 4,75,653.

Non-judicial stamps.

221. Receipts from non-judicial stamps shewed a rise of over 1⅔ lakhs to Rs. 24,02,718 which is virtually the same total as that of 1907-08. The use of stamps on bills of exchange continued to decrease slightly and will doubtless go on doing so, as western methods of remitting money come more into vogue.

44—Assessed Taxes.

[*For details see the annual income tax returns of the province for* 1909-10 *and the tables under the head Income Tax, Part IV (b), Statistics of British India.*]

Income-tax.

222. The income-tax is the only assessed tax in the province. The nett receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 22,10,881, a slight decrease of Rs. 28,000 as compared with the total of the previous year. This is due to smaller assessments on the profits of companies and on salaries paid by the Government. The difference between the original and final demands was slightly over Rs. 80,000 and the incidence per head of the population in the 17 largest cities of the province was 5 annas 10 pies against 6 annas in the previous year. The number of appeals and objections fell by over 600 to 8,916, but the rates of successful appeals rose by about 1 per cent. Writs of demand declined somewhat in number but other coercive processes shewed a large increase. The uncollected balance at the close of the year was Rs. 5,297.

45—Any other taxes levied for Imperial purposes.

Other taxes.

223. Customs yielded Rs. 1,65,871 to the imperial exchequer as compared with Rs. 1,71,617 in the previous year and consist solely of the excise duty on cloth.

46—Forests.

Forests.

224. The revenue from forests, which is equally divided between imperial and provincial, yielded Rs. 11,50,582 to each head.

47—Provincial Revenues.

(For details see the government resolution on the provincial revenues of 1909-10.*)*

Financial settlement.

225. This was the first year in which the new provincial settlement, which had been in existence since 1908, was in operation under normal conditions. One small change was made in the terms of the settlement. A

fixed assignment of Rs. 4,92,000 had been promised from imperial revenues to make good to the province the loss caused by the reduction of irrigation rates for sugarcane made in 1908-09, and at the same time the guaranteed minimum nett income from major irrigation works was reduced by the Government of India from 60 to 55 lakhs. On its being represented however that the loss caused by the lowering of the rates was in reality more than Rs. 4,92,000, the Imperial Government made an addition of half a lakh to the guaranteed minimum income, which now virtually stands at Rs. 60,42,000. An important point as to the interpretation of the terms of the settlement also came up for decision. Under the scheme for the distribution of famine expenditure the Local Government was to be credited annually with a fixed sum of 4½ lakhs and these sums were to accumulate as a famine reserve fund till they reached a total of 30 lakhs. It was also arranged that if a famine supervened within five years after the introduction of the settlement, the province should be assumed to have at its credit a sum equal to five such annual assignments. The Comptroller-General was to keep up an account of the working of this arrangement. In August 1908 when the first account was made up, the province was shewn with a credit of 4½ lakhs and a debit of 22½ lakhs, being the assumed credits for five years, leaving the Local Government with a debit balance of 18 lakhs. The Comptroller-General considered that future annual assignments would have to be utilised in reduction of this debit till it had been cleared off, so that the province could not hope to start accumulating a famine reserve for another four years. The Local Government did not accept the view of the Comptroller-General and referred the question to the Government of India which ruled that the Comptroller-General's view was wrong. The province in consequence has now at the end of 1909-10 a credit balance of 4½ lakhs to form the nucleus of a famine reserve.

Financial position.

226. The accounts of the year present no unusual features beyond a great rise in the stamp income and a fall in receipts from excise. The financial position is indicated in the following tables, figures indicative of money when given without the symbol "Rs." referring to thousands of rupees :—

	1908-09.	1909-10.	*Difference.*
Opening balance ...	20,02	30,09	+10,07
Receipts ...	6,32,00	5,70,61	—61,39
Charges ...	6,21,93	5,50,16	—71,77
Closing balance ...	30,09	50,54	+20,45

The increase in the opening balance is due to a grant of 10,00 made by the Imperial Government in aid of the Lucknow medical college at the close of 1908-09. The main cause of the reduction in receipts was the absence of the large assignments made by the Government of India in the previous year to enable the Local Government to meet the demands made by famine expenditure on its exchequer. The heavy decline in expenditure is principally accounted for by the cessation of the need for famine relief.

Receipts.

227. The Government of India gave the province a special assignment of 4,00 for further police reforms, another of 1,38 to bring the irrigation income up to the guaranteed minimum and a further recurring assignment of 4,92 to cover the loss due to reduction of irrigation rates for sugarcane.

Excluding these assigments provincial revenues shewed the following important increases and decreases :—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Land revenue ...	15,99	...
Stamps	5,30	...
Excise	57	...
Forests	63	...
Registration	61	...
Interest	3,00	...
Courts of Law ...	78	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,98	...
Provincial rates ...	...	40
Assessed taxes ...	...	42
Jails	...	36
Major irrigation works ...	...	5,89

The rise under 'land revenue' was due to the improved agricultural conditions, that under 'interest' to the heavy repayments of agricultural advances made during the year, while larger credits on account of unclaimed deposits chiefly swelled the 'miscellaneous' receipts. The decline under 'provincial rates' was due to lower receipts from wards' estates and that under 'assessed taxes' to the inclusion of an extra 55 under that head in the accounts of 1908-09, due to a late credit of the income-tax paid by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company. The income from jail manufactures declined with the stoppage of the demand for baskets, tents and other appliances used at famine relief works. The other variations have been discussed elsewhere in the appropriate sections of this report.

228. The principal variations in the expenditure of the year are set out in the following table :— **Expenditure.**

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Land revenue ...	...	3,08
Interest	...	97
General administration ...	...	1,14
Courts of law ...	...	1,14
Jails	...	3,42
Education	...	1,25
Medical	...	4,95
Stationery and printing ...	...	35
Miscellaneous ...	...	6,99
Irrigation, minor works	...	2,02
Excise	59	...
Police	1,18	...
Scientific and minor departments	3,15	...
Allowances and pensions	1,32	...
Irrigation, major works	1,59	...
Civil works, civil head	76	...
Departmental civil works	5,89	...

Leaving out of account the famine relief figures there was a nett decline of 11,11 in the charges of the year. The reduced expenditure under 'land revenue' was due to the reduction of establishment at the close of famine operations and to the curtailment of survey and settlement work. 'Interest' charges were lower as the advances made were considerably smaller than in the preceding year, while the reduction under 'general administration' was due to the transfer of charges on account of the commissioner of excise to the head 'excise' and to the absence of certain special items which occurred in 1908-09. Expenditure on 'courts of law' in the previous year was raised by the appointment of an additional judge of the High Court and by a number of important cases in which barristers and pleaders were retained for the Crown. These conditions did not recur in the year under review and charges under this head were consequently lighter. A reduced jail population and cheaper rates for good grains diminished the cost of jails. The decrease under 'education' is only apparent and the real expenditure under this head was higher by 3½ lakhs than in 1908-09. 'Medical' charges were lightened by the much smaller expenditure on plague and the closing of famine hospitals. The large fall under 'miscellaneous' was due entirely to the fact that remissions of agricultural advances were far fewer than in the previous year, while 'minor irrigation works' cost less owing to a reduction of expenditure on the Bundelkhand tank works. The increase under 'excise' has already been explained. The introduction of further reforms raised the cost of the police, while damage to the Dun and Eastern Jumna canals by floods necessitated an increased outlay on 'major irrigation works.' The expenditure of 2 lakhs on the agricultural and forestry courts in the United Provinces Exhibition, the appointment of an inspector of factories and larger outlay on agriculture were the main causes of the rise under 'scientific and minor departments.' Larger grants to municipalities and district boards raised the cost of 'civil works in charge of civil officers,' while the increase under the departmental head of 'civil works' was due to various costly items such as 1,90 paid for the Canning college buildings at Lucknow, 95 for additional police buildings and nearly 90 for land and buildings in furtherance of various educational projects.

Provincial budget.

Actual receipts and charges show the following variations from the budget estimates of the year :—

	Budget.	*Actuals.*	*Difference.*
Opening balance ...	30,00	30,09	+9
Receipts	5,60,10	5,70,61	+10,51
Expenditure	5,57,30	5,50,16	−7,14
Closing balance... ...	32,80	50,54	+17,74

229. The principal improvement in income was one of 5,20 under 'stamps,' but there were also substantial increases under 'land revenue,' 'assignments from the Government of India,' 'registration,' 'courts of law' and 'miscellaneous,' whilst notable decreases occurred under the heads 'excise,' 'forests' and 'jails.' The reasons for the more important variations from the estimates framed at the beginning of the year will be found in the appropriate sections of this report. The increase under the head 'assignments from the Government of India' was due to a specific grant of Rs. 2,00 for tank works in Bundelkhand and various adjustments of other assignments. The difference between actual and estimated expenditure was due to a number of causes. The provision for famine relief and remission of advances was scarcely required and there were considerable savings under 'courts of law' and 'medical,' though these were to some extent balanced by increases under 'scientific and minor departments,' 'civil works in charge of civil officers' and 'departmental civil works.' The reasons for these differences have been explained above. The year ended with a closing balance 17,74 in excess of expectations and 30,54 above the prescribed minimum.

48—Local Revenues.

(For details see the accounts of excluded local funds and the review of the local and district boards for 1909-10.*)*

230. The opening balance of excluded local funds was Rs. 29,16,177. Receipts totalled over 110 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and expenditure amounted to 110$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 29,58,047. The principal sub-heads were district, cantonment, town and bazar, police and education funds. The finances of district boards are dealt with elsewhere in this report. The income and expenditure of cantonment and police funds did not differ materially from that of the year preceding. Town and bazar funds had an income of 4$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs and an expenditure of over 3$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The only items of importance in the education fund was the account of the Canning college which had an income of over 1$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs and an expenditure of 1$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

49—Municipal Funds.

(For details see the review of municipal administration for 1909-10.*)*

231. The opening balance of municipal funds was Rs. 21,58,705. Receipts amounted to Rs. 67,13,946 and expenditure to Rs. 67,48,230. The former of these totals was 3 lakhs more, and the latter 3 lakhs less than the corresponding figure for the preceding year. The closing balance was Rs. 26,16,344.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50—Details of census.

(See under chapter I of the report for 1901-02 *for details of the last census.)*

51—Births and deaths.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner and the tables under Vital Statistics, Part V, Statistics of British India.)

Births.

232. The number of births recorded in the year 1909 was even smaller than the low number recorded in 1908: the totals were 1,589,196 and 1,786,702 for the two years respectively. The birth-rate declined from 37·46 to 33·32 per mille and compares very unfavourably with the average for the quinquennium 1904—08, which was 41·35. The cause was the lessened vitality of the population resulting from the epidemic of malaria during the last quarter of 1908. The lowest monthly birth-rates in the year were those for June and July which corresponded with the months of September and October 1908, when the epidemic was at its height. Immediately after July the birth-rate began to go up and by December had reached its highest for the year, the rise being most marked in the districts where malaria had been most severe. This was a hopeful sign indicating as it did that the recovery of the people had been more rapid than might have been expected. The proportion of male to female births was 108·7 to 100 or virtually the same as that of the preceding year. The number of districts recording birth-rates in excess of death rates was 12 as compared with 8 in 1908 and 23 in 1907. The highest birth-rate 46·97 was in Gorakhpur, and the lowest, 23·37, in Muttra. The birth-rate in municipalities fell again to 32·80. Shahabad had the highest rate, whilst Mussooree, Brindaban and Naini Tal had the lowest owing to the floating nature of their population.

Deaths.

233. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 1,781,069, representing a death-rate of 37·34 per mille. Both these figures, as was indeed to be expected, shew a very substantial decline from the extremely high figures of 1908: but even so, the excess of deaths over births was 4 per thousand of the population and in 36 districts the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate. A comparison with the mortality records of other provinces shews that the United Provinces still hold the unenviable position of first on the list, and that too by a wide margin: for the two next highest death-rates recorded, those of Eastern Bengal and Assam and the Central Provinces, were only 33·9 and 33·1 respectively. Twenty-three districts recorded a death-rate above the provincial mean, Shahjahanpur with 49·08 and Azamgarh, with 48·55 having the highest. Fever was mainly responsible for this, but in Azamgarh plague, cholera and small-pox were all contributory causes. The lowest death-rates were recorded by Dehra Dun with 26·63, Almora with 28·19 and Banda with 28·57. The mortality in municipalities has been already discussed in chapter III. It was in practically the same ratio, 37·52, as that of the province as a whole and shewed a gratifying decline from the high figure, 49·62, of the previous year. Balrampur with 67·63 and Kosi with 61·10 had the highest death-rates. In the case of Balrampur, this was due exclusively to fever, but Kosi suffered severely from plague as well. Excluding the hill stations, the lowest municipal death-rates were recorded by Sardhana (16·44) and Allahabad (17·12.)

The infantile mortality of the year, 241 per mille, though much lower than that of the preceding exceptional year, was still somewhat higher than the average, 229, for the decennium 1891—1900. This rate was moreover the highest recorded in India, the next highest, 229, being that of the Panjab. A lady doctor, with two trained native nurses, was appointed in July 1909, to investigate further the causes of infant mortality at Cawnpore. The inquiry shewed that tetanus or other septic disease was very largely

responsible for the high mortality amongst infants, the prevalence of such diseases being entirely due to the unclean methods employed by the untrained attendants at confinements. The question of training midwives and of inducing them to adopt more cleanly methods is engaging the attention of the Government.

Registration of vital statistics.

234. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners tested nearly 7,000 birth and death entries and detected 574 omissions, which is a considerable improvement on last year's results. Medical officers and practitioners tested 8,876 deaths, while the local authorities tested 255,544 births and 254,085 deaths, both of which totals are lower than those checked in the preceding year. The percentage of error discovered was rather more than 4. It is unsatisfactory to record that testings by vaccinators decreased by over 100,000 to 562,551.

Cholera.

235. The mortality from cholera was comparatively small during the year, only 21,823 deaths being recorded, a drop of over 61,000 from the total of the preceding year. The death-rate from this cause for the year was less than one-third of the quinqueninal average. The only serious outbreak during the year was one which occurred at the Adhkumbh fair in April at Hardwar. Despite the efforts of the sanitary authorities the departing pilgrims carried the disease away with them and the whole pilgrim route in the hills became infected. This accounts for the severe mortality from cholera of 4 and 3 per mille in Garhwal and Almora respectively, which were the highest rates recorded in the province. Among towns Sahatwar with 18·73 and Bansdih with 9·38, both in the Ballia district, had the highest death-rates from this disease.

Small-pox.

236. Small-pox caused only 5,907 deaths in 1909, a decline of over 54,000 as compared with 1908. The death-rate from this disease was only ·12 or rather less than the average, ·21, for the quinquennium 1902—06, a better period to take for comparison than the years 1904—08 in which occurred the unusually high mortality from small-pox during the famine. The disease was nowhere prevalent and eight districts were quite free from it, whilst in each of twenty more the deaths from small-pox did not exceed ten. The activity of the disease was confined to the eastern districts, Mirzapur with 1·06 and Azamgarh with 1·01 having the highest death-rates. Among the towns Ahraura in Mirzapur and Mau in Azamgarh showed the highest mortality.

Plague.

237. In August 1909, the position of the province as regards plague was reviewed by the local Government and, since for some time the mortality due to it had been slight and the disease appeared to have lost much of its virulence, it was thought that some of the special arrangements made to combat it might be discontinued. Unfortunately these hopes were unfounded and plague has caused a largely increased number of deaths, especially at the close of the year. The mortality in 1909 was 38,394 as compared with 22,878 in the preceding year. The four most easterly districts in the province, Ballia, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Gorakhpur contributed over two-thirds of the total number of deaths recorded, Ballia being by far the most severely affected, with 15,354 deaths and a rate per mille of 15·54. Bansdih, in the Ballia district, also had the highest death-rate (21·95) from this cause among the towns. Urban areas showed a mortality of ·91 and rural tracts one of ·80 as compared with ·70 and ·46 in 1908.

Fever.

238. The number of deaths from fever was 1,475,570, a drop of very nearly half a million from the unprecedented figures of the previous year. The death-rate from the disease was 30·94 which is slightly higher than the quinquennial average. The highest mortality was recorded in January since the effects of the epidemic of malaria continued after the close of 1908. Mainpuri, Hardoi, Shahjahanpur and Bareilly, with death-rates between 41 and 43 per mille, were the districts most severely attacked: Garhwal, Almora, Ballia and Dehra Dun escaped most lightly. Among towns Balrampur, with a rate of 58·18, had far the highest mortality from this cause, whilst Deoband Aonla, Khurja, Sherkot and Sandila all had rates above 40 per mille. Two special officers were engaged during the year in an enquiry into the special causes underlying the prevalence of malaria in parts of the province. Instructions were issued by the Sanitary Commissioner to all municipal boards with

regard to the treatment of tanks and ponds with kerosine oil so as to prevent mosquitos breeding in them: and a supply of the fish known as 'millions' which are reputed to feed voraciously on the eggs and larvae of mosquitos, was obtained from England. They are now at Calcutta and will be experimented with as soon as they have sufficiently increased in numbers for the purpose. A committee was appointed during June to consider various questions connected with the sale and distribution of quinine. In the succeeding month orders were issued having as their object to secure early notification of any sudden increase of the disease, to provide for free distribution of quinine where necessary, to insure the presence of a reserve stock in the province sufficient for any emergency and to improve the agency for distributing the drug.

The total quantity of quinine distributed at Government expense was 1905 lbs. while 525 lbs. were distributed by district boards. Nearly $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions of powders were sold through the various agencies employed.

Other diseases.

239. Enteric fever again broke out at Naini Tal, 23 cases occurring amongst Europeans and 45 amongst Indians. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea numbered slightly over 14,000, Garhwal and Almora being the districts chiefly affected. Respiratory diseases were responsible for over 16,000 deaths, a considerable decrease as compared with the total of over 20,000 in 1908.

Injuries.

240. Deaths from injuries numbered 24,616 against 27,027 in the previous year. There were 2,900 suicides during the year, the proportion of female suicides to males being roughly three to one. Snakes and wild beasts were reported to have caused 5,205 deaths as compared with 5,272 in 1908.

All other causes.

241. The deaths from all other causes declined from 311,138 in 1908 to 184,113 very largely owing to the decreased mortality from measles.

52—Emigration and Immigration.

(For details see the annual reports on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 *for* 1909-10, *on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign colonies for* 1909 *and the tables under head Emigration, Part V, Statistics of British India).*

Inland emigration.

242. Labourers under chapter IV of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act were recruited by garden sardars in three districts. There were 471 emigrants from Ghazipur, 53 from Azamgarh and 105 from Allahabad. In all 843 persons were recruited against 960 in the previous year. The decrease in number was ascribed to the prevalence of plague in Ghazipur and the absence of any stimulus from famine. Under chapter V of the Act, 480 labourers were recruited, 15 from Ghazipur, 250 from Basti and 215 from Fyzabad. The number was much greater than last year when only 89 labourers were recruited, and it appears that recruitment under this chapter is becoming more popular owing to its freedom from formality and expense.

Foreign emigration.

243. Out of 8,686 emigrants to the colonies the United Provinces provided 7,442, Fyzabad with 2,232, Basti with 1,727, Gonda with 1,395 and Cawnpore with 1,375 supplying the greatest number. The colonies to which they went were Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Fiji and Surinam. The number shows a decline from the previous year when 9,587 emigrants left this province.

Immigration.

244. There are no statistics of immigration.

53—Medical Relief.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of Civil Hospitals for 1909, *and the table under head Hospitals, Part V, Statistics of British India).*

Dispensaries.

245. Twenty new dispensaries were opened during the year and two were closed, bringing the total to 546. The number of patients treated at dispensaries and hospitals shewed a gratifying increase of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to 49,36,599. The attendance at female dispensaries again rose from 414,747

to 446,646. The percentage of deaths among cases treated, was just under 5. The number of cases relieved was considerably higher, of those cured a little lower, than in 1908. The operations performed decreased slightly in number from 1,91,180 to 1,88,045.

Diseases. 246. Malaria shewed the greatest rise in the number of cases treated, which went up by nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Other specific diseases shewed a general rise, but none call for any remark.

Lady doctors. 247. The number of visits paid by lady doctors and female hospital assistants was 6,306, or virtually the same as in the year preceding. The number of midwifery cases remained almost unaltered at 717.

Financial. 248. The total income of hospitals and dispensaries in 1909 was Rs. 17,87,092 an increase of over $3\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Their expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,12,761, leaving a closing balance of nearly $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. Local fund contributions rose by over Rs. 85,000 to Rs. 7,79,628 and municipal contributions from Rs. 1,08,971 to Rs. 1,11,540. Subscriptions from Europeans shewed a small decrease, but those received from Indians rose considerably. Nearly $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs were expended on new buildings and repairs, two special grants being received from the Government for improvements to dispensaries. The amount of invested capital at the end of the year was Rs. 14,90,161.

General. 249. In pursuance of instructions from the Government of India the pay and prospects of civil hospital assistants have been considerably improved and their designation has been altered to sub-assistant surgeon.

54—Sanitation.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1909 *and of the Sanitary Engineer for* 1909-10 *and the tables under head Area, Population and Public Health, Part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Municipalities. 250. Many valuable sanitary improvements were carried out during the year. Municipalities spent on an average 43 per cent. of their income on sanitary charges such as plague measures, conservancy, water supply and drainage, nearly 7 lakhs being expended on sanitary works executed under the supervision of the government Sanitary Engineer. The annual maintenance charges for water works in the eight municipalities where they exist amounted to over $4\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs. All the water works stations performed well. There were no serious accidents and the supply of water was kept up regularly. The consumption of water per head of the population varied from over 20 gallons daily at Cawnpore and Benares to 7 at Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree and Naini Tal. Many samples of water were examined by means of chemical and bacteriological tests, with generally satisfactory results.

Schemes connected with drainage made great progress during the year and works estimated to cost nearly 17 lakhs were begun, while other projects, representing a probable expenditure of over $8\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs, were finally sanctioned. Drain lengths of 150 miles at Lucknow and over 50 miles at Benares and Cawnpore were flushed daily. At Benares nearly three-quarters of a lakh was spent on conservancy. At Lucknow the work of opening up certain insanitary quarters of the city and constructing new roads through them was begun, whilst over a lakh was spent on new drainage works. The building of two new municipal markets was nearing completion and a considerable sum was spent on improvements to the slaughter-houses. Other sanitary works, such as paving, drain-making and provision of conservancy carts, dust bins and incinerators, absorbed large sums in Cawnpore, Agra, Allahabad, Meerut, Dehra and Naini Tal.

Fairs. 251. The large fairs of the year all passed off without any epidemic disease making its appearance with one exception. This was the Adhkumbh fair at Hardwar where cholera broke out and, despite every precaution being taken and every effort made by the authorities, carried off 156 lives during April. At the Magh mela in Allahabad one case of cholera and one of small-pox occurred, but neither disease spread. All the fairs were attended

by either the Sanitary Commissioner or the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner or both.

252. Nine meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year, at which projects with estimates amounting to Rs. 15,69,030 were considered and approved. **Sanitary Board.**

55—Vaccination.

(For details see the annual report on vaccination for 1909-10 *and the tables under head Vaccination, Part V, Statistics of British India.)*

253. The number of vaccinators employed in the province during the year was 931 against 927 in 1908-09. Otherwise there was no change in the constitution of the vaccination department. The expenditure on vaccination fell by Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 1,71,345, the decrease occurring under all heads. **Establishment and charges.**

254. The number of persons vaccinated shewed a further decline from 1,456,785 to 1,386,360, accompanied by a similar diminution in the number of successful primary vaccinations, and re-vaccinations. This decrease must be attributed to the ill-health of the population consequent on the malaria epidemic which continued on into the early months of 1909 and to the low birth-rate of the year. **Vaccinations.**

The percentage of successful cases, as far as could be ascertained, was 97·5 for primary vaccinations and 82·5 for re-vaccinations, which are better results than those attained last year. The average cost of each successful vaccination was two annas one pie or precisely the same as in the preceding year.

255. The number of tubes of lymph issued from the Patwa Dangar dépôt increased by 6,000 to 249,974 and the bulk from 3,806 to 9,147 grammes. The income decreased from Rs. 8,572 to Rs. 8,527 but lymph to the value of Rs. 7,721 was supplied free to the army, to district superintendents of vaccination for district use, to charitable institutions and to jails. The number of vaccinations performed with calf lymph rose very greatly during the year and it is hoped in time to abolish arm to arm vaccination altogether. **Lymph.**

LIBRARY OF THE

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

56—General System of Instruction.

(See page 60 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

57—Education.

(For details see the annual report on public instruction for the year 1909-10 and the tables under head Education, Part VII, Statistics of British India.)

General.

256. The year was not remarkable for any great advance in the educational department and in some branches of its work actual retrogression took place. The results of several public examinations were decidedly disappointing and primary education as a whole experienced a serious set-back. The provincialization of high schools could not be effected pending the grant of the Secretary of State's sanction, but this was received after the close of the year and the reform was carried out in July 1910. Private munificence continued to support the cause of education and several most praiseworthy instances of generous gifts and endowments for schools and scholars were recorded during the year.

Number of institutions and scholars.

257. There was a fall of 460 in the number of educational institutions to 15,620, the decrease being found in public no less than private schools. The former declined by 316, the latter by 144. The number of scholars of all kinds went down by over 10,000 to 647,581. The causes of this decline will be found discussed below. It was entirely confined to primary schools, and in almost all other directions there was a rise in the numbers both of institutions and students. The percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age fell by ·15 and was $16\frac{1}{3}$ for boys and $1\frac{1}{3}$ for girls. Benares, as usual, headed the list for boys with a percentage of 33 and in nine districts, as compared with six in the preceding year, a percentage of 20 was exceeded. In the case of girls over 3 per cent. was recorded in six districts but no less than seventeen districts had a percentage below unity.

Expenditure.

258. The expenditure on education from all sources amounted to Rs. 93,22,617, a rise of $8\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, on the total of 1908-09, which gives an average of over 3 annas per head of the population. Direct expenditure amounted to $56\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, $35\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs coming out of public funds, which also contributed over two-thirds of the indirect expenditure. The charges for education against provincial funds amounted to Rs. 30,86,338, excluding $7\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs contributed to district boards, but of this sum nearly 10 lakhs are not shown in the Accountant-General's returns under 'Education' having been debited under different heads of account.

Examinations.

259. The number of candidates for the master's degree was smaller than in the preceding year but the successful candidates were more numerous. In most of the other university examinations the number both of candidates and passes showed an increase. But the percentage of failures in several examinations is still high. For instance, only 195 out of 533 candidates satisfied the examiners in the B. A. examination, whilst of 126 aspirants to the degree of B. Sc. only 47 were successful. In the matriculation examination a rise in the number of candidates was accompanied by a sensible fall in the percentage of passes. But better results were obtained in the vernacular final and primary examinations, 5,804 and 18,860 candidates being successful out of 7,808 and 25,036 who entered for these examinations respectively. The first examination for the school-leaving certificate was held during the year. The numerous difficulties which arose in connection with it were successfully disposed of and the examination went off without a hitch. Of 325 students who presented themselves, 137 passed, nineteen of whom were placed in the first division. The effect of this innovation has been to raise the methods and ideals of education and to produce more thorough work on the part no less of teachers than of pupils.

260. The most notable event of the year for the University has been the inauguration of buildings for its accommodation, of which it has hitherto been sadly in need. On the initiative of Sir John Hewett, the present Chancellor, a building committee was appointed, plans prepared and an appeal for funds promulgated which met with a ready response. On January 17th, 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor laid the foundation stone of the Senate Hall. The cost of this building with a law college and library, is estimated at about 10 lakhs, of which about 7½ lakhs have been either collected or promised. Collegiate education.

Meanwhile the finances of the University are in a precarious condition. There has indeed been an increase of Rs. 12,000 in fee income, but the recurring expenditure exceeded the recurring income by Rs. 4,000. This is the more serious in that recurring expenditure will be certain to expand largely as soon as the new buildings are completed. In fact an endowment fund for general purposes is a crying need of the University.

The more important measures introduced during the year were the institution of a register of students, the creation of a faculty of medicine and the grant of facilities to female candidates at matriculation. The higher grade training college at Allahabad was affiliated for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching : the temporary affiliation of the Hislop college at Nagpur was extended for a year whilst that of the Central Hindu college at Benares was made permanent.

The number of students attending colleges, excluding European classes, rose by 5½ per cent. to 2,920, which represents a normal rate of expansion. But it must be remembered that there are now more than twice as many college students as there were in 1902, and this fact would alone suffice to show how great a strain is put on the organisation of colleges to meet the demands upon them. During the year eleven new professors, lecturers and demonstrators were appointed, no less than five of them being for the Canning college in Lucknow. Much has been done to improve accommodation for students during the year. At Agra the separation of the college and collegiate school has taken place, the latter having been converted into a government high school with new school buildings. Scientific laboratories have been built or acquired at Allahabad, Agra, Bareilly, the Ramsay college, Almora, and Gorakhpur. The Canning College at Lucknow is being located in completely new buildings with a large hostel and up-to-date laboratories possessing appliances of every kind. The number of boarders again rose from 1,296 to 1,378, with the growing popularity of the hostel system. New hostels were either completed, planned or under construction in several places.

The number of recognised oriental colleges rose from 7 to 13 and of students from 769 to 1,247, the Sanskrit college at Benares being in a particularly flourishing condition. The law school again achieved excellent results. In the previous examination 59 out of 78 candidates, and in the final LL. B. 42 out of 59 were successful. At the Thomason civil engineering college all the new buildings were complete and on October 27th, 1909, the Lieutenant-Governor opened all the new laboratories and installations. The number of students at the beginning of the year was 544.

261. Secondary schools for Indian boys rose by two to 530. Anglo-vernacular high schools increased from 94 to 99, while English middle schools declined in consequence from 70 to 66. Vernacular middle schools shew a nett increase of one. The enrolment in high schools rose by 3,412 to 39,016, whilst the number attending vernacular middle schools was 44,391, an increase of 2,439. Secondary education.

Expenditure on high schools rose by 1⅓ lakhs to 13⅕ lakhs, the average cost per scholar being Rs. 34-11-0, of which he contributed little more than Rs. 14 in fees. The cost of vernacular middle schools increased a little to 4$\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs, each scholar paying Rs. 2-4-0 out of Rs. 9-8-0, the cost per head of the instruction given. Scholarship charges fell by Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 95,427, but district boards spent nearly Rs. 8,000 more on this object than they did in the previous year.

Great activity in the construction of new buildings or extensions was manifested throughout the year all over the province. A fine example of

private generosity was given by a lady, Musammat Ramkali, who built and equipped a High School at Chandausi as a memorial to her deceased husband. The question of providing hostel accommodation for boarders at secondary schools is receiving its share of attention, and endeavours are being made to work up to the growing demand for them.

Primary education.

262. The number of primary schools for boys has fallen to 9,267 or 331 less than in the previous year. There was a corresponding decrease in the enrolment, which fell from 461,600 to 443,573. The reasons for this retrogression are not easy to assign with any certainty. Too rapid expansion in recent years is the cause to which it has been mainly attributed and it is undoubtedly the case that many district boards allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion with the result that too many of the new schools opened did not supply a real need or had other seeds of failure latent in their constitution. Besides this some boards added so rapidly to their recurring expenditure as seriously to jeopardize their finances. The pendulum has now swung in the opposite direction and boards have in some cases been compelled to reduce their outlay, whilst in others they have found it expedient, on the score both of economy and efficiency, to close some of their unsuccessful schools. Looked at in this way the process, though undesirable in itself, may have a happy augury for the future, since boards may be expected to have learnt a lesson in educational policy which will save them from committing such errors again. Other causes too have been at work in reducing the number of scholars. There is no doubt that stricter supervision has resulted in a reduction in the proportion of fictitious entries, whilst in some districts the prevalence of plague, in others the imposition or the enhancement of fees, has had an adverse influence on the returns from primary schools. Nor is the decline universal. In Kumaun the number of scholars was stationary, while in three districts a substantial increase was recorded; and it is significant that it was the Benares division, where expansion had previously been most rapid, which has witnessed two-thirds of the recent decline. But after all this has been said the possibility must be faced of there being some more general and deepseated influence at work in retarding the spread of primary education, some radical defect, it may be, in the system of instruction given. It will be necessary, by means of a searching enquiry, definitely to settle this point before allowing the present system to continue unmodified.

Direct expenditure on primary education for Indian boys fell by Rs. 30,000 to 15$\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs. In view of the smaller number of schools this means that more money was spent proportionately on each, owing to payment of better salaries and the employment of more masters. Both the number of candidates and of passes in the upper primary examination exceeded those of the previous year which can only be the result of more efficient instruction. It is also gratifying to find that the proportion of scholars in the upper primary classes is slowly rising. This was noticeable in every division, and for the province as a whole the proportion of boys in the upper to those in the lower stages was rather more than one to eight, as against one to nine in the previous year.

Training and supply of teachers.

263. Six students were sent to the training class at Sanawar in the Panjab to be instructed in the art of teaching in European schools, while thirteen candidates passed from the training classes for mistresses at Mussooree and Naini Tal. In the higher grade college at Allahabad for training masters in anglo-vernacular schools 26 students completed the course, one being a M. A. and the rest B. A.s. Of these 22 qualified for the degree of Licentiate in teaching, seven being placed in the first division. The college is not full but has made a good start. In the lower grade training college at Lucknow for undergraduates there were 45 students on the roll, of whom 38 presented themselves at the anglo-vernacular teachers' certificate examination and 36 passed. In the six normal schools for teachers in primary and secondary schools 467 students were trained, whilst 625 teachers passed through the special training classes. In the vernacular teachers' certificate examination 159 out of 226 candidates passed. The work of these trained teachers is now beginning to exercise a most beneficial effect

on the general standard of instruction in primary schools. There were 281 women under instruction in training classes and institutions for mistresses as against 217 in the year preceding. The report on the Government female normal school at Lucknow was a record of good work and steady progress.

The problem of the teaching staff is solving itself satisfactorily in vernacular middle schools where the supply of men trained in normal schools is almost up to the demand: but in high schools great difficulty in improving both the quantity and quality of the teachers is still experienced. A large proportion of the teachers of English are without proper training or qualifications, and till this state of things is rectified complaints regarding the standard of English acquired at these schools can hardly excite surprise.

In district board primary schools a slow but steady improvement is taking place both in the number and efficiency of the teachers, while the proportion of trained men is gradually rising. Boards now universally recognise the paramount necessity for doing all in their power to improve the pay and prospects of these men. In comparison with those managed by district boards aided schools are much worse off, and it can still be said of them that they are a dumping-ground for incompetent teachers. But with the very limited funds available it is impossible to make improvements in every direction at once; and, as boards have learnt by recent and bitter experience, it is better to make real progress slowly than to launch out into large schemes of improvement for which, after they have been started, funds are found to be insufficient.

Technical education.

264. The despatch of the Secretary of State regarding the proposed scheme for industrial and technical education in the province was received in July 1909. It provides for the creation of a post of director of industrial enquiries and inspector of industrial schools, and for the raising of the Roorkee college to the research standard. Industrial schools at Gorakhpur and Cawnpore, a school of design at Lucknow, a weaving-station at Benares, a leather school and a carpentry school at Bareilly were approved, as well as large extensions to the industrial school at Lucknow. But the proposed institute of chemical technology at Cawnpore was postponed. The schools at Lucknow, Bareilly and Gorakhpur and the weaving-station at Benares have already been built. The industrial school at Lucknow has now got settled into its new workshops. A salutary change there was the closing of the preparatory classes, which has resulted in a decrease in number from 325 to 134, and the exclusion of a number of small boys, whose presence was a clog upon the proper work of the institution. The night schools there continued to be popular among the men of the railway workshops. The medical school at Agra had an uneventful year, the number of students remaining virtually the same. At the Cawnpore agricultural college the enrolment was 143, and 32 out of 40 candidates received diplomas at the final examination. The railway night schools at Lucknow and Jhansi continued their useful work, though a further slight decrease occurred at the former place. At the Reid Christian college, Lucknow, over 150 students underwent a course of commercial education in shorthand, typewriting and book-keeping. The training is very practical and the course popular.

Female education.

265. Institutions for the education of females have increased from 1,254 to 1,266, but the number of scholars has dropped from 49,478 to 46,188. But as there has been a fall of over 4,600 in the lower primary section consequent on a further exodus of small girls from boys' schools, there has actually been an increase of about 1,000 scholars in girls' schools proper. The status of students also has improved: there were 85 more in the secondary stage and 500 more in the upper primary. Four new anglo-vernacular and there new secondary vernacular schools for girls were started during the year. The Isabella Thoburn college had an excellent examination record and maintained its high scholastic position. In the secondary stage the great majority of students are native Christians in missionary schools which showed a steady improvement. Primary education made very little headway, though the number of schools rose from 930 to 936. The great decrease in the number of scholars has already been noticed. This was due partly to the stoppage of the capitation grant for girls in boys' schools and partly to

the removal of fictitious entries from the registers. Reports of passive indifference and even active hostility on the part of the public to the movement continue to be made, and it would almost seem as if little or no perceptible advance had taken place. There are however signs that in a few districts real progress is being made, especially in the west of the province, where female education is less thinly diffused than in the east. The main difficulty is, of course, the supply of teachers, and once again all reports comment on the difficulty of striking the mean between the decrepit pandit and the incompetent mistress. The work of the inspectresses has been excellent and they have carried on their uphill struggle in the face of numerous discouragements and difficulties with most praiseworthy zeal. The creation of two more inspection circles will lighten the responsibility of the individual inspectresses and increase the efficiency of their control over the teachers.

Education of special classes.

266. The average number reading in the college classes for Europeans and Eurasians rose from 23 to 26. Secondary schools for girls diminished by one owing to the closing of the middle section of the railway school at Gorakhpur and primary schools also lost one of their number by the closing of the railway school at Gonda. The enrolment in secondary schools fell by 4½ per cent. but the aggregate number of scholars in all institutions went up from 4,395 to 4,492.

The percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of scholars rose slightly to 18·8. Progress was as usual most rapid in collegiate and secondary education, in which the percentages went up to 25·8 and 21·2 respectively. The enrolment at the Colvin Taluqdars' school in Lucknow increased from 46 to 64 which is the highest number on record. An European vice-principal was appointed during the year and a memorial hall opened, which will be a useful addition to the buildings.

Physical training.

267. It is reported from the high schools that a tendency to confound athletics with athleticism is manifesting itself and that games are being played too much for the sake of tournaments and too little for that of sport. This tendency and the expense attending participation in organised leagues and tournaments has caused more than one head master to view them with disfavour. It should not however be difficult to check this undesirable result of athletic rivalry and secure the advantages of healthy sport without the drawbacks of an excessive cult of the successful athlete. In vernacular schools drill and calisthenics form the staple physical exercises. Gymnastics are not usually practised much except by a few boys with an exceptional aptitude for the somewhat acrobatic performances aimed at by the instructors. Native games, such as wrestling, are generally popular, and have the advantage of requiring little space and no expense. District tournaments are getting more common and their popularity is on the increase.

58—Literature and the Press.

(See tables under head Printing Presses and publications, Part VII, Statistics of British India.)

Literary publications.

268. There was in 1909 a marked increase in the number of publications, there being 1,988 as compared with 1,433 in the previous year. The increment was shared by every branch of literature. The number of periodicals almost doubled and religious writings alone shewed a comparative decline. Works in Urdu were fewer than in the preceding year, whilst English and Hindi productions were much more numerous. There was a remarkable profusion of Bengali publications, mostly at Allahabad, many of them being political and some of an objectionable character. The decline in the amount of new religious literature is significant since it has been going on for the last four years. It would seem that the demand for it is slackening. It is however gratifying to note a distinct falling off in the polemics on this subject, though some of the pamphleteers of the Arya Samaj were again remarkable for the violence and bitterness of their treatises. In the domain of history and geography there was considerable activity, but few works, save one or two by Musalman authors, were of any note. Only one scholarly work on biography, a new edition of the *Bhaktamala* of Nabha Das Swami, made its appearance. A life of Hafiz by Maulana Hafiz Muhammad Aslam of

Aligarh and one of Sir Jang Bahadur of Nepal by A. C. Mukarji may also be mentioned. Numerous political biographies of 'patriots' were typical of the period. Another sign of the times was the increasing number of text books for girls and works on female education generally, none of which can be commended for their excellence. Two notable contributions to scholarship were the *Shu'ara-ul-Ajam*, a history of Persian poetry by Maulvi Shibli Nomani and the *Banga Bhasha wa Sahitya*, a treatise on the language and literature of Bengal by Babu D. C. Sen. Metrical works have grown largely in quantity of late years, but no corresponding advance in quality is discernible. Their subjects are largely erotic and too often immoral, whilst poetry on social subjects frequently degenerates into pedantry and platitude. Drama again obtained a wide popularity amongst authors and publishers, but none of the modern plays were of conspicuous merit, most of them being little better than dull and inartistic tracts on unpromising subjects. The fiction of the year, which was nearly double as great as that of the preceding, was little better. Even the historical novel was coloured by the introduction of modern nationalist views, and religious fiction did not escape from that arid dulness which besets this form of art. The increase in the output of scientific books does not connote, it would appear, much advance in the scientific spirit. The value of an original work on chemistry and of a handbook of political economy was discounted by the Swadeshi ardour of their authors, which vitiated the vocabulary of the one and the subject matter of the other. A volume on mechanics, the *Baharistan-i-Engineery* by Girdhari Lal Saksena, claimed to be the first of its kind in Urdu. Legal literature was mostly represented by reprints, but the index of cases judicially noticed compiled by Mr. Raj Kishore and Mr. C. D. Banerji's treatise on the law of insolvency are both meritorious productions. Amongst magazines there was little to attract attention except the commencement of some periodicals for ladies. Eleven books on specifically political subjects were registered, three of which were entirely loyalist and only one an extremist publication. The general tone of these books has grown much milder, doubtless owing to the measures recently adopted by the Government with the object of producing this result.

The Indian Press.

269. The number of newspapers and periodicals under review rose from 114 to 123. Of these 67 were printed in Urdu, 42 in Hindi, 9 in English and the remainder in Arabic-Urdu, Anglo-Urdu, Anglo-Hindi and Roman. The list of reported publications was swelled during the year by 31 papers, fifteen of them being in Hindi; but only five survived more than a few issues. The most important of the new papers was *the Leader* of Allahabad, an English daily voicing the policy of the Indian Congress party and conducted by a company entitled 'Newspapers Limited.' Among the new vernacular papers the *Karamyogi* was most prominent. It was an organ of the nationalist party, printed by the Prayag publishing company at Allahabad. The same city saw the commencement of two Hindi magazines for women, the *Stri Darpan* and the *Stri Dharm Shaishak*. Another important venture of the year was the issue of the *Fauji Akhbar*, a newspaper for native soldiers in Urdu and Hindi, by the Pioneer Press. The *Urdu-i-Mualla*, which after being 18 months in abeyance, consequent on the conviction of its editor, was restarted in October 1909 avowedly on the same lines as before.

Its tone and policy.

270. The general tone of the press showed a marked improvement on that which prevailed in the preceding year. This was no doubt due in large measure to the salutary effect of the Indian Press Act, 1910, and the warnings issued to offending editors. The organs of the moderate or congress party were the *Hindustan Review*, the *Leader* and the *Advocate* in English, the *Zamana*, the *Hindustani* and the *Oudh Akhbar* in Urdu and the *Abhyudaya* and the *Samrat* in Hindi. The extremist or nationalist section of the press was represented by the *Karamyogi* and the *Hindi Pradip* in Hindi and the *Swarajya* and the *Urdu-i-Mualla* in Urdu. The editors of the *Karamyogi* and the *Brahman Sarvaswa* had to be warned during the year for publishing matter which offended against the provisions of the act just mentioned, whilst articles, objectionable in other ways, which appeared in the *Oudh Panch*

and the *Sar Panch* necessitated a similar rebuke to the editors of those periodicals. Only one press prosecution, that of the editor of the *Swarajya*, was instituted; and it resulted in his conviction and punishment under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

Topics under discussion.

271. Little attention was paid to foreign politics beyond an occasional reference to affairs in Turkey and Persia, with the outstanding exception of the disabilities of Indians in the Transvaal in which Hindus and Muhammadans found a basis of agreement. The main topic of discussion, whilst its details were undecided, was the Indian Councils Bill. Regret was expressed at the rejection of clause 3 of the Bill by the House of Lords and the opposition to a proposal for an executive council in this province. After the passage of the Bill the deliberations on the detailed method of giving effect to its provisions were watched with great interest. In the main the final shape taken by the rules and regulations was approved, though objections were raised to their providing no control over finance. Exception was taken by the Hindu press to the difference between the qualifications for Hindu and Muhammadan voters and the composition of electorates was the subject of adverse criticism on the score that sufficient representation had not been given to the educated classes. A few papers endeavoured to fan the dying embers of the partition agitation into a glow, while the swadeshi movement received some support from the Hindu press. The treatment of political prisoners and the deportations of certain Bengali agitators were commented on, and the police received their usual meed of abuse, particularly on the subject of the surveillance exercised over political suspects. All sections of the press devoted a great deal of attention to educational matters. The administration of the Allahabad University came under criticism, objections being raised to the exclusion of English history from the curriculum and to the institution of the school-leaving certificate examination. Compulsory primary education at state expense was much discussed and its introduction into India was advocated. Regret was expressed at the refusal of the Secretary of State to sanction the Cawnpore technological institute. The convening of the cattle conference at Lucknow raised expectations in the Hindu press that measures to check cow killing might be promulgated, and its deliberations were attentively followed in consequence. Appreciation was expressed of the efforts being made by the Government to improve the supply of cattle and dairy produce and the summoning of the conference on malaria was also the subject of grateful comment in the press.

59—Literary Societies.

(See page 66 of the report for the year 1901-02.)

60—Arts and Sciences.

(For details see the annual report on the Lucknow museum for 1909-10.)

Re-organisation.

272. On the 11th May 1910 a Government resolution was published reviewing the past history of the Lucknow museum and laying down a definite scheme of operations for the future. In this scheme archaeology and numismatics, of which the museum possesses fine collections, take the first place, while zoology and industrial exhibits will be retained only until separate institutions can be established for their reception. A new committee was appointed to give effect to the scheme. The greater part of the Canning college building was vacated about March 1910, and the process of transferring the exhibits from the Lal Baradari to their new home has been begun.

General.

273. The acquisitions of the museum during the year numbered 822, of which more than half went to the library. The natural history section also received considerable additions, the most noticeable being a collection of birds' eggs. Eighty-seven specimens were added to the cabinet of coins, the greater number of which were presentations to the museum. The annual district shows at Hardoi and Allahabad and the Lahore exhibition all received exhibits on loan from the museum, while the curator, at the request of the

selection sub-committee, made a number of suggestions regarding the stone and metalware courts at the United Provinces Exhibition to which also a number of specimens were lent. The number of visitors to the museum during the year was 1,42,839 and the expense of maintaining the collections was Rs. 10,673.

CHAPTER VIII.

61—Archaeology.

(For details see the annual report of the Archaeological Surveyor, Northern Circle, for 1909-10 *and of the Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey, Northern Circle, for* 1909-10.*)*

Conservation.

274. The expenditure on the conservation of Muhammadan monuments amounted to Rs. 46,375 during the year. This great decline of over 50 per cent. from the sum devoted to this purpose in preceding years was due partly to the embarrassment of the Government after the heavy expenses of the late famine and partly to the large sum devoted to the construction of the museum at Sarnath, which absorbed funds otherwise available for conservation. The only large work in hand was at Akbar's palace in the fort at Agra. The eastern façade has now been restored to its original condition by opening up the double-storied open arcade which formed its central feature and closing some windows and doors of modern construction. The fountains in the Anguri bagh were repaired and the Amar Singh and Chittori gates restored, besides other works of minor importance. The conservation of the fort was nearly complete at the close of the year. Some petty repairs at the Taj Mahal were carried out and a large bronzed lamp, executed at Lord Curzon's order some years since, which is to be hung in the entrance gateway, was received. At Fatehpur-Sikri a brass hanging lamp has been suspended in the prayer chamber. Other works of repair and restoration were carried out, notably in the zanana garden to the north of Jodh Bai's palace. Over Rs. 1,000 were also expended in repairing the brick temple at Bhitargaon in the Cawnpore district. Under the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act the Jaswant Singh-ki-Chattri in the Agra district, the temple of Radha Ballabh at Brindaban, and the Lakha Mandal temple at Khat Bander, with the Asoka stone at Kalsi in the Dehra Dun district, were taken under protection, and agreements transferring the charge of the Nandan Mahal at Lucknow and the Khanqah at Jaunpur to the Government were drawn up.

Exploration.

275. Very little exploration was carried out during the year. Some excavations were in progress at Bhita in the Allahabad district, and the site at Mora in the Muttra district was visited proposals being made to the Government for its excavation. The enthusiasm of Pandit Radha Krishna was responsible for the discovery of a number of sculptures and inscriptions in the Muttra district the bulk of which are now preserved in the Muttra museum.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

62—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(See page 86 of the annual report for the year 1901-02.)

63—Ecclesiastical.

276. The year was uneventful.

64—Stationery.

277. The total value of stationery stores supplied to this province decreased slightly by not quite Rs. 2,000, to Rs. 4,21,412. The stationery issued to printing presses rose somewhat in value, while less was supplied to indenting officers. The decrease was shared by twelve departments and was in no case large in amount.

65—General Miscellaneous.

278. The receipts of the Government Press for 1909-10 fell by Rs. 2,736 to Rs. 1,47,529 while expenditure again decreased by Rs. 52,751 to Rs. 6,63,965. The value of the work done during the year amounted to Rs. 6,12,670. The number of pages composed was 111,680, the cost per page being Re. 1-4-10. Printing work to the value of Rs. 24,000 was given out to private firms. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two books were received for registration and the copyright of 300 was registered. A new system of account was introduced in the department from April 1st, 1909, with new statistical statements, making detailed comparison with the work of former years impossible. **Government Press.**

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

REPORT

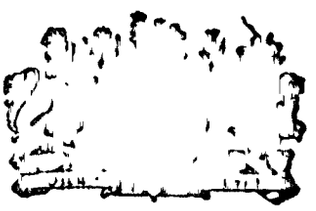
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

1910-1911.



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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

1910-1911.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Administration.

1. The Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., was Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces throughout the year ending on the 31st March 1911. During his absence on leave from April to October 1910 the Honourable Mr. Leslie Porter, C.S.I., acted as Lieutenant-Governor.

Condition of the people.

2. The recovery of the people from the disastrous years of 1907-8, noted in the previous year's report, steadily continued. The monsoon of 1910 was on the whole favourable, and though a certain amount of damage was done to the autumn crops by heavy rains, the condition of tillage and germination for the spring crops was excellent and a bumper harvest resulted. The monsoon was remarkable for the very heavy floods at the beginning of October, when much damage was done to the canal headworks and along the khadir tracts of most of the chief rivers. During 1910 prices fell considerably, and towards the end of the year it was possible in most places to purchase the cheaper food staples at a rate of about twenty-five seers to the rupee. Malaria, the chief scourge of the province, was less prevalent than usual and in consequence the rate of mortality declined in spite of an epidemic of plague and sharp local outbreaks of cholera. The year was on the whole favourable for agricultural stock; good crops insured an abundance of dry fodder, and more grass was obtainable than had been the rule in recent years. There was however a good deal of cattle disease but it was sparsely distributed, and no very heavy losses were reported from any one district.

Land revenue.

3. The total revenue demand for the year 1909-10 showed a decrease of 158 lakhs of rupees, chiefly owing to falls of more than 68 lakhs in the arrears demand of land revenue, and more than 81 lakhs in the demand of principal and interest of agricultural loans. Collections were very good, falling short of the enforceable demand by only $12\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, of which land revenue under suspension and demands on account of agricultural loans accounted for $1\frac{3}{4}$ and 9 lakhs respectively. With the exception of Meerut and Azamgarh, where land revenue suspended during the famine was still outstanding to the extent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and half a lakh, the whole of the suspended revenue on the roll was collected. In consequence of the favourable seasons there was a great decline in the demand for loans for agricultural purposes. In the previous year the sum advanced in such loans had been more than 31 lakhs; but in the year under review twelve lakhs only were distributed, rather more than half of which was given in short-term loans for the purchase of seed and cattle. Very satisfactory progress was made in the recovery of outstanding loans, the principal being reduced by $68\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the balance at the end of the year

being only 24 lakhs. Nearly nine lakhs were received as interest on sums advanced for agricultural purposes. The small demand for advances for permanent agricultural improvements, such as the sinking of wells, shows that the people have not yet learnt to make use of the good years in order to insure themselves against the bad which may follow: with the relaxation of the pressure of scarcity and high prices agriculturists have also relaxed their efforts to protect precarious areas from the effects of drought, a condition of affairs which revenue officers should do their best to alter.

Settlement.

4. There was no regular settlement in progress during the year. The settlement of one district which had been completed in 1909 was confirmed by the Government, and operations in two other districts were closed by notification. The revision of the settlement of two districts which had been sanctioned by the Government was postponed for a year owing to the census.

Land records.

5. In the department of land records the most important event was the increase of the pay of certain grades of the staff. Particular efforts were made to improve the state of the village maps and special classes were instituted for this purpose in certain selected districts. It is hoped that by increasing the skill and accuracy of patwaris in map work it may become possible to base settlements on the maps of the previous settlements annually corrected and brought up to date, and a new survey at each settlement may no longer be necessary. There was an increase both in the number and in the efficiency of the inspections of land record work. Towards the end of the year a very large proportion of the staff was engaged in preliminary arrangements for the census. At the Agricultural College the permanent buildings and research laboratories were brought into use during the year.

Court of wards.

6. The court of wards shared in the general increase of prosperity due to improved agricultural conditions. Twenty-eight estates were taken under management during the year with an aggregate rent roll of more than 14½ lakhs, while nine estates with a rent roll of more than five lakhs were released. During its administration of these nine estates the court of wards not only substantially increased their rent rolls and spent more than four lakhs of rupees on improvements, but also invested 1¾ lakhs of rupees in landed property and government securities and paid off debts aggregating 7⅔ lakhs. Collections during the year were excellent, working out at 99·6 per cent. of the recoverable demand. The amount of debt liquidated (largely with the help of loans at lower rates) was 102 lakhs, as compared with twenty-eight lakhs in 1909; the cost of management remained the same, i.e. a little more than eight per cent. of the income. Of the estates taken over by the court during the year two were in a very dangerous condition; for while their combined incomes amounted to little more than three lakhs per year, their debts aggregated more than fifty lakhs. The reclamation of these two estates by the court, and their re-establishment on a firm financial basis will be watched with interest.

Rent litigation.

7. Rent litigation in Agra showed only a slight decrease, but the volume of litigation is still above the normal, nor do the statistics hold out much hope of any marked diminution in the future. In Oudh the figures showed a still further increase on those of 1909, while in both provinces the number of suits for arrears of rent was very high; no doubt the landlords availed themselves of the opportunity of a good season to recover some of the

arrears The area affected by ejectment suits in Agra amounted to 230,000 acres, a slight decrease from the figures of 1909. The area protected from arbitrary ejectment by the provisions of the Agra Tenancy Act 1901, has steadily increased and now represents 67 per cent. of the area held by ordinary tenants.

Special laws in Bundelkhand.

8. In Bundelkhand the Alienation of Land Act continued to work smoothly, and sales of land as a whole slightly strengthened the position of the agricultural at the expense of the non-agricultural classes. The precise effect of the Act on credit is still a subject for discussion; but whatever opinions may be on this point, there can be no doubt that the benefits which the Act has conferred on that class of the community which it was created to assist vastly exceed its drawbacks.

Police.

9. The continuance of prosperity resulted in a further decrease in crime of 33 per cent. Offences against property showed the greatest diminution; on the other hand offences against the person increased. There was a further fall in the number of dacoities, due in part, no doubt, to the vigorous prosecution of several gang cases. These cases, if carefully prepared and not prematurely launched, appear to have a most excellent effect in checking dacoity; not only do they actually enmesh a large number of dacoits, but they spread a feeling of insecurity among the criminal classes, and the arrest of each individual fills his associates with apprehensions for their own safety, and paralyses their criminal activities. The incidence of crime is as true an indication of the economic condition of the people as the report on crops and weather or the trade returns, and the crime statistics of the year under report illustrate this very clearly. At the same time, though no doubt they have been helped by economic conditions, much credit is due to the police for the decrease in offences against property. This diminution is no doubt largely due to better surveillance and a more intelligent use of the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and it may be noted that the preparation of history sheets has shown steady progress. The number of names on the surveillance registers has also increased.

The Haburahs and Kanjars of the Agra district were particularly active and were responsible for many dacoities; while the Sansiahs of Kheri committed a number of depredations. The Salvation Army met with considerable success in its efforts to reclaim the Haburahs of the Moradabad district, and continued its scheme for the civilization of the Doms of Gorakhpur. The working of the railway police improved and there was greater co-operation on their part with the district police.

The Criminal Investigation department was reorganized and added another year of sound though unostentatious work to its record; it is satisfactory to note that there were no complaints against any of its members.

Criminal justice.

10. The number of criminal trials rose in Agra, though trials for offences against property were less than in 1909 by nearly one-third. On the other hand trials for petty offences against the person increased by more than 5,000. In Oudh there was a similar rise in the number of cases brought to trial. Both in Agra and Oudh the number of cases in which the penalty of death or transportation was inflicted was slightly higher, but there was a decline in the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Work in the sessions courts was lighter in Oudh, while in Agra

though the number of cases was lower, the number of persons involved was larger. Statistics of appellate work showed very little variation from those of the previous year. The work before the High Court was somewhat heavier, and there was a slight increase in the work before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Prisons.

11. The floating population of prisons was less than in 1909 by 4·4 per cent., while the daily average also fell by nearly one thousand. The number of punishments declined slightly; more than 50 per cent., as usual, were punishments for bad or short work. A dangerous emeute in the Central Jail at Fatehgarh was handled with great tact and firmness by the prison staff and the district authorities and a very serious situation was saved. Owing to the decline in prices the cost of maintaining and guarding the prisoners decreased by more than 1½ lakhs. The jail industries, without any attempt to compete with free labour, continued to prosper, and all jails showed a profit in their factories. The health both of prisoners in the jails and of those admitted during the year greatly improved. There were no epidemics except slight outbreaks of cholera in two jails, which caused eight deaths, and there was a satisfactory diminution in the death rate, the figures being the lowest on record except for the years 1904 and 1907.

The somewhat limited accommodation of the Bareilly Juvenile jail was fully taxed throughout the year. A great step in advance was the establishment of local committees in each district to find work for the boys when released and to help them to lead an honest life. All boys who have learnt a trade in the jail factories during the period of their incarceration are on release given a small cash advance and the simple capital tools of their craft. The central committee held monthly meetings throughout the year and all convicts were produced before it on the termination of their sentences. It was this committee which decided the kind of advance which should be made to each convict on release.

Civil justice.

12. The result of the continuation of prosperity was seen in the growth in the volume of civil litigation both in Agra and Oudh. The number of cases in Agra rose by more than twenty thousand, but this increase was almost entirely due to the phenomenal addition to the number of mortgage suits instituted. The period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act 1908 for the institution of certain mortgage suits expired on the 7th August 1910, and within the week preceding that date some twenty thousand were filed. Except for this the volume of litigation in Agra was nearly the same as it was in 1909. The number of civil suits in Oudh rose by eight thousand and there was also an increase in the appellate work of the Judicial Commissioner, whose pending file at the end of the year had grown by some two hundred cases. Village courts gave no sign of greater vitality, and their number was substantially reduced in Oudh, while in Agra the returns, which showed a slight numerical increase, included nearly fifty courts which were not working. The percentage of fructuous applications for execution of decrees rose slightly in each province.

Registration.

13. The registration department was reorganized during the year and fixed grades of pay were introduced to replace the old system of remuneration partly by fixed emoluments and partly by commissions. The new scheme also provided for a staff of probationary sub-registrars who will learn their work under the supervision of registrars and will be available for acting

appointments, while their qualifications will be tested by departmental examinations. The number of registrations showed a decrease from the figures of the previous year which appear to have been abnormal.

14. For municipalities the year under review has been a period of transition. The changes made as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization, to which allusion has been made in a previous report, have worked satisfactorily, but the larger emancipation of municipal boards cannot be effected until the existing law is modified. A sub-committee of the Provincial Legislative Council has, during the past twelve months, been preparing a draft bill, but the many and important problems involved of necessity call for careful deliberation. The year was very favourable to municipal finances generally, but the impending abolition of the octroi in more than half the municipalities and the substitution for it of direct taxation will necessitate drastic changes in the financial schemes of many of the boards, which have grown to regard the octroi as a source of income of so elastic a nature that they have neglected the development of their other resources. **Municipalities.**

The aggregate income of boards rose by three lakhs, and the expenditure increased by more than six lakhs. As was to be expected few changes were introduced in taxation pending the abolition of the octroi. Loans were granted by the Government to various municipalities, principally for drainage schemes and water works. Municipal boards also received their share of the special grant of six lakhs for the advancement of primary education through an arrangement with district boards. There was no interruption of the supply of water in any of the towns which possess water works, but in some places the demand is larger than the present plant can cope with. An extensive project for the improvement of the water works at Cawnpore, estimated to cost more than six lakhs of rupees, has been approved. At Agra the inadequacy of the supply of water caused some dissatisfaction and the board will be compelled to incur further expenditure, the approximate amount of which is at present uncertain. Similarly the plant at Allahabad calls urgently for improvement. At Benares it is intended during the next few years to undertake further improvements in the water supply which will cost about three lakhs. The activity displayed on all hands with regard to drainage schemes, noted in the report of the previous year, continued, and large sums were spent on extensive operations in Lucknow, Moradabad, Jaunpur and Firozabad. General sanitation also received considerable attention and some progress was made in filling in insanitary hollows and depressions near inhabited sites. The Sanitary Board allotted a sum of more than twenty thousand rupees for this purpose. Expenditure on education by municipalities further increased. The boards of Rohilkhand, in particular, were conspicuous for the generous assistance which they gave to education. Owing to a severe and widespread outbreak of plague, and local epidemics of cholera the rate of mortality rose considerably and in sixteen municipalities stood at more than 70 per mille of the population. Infant mortality on the other hand showed an improvement, the figures falling from 282 to 270 per mille, in spite of the more marked prevalence of plague and cholera. This result is very gratifying, since infantile mortality is perhaps the safest guide to the general sanitary condition of any place.

District boards.

15. The important questions raised by the Royal Commission upon Decentralization are still under the consideration of the Government. They involve issues affecting the basis of election to district boards, their constitution, and the whole system of their administration and financial powers. The decision of these questions will have such an important effect on the future of district boards that it is necessary to examine them with great care, and it may not be possible to reach a final conclusion for some time. In the meantime attention has been given to the development of tahsil committees. These committees have not everywhere been found to be of equal value. Though on the whole they may be said to have justified their existence, it is as yet too early to come to any definite conclusions regarding them. The most important event of the year from the point of view of the district boards was the provincialization of the district board schools. By this step the boards were relieved of the charge of some forty schools containing more than eleven thousand scholars, and involving an annual expenditure of five lakhs of rupees. The number of schools and scholars under the charge of the boards showed a decline. This was due in part to a policy of weeding out worthless and inefficient schools, and to a strict scrutiny of the registers and the removal of fictitious entries. But there were also in existence causes of a temporary or local nature, such as the severe epidemic of plague, local outbreaks of cholera, and the floods in October 1910, which not only made it impossible for the children to attend the schools in many places, but in some instances destroyed the school buildings completely. Female education showed no signs of increased vitality; it was nearly everywhere regarded with apathy, if not with active dislike. Except for the epidemic of plague, and the occasional outbreaks of cholera, the year was on the whole a healthy one; the chief scourge, malaria, being less prevalent than usual. It is therefore not surprising to find that the attendance at the dispensaries declined, a falling off which did not indicate any decrease in the public confidence in these institutions or any diminution of their utility. Though the expenditure on village sanitation was slightly in excess of that of the previous year, it was still extremely niggardly, and it cannot be said that any whole-hearted attempts have as yet been made to grapple with the problem. Arboriculture made good progress, and it is satisfactory to note that in a number of districts a good deal of tree planting was carried out by private enterprise. As already noted, the year was on the whole a healthy one, and although cholera and plague caused a rise in the number of deaths, there was an increase of nearly three hundred thousand in the number of births, with the result that, whereas in the year 1909-10 the number of deaths had exceeded the number of births by more than one hundred and fifty thousand, in the year under review the position was reversed, there being an excess of births over deaths of more than seventy thousand.

Agriculture.

16. Public interest in the problems of agriculture received a great impetus from the opening of an agricultural court at the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad and the holding of an agricultural conference during the Exhibition. Of the many excellent exhibits to be seen in the agricultural court that of mechanical appliances for the raising and distribution of water for agricultural purposes was pre-eminent and was the finest collection of machinery for that particular purpose ever seen in India. It is too early as yet to be able to estimate the full effect of the agricultural court, but there can be no

doubt that it has greatly stimulated the public interest in improved agricultural implements and plant. As an instance may be noticed the increased demand for iron ploughs. The distribution of seed from dépôts grew and there was a brisk demand for small quantities for experimental purposes. Some of the local agricultural societies showed considerable activity. The well-boring staff was fully occupied but the work was interfered with, to a greater extent than usual, by the number of wet days, while owing to the physical difficulties of some of the western districts in which most of the work was carried on, the percentage of successful borings decreased.

Civil veterinary department.

17. The number of cases of contagious diseases among cattle reported during the year showed an increase, but as the number of deaths from rinderpest, the chief scourge, declined, it may be conjectured that the increase in the total figures is due to more careful and systematic reporting. Public confidence in the department is growing rapidly, and cases of deliberate concealment of the existence of contagious disease become rarer every year. There was a sharp outbreak of surra on the Ranikhet tonga route, and glanders also made its appearance. Inoculation was vigorously carried on, but the department was much hampered by a shortage of lymph and sera, the single laboratory in India employed in the manufacture of these articles being quite unable to cope with a general and simultaneous demand. The subordinate staff was increased by seven, but the veterinary staff in many districts is still numerically quite inadequate to the calls upon it. The stud farm at Kheri for the breeding of bulls was opened during the year, and there was an excellent exhibit of cattle at the United Provinces Exhibition. Poultry shows were held at Naini Tal and Lucknow, and there was an All-India poultry show at the Exhibition.

Co-operative credit societies.

18. The annual report on the working of co-operative credit societies in 1910 is a satisfactory record of continuous progress. There was an increase in the number of societies of every kind, and also in the amount of the working capital and the number of members. The reorganization of the district banks on truly co-operative principles was steadily carried on. During the year a beginning was made with a class for the instruction of suitable persons in co-operative principles and methods, with the object of giving district and central banks the advantage of a trained staff and of providing a competent supervising agency for rural societies. The court of wards and several other landlords have already availed themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a training for the men whom they wish to employ in the organization of societies on their estates. A provincial conference was held at the United Provinces Exhibition and was attended by 47 honorary and paid workers, and a co-operative stall was also organized, where the products of co-operative societies were on view, with maps, diagrams, and pictures representing the advance made by co-operation in the last six years. Leaflets in Hindi and Urdu were distributed to visitors and an inspector was in attendance to answer their questions.

Forests.

19. The revenues of the forest department continued to improve. The timber markets in the eastern districts were extremely good and a very large quantity of dead wood left by the drought of 1907 was extracted and sold. Much however still remains and it is expected that it will be at least three years before it has been entirely exhausted. So plentiful is the supply from this source in certain circles that green felling has been

discontinued. Owing to the heavy rains and to showers during the cold weather months the year was very favourable for fire conservancy throughout the province and in consequence damage done by fires was inconsiderable except in the Bundelkhand division where nearly thirty thousand acres were destroyed. There was a sharp rise in the price of turpentine, and to a lesser extent of resin, and as a result there was a large increase in the profits of the turpentine industry. The volume of offences against forest laws appears to have been approximately normal, though owing to a new system of registration in the eastern circle, under which even cases in which no action was taken were registered, the reported figures showed a considerable increase. Relations between the subordinate forest staff and the villagers are stated to have been satisfactory throughout the year.

Manufactures and trade.

20. The activity which was shown in the main industries of the province in 1909, was on the whole maintained during the year under review, though there was a slight decrease in the number of hands employed in cotton mills and cotton gins and presses. The new cotton mill which was opened at Moradabad in the previous year had not yet firmly established itself. The lac industry in Mirzapur continued to show great activity and the carpet industry in that district was also exceptionally busy. Owing to the collapse in the price of sugar the number of hands employed in the four sugar factories declined considerably. There were eight weaving schools at work and there were satisfactory reports of their progress and general utility. At the United Provinces Exhibition there was a most excellent exhibit in the industrial court, and the numerous mechanical labour-saving appliances which were to be seen created a great and widespread interest. The number of inquiries made was very gratifying and it is hoped that the result will be a great impetus to the industrial development of the province.

Both imports and exports showed a very satisfactory increase in bulk and value. The articles of import which showed the greatest increase were railway plant and rolling stock, metals, kerosine oil, and sugar, the imports of the latter commodity rising by no less than 605,222 maunds. Among exports the greatest increase was in grain and pulses, while the export of oilseeds which had increased by 2,400,000 maunds in 1909 rose by a further 1,700,000 maunds. There was a slight decrease in the export of sugar; that of refined sugar remained approximately the same as in 1909, while that of unrefined sugar showed a slight rise, but the exports of gur, rab, and other raw products declined by 322,949 maunds. This fall is, no doubt, due to the fall in prices. There was a decrease of about 13 per cent. in the total volume of trade with Tibet and Nepal. With Tibet traffic was brisk by the eastern route via the Lipulekh pass, but that by the western or Milam route declined considerably. The proposal of the Chinese to restrict the Bhutias to a single mart was not enforced. A decline of over 350,000 maunds in the imports from Nepal represents a reaction from the abnormal figures of the previous year, the decrease occurring chiefly in oilseeds and grain. Exports to Nepal showed an unimportant decline in the total and in most of the main heads.

Public works.

21. The expenditure on buildings and roads amounted to 101 lakhs of rupees, an increase of eight lakhs on the figures of the previous year. Of imperial works completed during the year the most important was a combined seismograph office and base line apparatus room erected at Dehra Dun

for the survey department. Good progress was also made with a new telegraph office at Cawnpore, and a new city post office at Benares, and sites were acquired for a new post office at Allahabad and for the new postal administration offices at Lucknow. Among provincial works which were finished may be mentioned the Government High School at Agra and the new Agricultural College at Cawnpore. The new Canning College with professors' residences at Lucknow, which is classed as a "contribution work", was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in February 1911. Nearly five lakhs of rupees were spent on the construction of hospital buildings in connection with the Medical College at Lucknow, and on the equipment of the college and hospital. One hundred and ten miles of new metalled roads were completed and one hundred and five miles of avenues were newly planted. The usual navigation training works were undertaken on the river Ganges, and though the boat traffic between Mirzapur and Benares was very heavy no accidents occurred.

Canals and irrigation.

22. The total capital expenditure on canals increased by nearly two lakhs, and was almost equally divided between protective and productive works. Among the works which are protective may be mentioned the completion of the Dhukwan weir and the remodelling of the Hamirpur branch of the Betwa canal. The Dhasan canal was also opened and work was started on the Ghori scheme in the Mirzapur district. The productive works of importance completed or in progress were the remodelling of the Deoband branch and the construction of the Hathras branch of the Ganges canal. The principal works under consideration during the year were the permanent headworks of the Ganges canal, the Sarda-Ganges feeder canal and the Belan, Ghaggar and Gorai canals. The gross receipts again fell by 5½ lakhs to 105 lakhs of rupees, the net profits, after the deduction of working expenses and interest charges, amounting to over 33½ lakhs of rupees.

Owing to good rains the irrigated area decreased by nearly two hundred and fifty thousand acres, and was considerably below the average of the last ten years. The value of crops raised by means of irrigation was estimated at slightly more than eleven crores of rupees.

Provincial finance.

23. Provincial revenues showed an improvement under most of the important heads, except land revenue and irrigation. Expenditure also increased. Receipts were better than the budget estimate by over forty lakhs, while expenditure fell short of it by more than a lakh and a half. The year closed with a balance of above eighty-seven lakhs, but this was largely due to the liberal assignments received from the Government of India for sanitation and education, while a considerable part of the enhancement in income was due to temporary causes. In the budget estimate for 1911-12 the closing balance falls to just under fifty lakhs, and examination has shown that there is practically no margin to meet large demands of a recurring nature, however pressing they may be. No changes were made in the details of the provincial settlement during the year under review.

Excise.

24. The real receipts from excise rose from 86 to 101 lakhs of rupees, exceeding by Rs. 16,000 the total for 1905-6, the year preceding the famine. Most of the increase was obtained from country liquor and was due to a continuous recovery from the effects of the scarcity in 1907-8. The new contract system may now be said to have passed its probationary period and

to have established itself in the confidence of the trade. In consequence there have been increased bids at the annual sales of vend licences. The public are growing accustomed to the new spirit, and complaints of its want of character as compared with the liquor manufactured under the old system by private enterprise and flavoured to the taste of particular clients are becoming less common. As might be expected from the generally favourable character of the year and the fact that the spring of 1910 was a particularly propitious season for Hindu marriages, the consumption of liquor per head of the population increased and reached the figure of thirty gallons per thousand. But this incidence is not very large and a careful record of convictions for drunkenness showed that out of a population of 47 millions the total number of convictions was only 1,508; a large proportion of these being recorded in towns. There was a slight increase in revenue from opium due to the enhancement of the rate of duty, but the consumption of the drug was actually lower than in the previous year. The consumption of charas showed an increase, but the trade in this drug is now in a very precarious condition. From an administrative point of view the chief matters of interest were the prevention of smuggling of opium to Calcutta for export to Burma, and the traffic in cocaine. This latter drug is increasing in popularity among all classes year by year; its value and smallness in bulk make it an ideal thing to smuggle and its illicit introduction into the country is so profitable that some of the most notorious opium smugglers are said to have given up their old trade in order to embark in this fresh enterprise. The total number of prosecutions under the Excise Act decreased slightly, owing to the fact that petty breaches of the rules may be compounded under the new Act; but there was an increase in cases of illicit distillation and of smuggling of cocaine.

Stamps and income-tax.

25. The receipts from the sale of stamps recorded in the report for 1909, high though they were, were easily exceeded by the receipts of the year under review, which aggregated a sum of more than 120 lakhs of rupees, an increase of more than 10 lakhs on the figures of the previous year. Practically the whole of this increase was from the sale of judicial stamps. There can be little doubt that in Agra the chief factor in this increase was the exceptional class of mortgage suits already mentioned. In Oudh an increase in rent litigation was probably due, not so much to a deterioration in the relations between landlord and tenant, as to the spread of education among the tenants and their growing unwillingness to submit to the dictation of their landlords without the arbitration of the courts.

There was a net increase in the receipts from income-tax of more than a lakh of rupees, due partly to improved agricultural conditions and the expansion of trade, and partly to the investigations of special officers deputed in 1910 to enquire into the city assessments at Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Meerut Fyzabad, Benares and Cawnpore.

Public health.

26. The year 1910 was on the whole a healthier one than the previous year had been. Malaria, as usual, was the recorded cause of the majority of the deaths, but the number ascribed to it decreased by nearly two hundred thousand. Deaths from cholera were more than one hundred and two thousand as against only twenty-one thousand in 1909, and there were some very severe, though sporadic and localised, outbreaks of this disease during the year. The number of deaths from plague increased from thirty-eight thousand to one hundred and fifty-eight thousand.

The provincial birth rate rose from 33·32 to 41·00, while the death rate also increased by one per cent. to 38·67 per mille of the population. The death rate was still very high and was only exceeded in the Central Provinces which returned a death rate for 1910 of 44·9. The death rate for infants showed a considerable improvement, declining from 241·6 to 227·3 during the year. Civil Surgeons were asked to pay special attention to the causes of infant mortality, and they reported generally that the chief cause was malaria. Among other causes may be noted diseases due to insanitary surroundings, diseases due to ignorance on the part of the mother with regard to the feeding and care of the infant, and accidents and diseases directly connected with parturition. Malarial surveys of Kosi in the Muttra district and Kairana in the Muzaffarnagar district were carried out by a special malarial officer, and on the suggestion of the Government of India a provincial committee was formed to collect statistics regarding malaria, to inquire into its characteristics, and to suggest remedies for it.

Medical relief.

27. During the year an interesting experiment directed to extend and popularize the supply of medical advice and treatment was inaugurated. Four travelling dispensaries were opened which worked for six months in four selected districts, visiting and attending villagers in their homes throughout the most unhealthy part of the year ; 2,644 villages were visited and 31,092 patients were treated. It is intended during the current year to extend the system. Excluding patients suffering from malarial fever the number of persons attending the fixed dispensaries increased, a very gratifying sign of the growth of public confidence in these institutions, as the year was by no means an unhealthy one. More than 9½ lakhs of rupees were spent on the improvement of hospitals and dispensaries.

Sanitation.

28. Considerable progress was made in sanitation, and in some of the municipalities large sums of money were spent on new projects or on the improvement of already existing arrangements. The Sanitary Board held nine meetings and allotted grants of five lakhs of rupees placed at its disposal by the Government for sanitary purposes. All the large fairs passed off successfully and there were no serious epidemics, though plague made its appearance at the Dikhauti fair at Hardwar and there were some fourteen cases. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in the Fyzabad district the holding of the Jhula fair at Ajodhya in August was prohibited by the Government.

Vaccination.

29. The total number of primary vaccinations during the year 1910 showed an increase on the figures of the previous year; but the number of re-vaccinations declined considerably. The increase in the number of vaccinations may be attributed to the better health of the people as a whole and to the improved birth rate, but the figures are still far below those of the years previous to 1907-8. It is a matter for congratulation that the number of deaths from small-pox in 1910 was only 873, the lowest ever recorded.

Education.

30. From the standpoint of education the most important incident of the year was the provincialization of the high schools. This put an end to a compromise which was unsatisfactory to all parties concerned, and carried to its logical conclusion the policy of transferring the schools from district board to departmental control. School committees with advisory functions have been formed for each government school in order to keep the

administration in touch with local opinion; it is too soon as yet to form any judgement on their usefulness, but if they take a proper view of their duties they should prove a valuable help to the department. Inspectorships of drawing, oriental languages, and science have been created and three of the appointments were filled up early in the year. The number of inspectresses of girls' schools was increased from five to seven, and the circles redistributed and contracted. Special grants of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 6,000 were given by the Government to district boards for the creation of additional sub-deputy inspectors and the regrading of existing posts, while grants of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 25,000 were made for the regrading of vernacular secondary and primary school teachers. Two Indian service head masters were appointed to the Cawnpore and Meerut high schools respectively, bringing up the total of such officers to four. An educational court was organized in connection with the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad; it contained illustrations of all branches and stages of education in so far as these can be materialized into exhibits. A very complete collection of exhibits was also supplied by the Board of Education, London. Some important modifications and additions were made in the University courses and good progress was made with the new university buildings. The number of collegiate students was almost stationary, and there was a check to the abnormal expansion of the last four years which had greatly taxed the resources of the colleges. This check will be valuable as giving an opportunity in which to reorganize the staffs and take stock of the accommodation, but it is probably only a temporary breathing space and a still further increase in the numbers is to be expected at no distant date.

The total number of educational institutions declined by 95, and there was a diminution of nearly two thousand in the number of students of all kinds on the rolls. This diminution took place chiefly among the students attending the primary schools, and various reasons have been assigned for it. Among others may be mentioned the severity of plague in certain districts, and the heavy floods in others, which have been already referred to.

The total number of secondary schools increased by five, and there was an increase in the number of scholars both in the vernacular and in the anglo-vernacular schools. There were fewer candidates for the matriculation examination, but the percentage of successes was higher. The school-leaving certificate examination increased in popularity, and the number of candidates admitted was three times that of 1909. The number of candidates for the vernacular final examination rose considerably and the percentage of successes was, as usual, good. The problem of staffing the schools with men of good education and good social standing is still very far from being solved. The ranks have been recruited, it is true, by fresh batches of trained men from the training colleges, but the proportion of such teachers to the whole number has hardly been affected, as the number of posts has increased in response to growing demands.

Though the number of institutions of all kinds for female education showed a slight decrease there was an actual increase in the number of female scholars. Nevertheless the general position has not appreciably altered and it is as true as ever that female education is not popular, even though active dislike and opposition have given way to indifference or toleration. The difficulty of obtaining competent teachers is as serious as ever, and without

competent teachers it is useless to open schools. Much of the work is admittedly experimental and reflects the ebb and flow of local interest which again is sometimes more apparent than genuine. Another obstacle is the difficulty of providing buildings suitable for girls' schools.

The organization of technical and industrial education has been greatly assisted by the appointment of a Director of Industries and Inspector of Industrial Institutions. A new industrial school was opened at Gorakhpur, while the industrial school at Lucknow had a very successful year. The school of design at Lucknow, the carpentry school at Bareilly, and the experimental weaving station at Benares, had not started work at the end of the year, as the heads of these institutions had not yet been appointed by the Secretary of State.

Literature and the press.

31. The literary output of the year showed a considerable increase over that of 1909, particularly in religious works, a very large number of which were published. The increase in quantity did not however bring with it any improvement in quality, and except for some useful treatises on law, and some historical works, there were no publications with any claims to distinction. The tone of the vernacular press was marked by continued bitter intolerance on the part of the two religious parties, but was considerably milder on political topics. Only one prosecution was necessary, though more than one editor was called upon to find security under the Press Act of 1910.

Archaeology.

32. Rather more than half a lakh of rupees was spent on the conservation of Muhammadan monuments. The restoration of Akbar's palace in the fort at Agra was continued, and a number of minor repairs were carried out at Sikandra and Fatehpur-Sikri. The repairs of the Bhitargaon temple made good progress and a considerable sum of money was spent on the Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath.

Very little exploration work was done, the most important operations being those at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district, where some buildings were partly opened out, and where it is hoped that further excavation may lead to valuable discoveries.

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PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1—Physical features, area, climate and chief staples.

(See pages 1 to 4 of the report for 1901-2.)

2—Political.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur and Tehri states.)

RAMPUR.

Revenue administration.

1. The financial position of the State was satisfactory, showing a still further improvement on last year's figures. The cash balance from last year amounted to 10¾ lakhs, and at the end of the year there was a surplus of more than 11½ lakhs. Collections totalled 42 lakhs as against 40½ lakhs last year, the demand not collected being 3½ lakhs, of which 2½ lakhs were due to arrears of land revenue. Arrangements have been made for recovering a lakh of these arrears by instalments.

General.

2. In November 1910 His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Minto visited the state prior to his departure for England. In April 1911 His Honour Mr. Leslie Porter, C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor visited the state.

In January 1911 Her Highness Nawab Ikbal Dulhan Begam Sahiba died after a long illness.

Agriculture.

3. Good and seasonable rains caused an increase of 10,903 acres in the cultivated area, which has now more than recovered the figures of 1907-8, the area under the plough standing at 393,961 acres. Much damage was done to standing crops by floods in October 1910, necessitating relief measures in some parts of the state, and the suspension of 1¾ lakhs of revenue.

General condition of state and people.

4. The yield of both the kharif and rabi crops was good and the rent and revenue demands were promptly met. This fact, taken with the increase of the cultivated area, is a satisfactory indication that the people have recovered from the effects of the famine of 1907-8.

Excise.

The distillery system continued to work satisfactorily and the profits to the state showed a slight increase on the figures of 1909.

Police.

As a result of the good harvests crime showed a still further decrease, the number of reports falling from 1,004 to 836. The decrease is chiefly noticeable in the case of burglaries and thefts, and no doubt the stringent measures taken during the year against bad characters in the Bareilly, Moradabad and Naini Tal districts helped towards this result.

Relations with the British police continued to be satisfactory.

Medical.

5. The malaria epidemic which had appeared between the months of July and September 1909, continued into the early months of the year under review, while there was a sharp outbreak of plague extending for over five months. In spite of this the vital statistics show a great improvement on those of last year, the number of births increasing by more than 2,000, while the number of deaths decreased by 4000 ; the excess of births over deaths was 2,000.

Education.

6. The expenditure on education was Rs. 60,774, a slight decrease from the figures of the previous year. The number of scholars also showed a decrease of 53 for the whole state, although the number of students at the high school increased by 66. Of the ten candidates who appeared for the matriculation examination, seven were successful, a great improvement on the result in 1909.

TEHRI.

7. The gross revenue of the state amounted to Rs. 6,57,840, as against Rs. 6,80,479 in the previous year. The expenditure showed a decrease of 3½ lakhs, totalling Rs. 5,12,447. The closing balance was Rs. 15,46,343, an increase of 1½ lakhs.

The kharif harvest was satisfactory, but the rabi crops were damaged owing to the abnormal rains and snow. The price of all food staples rose considerably. The general health of the people was good, no epidemic of any kind appearing. During the year vaccination was introduced into the state, and 10,096 persons were treated. A leper asylum was also opened at Barahat, and 113 patients have been admitted.

Education made considerable progress, both in the increase in the number of students, and in a higher standard of efficiency as shown by the results of the various examinations.

The state corps of Imperial Service Sappers continued to improve, and was employed for three months on the coronation darbar works at Delhi.

3—Historical summary.

4—Form of administration.

5—Character of land tenure, and system of survey and settlements.

6—Civil divisions of British India.

7—Details of last census:—tribes and languages.

(For sections 3—7 see pages 4—36 of the report for the year 1901-2.)

8—Changes in administration.

8. On the 30th of April 1910, the Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, went on six months' leave. The Honourable Mr. Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, C.S.I., was appointed to act as the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces during the absence of Sir John Hewett, who returned to duty on the 19th October 1910.

9—Relations with tributary states and frontier affairs.

9. In consultation with the Government of Nepal the better demarcation of the frontier along the Sarda river was continued. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to note under this head.

10—Condition of the people.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September, 1910.)

General.

10. The year under report showed a further marked improvement in general prosperity. The monsoon of 1909 broke earlier than usual, and by the middle of June sufficient rain had fallen for agricultural operations to be started satisfactorily everywhere except in parts of the Meerut and Agra divisions. During July the Himalayan area and the eastern submontane districts received ample rain without a prolonged break, and in the rest of the submontane tract the rain though lighter was as a rule timely. The remaining portions of the province were very short of rain for the greater part of the month, but heavy falls at its close removed all anxiety. On the whole the sowing season was not particularly favourable, work was retarded in the submontane area by excessive rain and elsewhere by its deficiency. Rain in August and September was satisfactory, and at the close of the latter month no more rain was wanted for the kharif crops with

the exception of late rice. In the beginning of October a severe storm began to affect the province, and gave exceptionally heavy rain for the time of the year. This rain, though causing some damage to the kharif crops, enabled a very large area to be sown for the rabi harvest, while in the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur divisions an unusual fall of rain in the middle of November made still further extensions possible. December was almost dry but January was wetter than usual; February was dry, but the first half of March was abnormally wet, and there was light rain in the middle of April. The chief calamities of the year were the heavy floods along the rivers; all the chief rivers were in high flood in July and August, and again in October, and extensive injury was caused to the kharif crops.

As a result of the weather in June and July there was a diminution in the area sown with the kharif crop, the net decrease being more than 800,000 acres, but this was more than compensated for by a large increase in the rabi sowings, the area under this crop exceeding that of the year before by $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres; this increase was general, and though Oudh is recovering its rabi area much more slowly than Agra, yet it showed a substantial increase in the year under report. There was a further slight fall in the hot weather crops, but owing to the wet autumn the twice-cropped area showed a great increase.

The mortality of the year showed a considerable decrease from the figures of the previous year, particularly during the first quarter of the year when the number of deaths was only half what it had been for the same period in 1909. The malaria epidemic of 1909 appeared to have spent much of its force, and though this disease was still responsible for the majority of the deaths it was not nearly so destructive as it had been in that year. In parts of the province, particularly in the eastern districts, plague appeared with some severity during January and April 1910, while there were local epidemics of cholera during the rains.

Crops, prices and trade.

11. The yield of the autumn harvest of 1909 was slightly inferior to that of the previous year though not on the whole unsatisfactory. The late rains were responsible for a considerable improvement in the yield of sugarcane and late rice, while they caused some damage to juar, bajra and cotton. The yield of the rabi crop was more satisfactory, being in all cases superior to that of the year before with the single exception of wheat, which showed a decrease of ten per cent. The yield of the hot weather crops was satisfactory, but there was a complete failure of the mango crop. The trade returns show a considerable increase in both imports and exports; among the latter that of wheat increased nearly by two million maunds, while that of oilseeds also rose by more than one million maunds; among imports there was a rise in cotton goods, while the imports of sugar which had declined in the year previous by 81,623 maunds, increased by no less than 605,222 maunds.

After March 1910 the price of food staples became easier, and the improvement was maintained until the end of the year. The cheapest rates quoted were wheat, 14 seers; barley, $25\frac{1}{2}$ seers; maize, 32 seers; gram, 21 seers and juar, $26\frac{1}{4}$ seers.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11—Realization of the land revenue.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1910.)

Total demand and collections.

12. The total demand from all sources of income under the administration of the Board of Revenue was 934½ lakhs of rupees, as compared with 1,092¾ lakhs in the previous year. The difference is accounted for by a decrease of 68½ lakhs in the arrear demand of land revenue, of five lakhs in canal rates, and of over 81 lakhs in the demand on account of principal and interest of agricultural advances. After writing off nominal and irrecoverable items the real demand was rather less than 928½ lakhs. The actual collections were rather more than 920¾ lakhs. The arrears, excluding small sums remitted, amounted to 12¾ lakhs, of which 1¾ lakhs were suspended revenue, and nearly nine lakhs were on account of agricultural loans.

Land revenue.

13. The total net demand of land revenue which might have been enforced during the year was Rs. 6,70,41,086, the total collections falling short of this by Rs. 2,15,700 : of this a small part was due to remissions, postponements and suspensions on account of local droughts, fires and floods, while the remainder, Rs. 2,04,897, will be accounted for during the current year. The chief items in this sum are Rs. 1,27,568 in Meerut, and Rs. 49,665 in Azamgarh, due on account of revenue suspended during the famine. With the exception of these two districts the whole of the revenue then suspended has now been collected.

Rates.

14. The malikana demand was collected in full, except for a trifling balance of Rs. 242 in the Jhansi district. The demand for the year on account of canal rates was Rs. 81,54,410 ; this was collected in full with the exception of Rs. 43,990, which remained to be carried forward as the uncollected demand. The total demand on account of local rates was Rs. 68,92,249 and was collected in full except for a petty balance of Rs. 1,044.

Advances.

15. The generally favourable character of the year resulted in a large decrease in the demand for state assistance in the form of takavi loans; advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884) and the Land Improvements Loans Act (XIX of 1883) totalling a little more than 12 lakhs, as compared with the 31½ lakhs advanced under these Acts in the previous year. The advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act (loans for temporary relief) fell from 24¼ lakhs to a little more than 6½ lakhs, of which rather more than 4¼ lakhs were for the purchase of seed, and the remainder for the purchase of cattle. With the money advanced for improvements under the Land Improvements Loans Act nearly 6,000 wells were completed, and 2,600 were under construction, while four hundred wells were repaired. On the first of October 1909 the total principal sum outstanding on account of loans advanced under the two Acts was nearly 155 lakhs of rupees, which was raised by the new advances to nearly 167½ lakhs. The instalments due on account of previous advances under the Land Improvements Loans Act were collected in full ; while of the net demand of 74½ lakhs due under the Agriculturists Loans Act nearly 67 lakhs were collected, leaving a balance of just over 7½ lakhs. At the end of the year the total reduction of the principal of loans advanced under the two Acts was a little more than 80½ lakhs, leaving a gross outstanding balance of nearly 88 lakhs. The total credit to interest under the two Acts for the whole year slightly exceeded 12½ lakhs.

Coercive processes.

16. The number of coercive processes showed an increase of nearly 50,000, totalling 216,548 ; the increase was due partly to the inclusion in the returns of writs of demand issued free of cost in connection with mutation fines, and partly to more regular methods in the issue of citations and warrants. For the same reason the number of warrants for arrest rose from 8,694 to 9,909 ; separate warrants being now issued for each defaulter instead of the names of several defaulters being included in one warrant. There were 157 cases of the attachment of immoveable property but in no instance was sale necessary. In 28 cases shares were transferred, and there were

5,890 attachments of moveable property, but only in 106 cases were sales necessary. The general increase in the figures is probably due to the gradual substitution of legal processes of coercion for less regular methods.

12—Settlements.

17. There was no regular settlement in progress during the year. The settlement of Banda which was completed in 1909 was confirmed by the Government for a period of thirty years, while in Hamirpur and Azamgarh settlements were finally closed by notification. In Moradabad the preparation of new maps with the plots renumbered was continued during the year, and the enhanced rents fixed by the settlement officer were entered in the patwaris' papers. The periodical revisions of assessment under the special Bundelkhand rules were carried out by the district staffs in some of the parganas of the Jhansi, Allahabad and Jalaun districts. Owing to census work the revision of the assessment of the Fatehpur district was postponed for a year, and the reassessment of the Etawah district which had been sanctioned by the Government of India was also postponed for the same reason. Inquiries were set on foot as to the advisability of revising the settlement of the Muttra district before the expiration of the extended period in 1920, and preliminary steps were also taken in Allahabad to enquire whether a revision was desirable. **Districts under settlement.**

18. No new cases were instituted, and all outstanding cases and appeals were settled, except two which are still pending in the court of the Collector of Moradabad. **Case work.**

19. As there were no settlements during the year there is nothing to record under this head. **Cost.**

13—Land records.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the land records for the year ending 30th June 1911.)

20. The higher rates of pay for supervisor and sadr kanungos were sanctioned and effect was given to them during the year; improved rates of pay have also been sanctioned for the departmental inspectors, but cannot be introduced till budget provision is made. **Establishment.**

21. Proposals for materially strengthening the patwari staff in the Gorakhpur district were sanctioned and will be brought into force during the present year. The schemes for the reallocation of the patwaris' circles in the Azamgarh and Banda districts were sanctioned and introduced. Reallocation schemes for the Moradabad district and the Kashipur tahsil of the Naini Tal district were sanctioned during the year. Ten patwaris were promoted permanently to the post of assistant registrar, and two were made partition amins, while some seventy-five acted as assistant registrars, supervisors, partition amins and in other appointments. The percentage of patwaris holding the patwari school certificate rose from 93·4 to 93·7. The number of patwaris exempted from passing the examination fell from 2·6 to 2·3, while the number of patwaris neither certificated nor exempted rose very slightly, chiefly owing to a shortage of qualified candidates in the Banda district. The percentage of resident patwaris rose from 79·7 to 80·5, and special attention is now being paid to this matter in those districts where the number of non-resident patwaris is excessive. **Patwaris (village accountants.)**

22. The improved punctuality in submitting the village records noted in last year's report was maintained, while the amount of testing done by the supervisors rose and was well above the prescribed minimum, the year under report being the first year in which the khatauni verification has reached the prescribed minimum of ten per cent. The testing done by tahsildars and naib tahsildars showed an increase, while the testing by other superior officers was adequate. **Testing of papers.**

23. A new system of map correction has been sanctioned experimentally in seven districts, with the object of increasing the skill and accuracy of patwaris in map correction, and of preserving the settlement map **Maps.**

corrected annually by the patwaris and kept up to date, in order to avoid resurvey and provide future settlement officers with a map correct enough to serve at least as an index to the khasra. In one tahsil each of the Fatehpur and Etawah districts a special training class was held for patwaris to instruct them in preparation for the coming settlements.

Concealment of rents.

24. Concealment of rent was reported from thirteen districts: in the Bareilly district the owners of an estate taken under the court of wards acknowledged a rent roll entirely different from that shown in the patwaris' papers, while in the Gorakhpur district concealment of rents to the amount of Rs. 83,197 came to light.

Tahsil registers.

25. Circle and tract registers were prepared by the special staff in the districts of Aligarh, Jhansi, Farrukhabad, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Bahraich.

14—Waste lands.

There is nothing of importance to record.

15—Government estates.

(For details as regards minor estates and Dudhi see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending the 30th September 1910, and for the government estates in the Kumaun division see the separate reports for the year ending the 31st March 1911.)

Minor estates.

26. The number of state properties stood at 611 at the beginning of the year; six new properties were acquired and twelve disposed of; the latter were all in Bundelkhand districts and consisted of properties acquired under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act, 1903, which were restored to their owners. The current demand, including that of the Dudhi estate, fell slightly from Rs. 3,36,331 to Rs. 3,34,533; of the total demand of Rs. 3,79,956 Rs. 3,46,940, or 91 per cent., were collected as compared with 88 per cent. in the preceding year. At the end of the year there was a net income to the Government of Rs. 1,59,227. A sum of Rs. 26,148 was spent on improvements.

Dudhi.

The Dudhi estate enjoyed a fairly favourable season; heavy rain in July 1909 damaged the kharif crop, but the outturn of the area sown was not much below the average, while the rabi crop of 1910 was a good one. The current rental demand of Rs. 23,960 was all recovered with the exception of the trifling sum of Rs. 300. Expenditure on improvements showed a slight decrease, but there was an increase in the expenditure on education. At the close of the year the net income at the credit of the Government amounted to Rs. 9,033 as compared with Rs. 5,266 in the previous year.

Tarai and Bhabar Estates.

27. On the whole the Tarai and Bhabar estates in the Naini Tal district had a successful year; they now include the property previously known as the Almora Bhabar government estate, which was transferred to the Naini Tal district with effect from the 1st October 1910. The actual receipts of the estates were Rs. 7,24,570, while the actual expenditure was Rs. 4,63,468, leaving a net income of Rs. 2,61,102. Both the receipts and the expenditure were in excess of the previous year's figures, but the increase in the expenditure is partly due to the inclusion for the first time under this head of an item of Rs. 42,263 on account of fixed land revenue, which was not previously shown on the expenditure side. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 6,728 no less than Rs. 4,351 was due on account of postponed rents and was realizable.

Owing to exceptional rains in 1910 there was a decrease in the area sown for the kharif, but the outturn of the crop was normal; the rabi of 1911 was extremely good. Much damage was done to the canal head works throughout the Bhabar by the phenomenal floods on the first and second of October, 1910. The estates were visited for the first time by plague, which was most severe at Haldwani; 88 deaths were recorded, and there was also a local outbreak of cholera in the Kicha tahsil; malaria was not more prevalent than usual, and the scheme for the distribution of quinine through village headmen worked well. Owing to the outbreak of plague the Tarai suffered from an increased mortality over the previous year, but there was also an increased birth rate; while in the Bhabar both the number of deaths and the number of births decreased.

The Garhwal Bhabar estates showed a net income of Rs. 13,410. The total demand including the arrears of the previous year was Rs. 40,025, out of which Rs. 33,694 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,397 due out of the kharif demand. Except for rinderpest the tenants had a very good year, though cholera was rife during the hot weather of 1910; fever however was less prevalent than usual. The outbreak of rinderpest destroyed 1,563 head of cattle in the estate villages.

16—Wards estates.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the court of wards for the year ending the 30th September 1910).

Number of estates under the court of wards.

28. During the year the court of wards assumed control of 28 estates with an aggregate rent roll of Rs. 14,28,546. Nine estates were released from its superintendence; at the end of the year the number of estates under its control was 199 as against 180 in the previous year, with a rental demand of Rs. 1,06,04,149.

Estates taken over and released.

29. The estates of Pindrawal in the Bulandshahr district, Kakrali in the Lucknow district, Rampur Mathura in the Sitapur district, Isanagar in the Kheri district, and Rampur (Kalakankar) in the Partabgarh district were the most important of the estates taken over during the year by the court of wards, each of these estates has a rent roll of over a lakh of rupees; of the estates released that of Bilehra in the Bara Banki district was the largest, while the Chhatari estate in the Bulandshahr district may also be mentioned.

Financial.

30. The ordinary income of estates under the management of the court during the year was Rs. 1,14,63,030, an increase of more than five lakhs on the previous year's figures; the gross receipts amounted to Rs. 2,28,44,586, while the total expenditure was Rs. 2,04,67,179, leaving a cash balance at the end of the year of Rs. 23,77,407. Of the sum expended more than 42 lakhs were paid to the Government on account of revenue, sixteen lakhs were spent on the maintenance and education of wards, nearly five lakhs were devoted to improvements, while debts of over one hundred and two lakhs of rupees were liquidated. The cost of management was a little more than nine lakhs of rupees.

Rent collections.

31. The season was on the whole favourable from an agricultural point of view, and though the kharif crop of 1909 was uneven, and in some districts bad, the rabi of 1910 was generally good throughout the province. From the current demand more than nine lakhs had to be subtracted on account of sums secured by decrees and the advance collections of the previous year, leaving a recoverable demand of ninety-six and a half lakhs, of which eighty-eight and a quarter lakhs or more than ninety-one per cent. were collected. This was an improvement on the figures of the previous year, when the collections amounted to eighty-nine per cent. of the current demand. Of the arrear demand of nearly twenty-two and a half lakhs, 35·9 per cent. were collected. The total collections of both current and arrear demands amounted to 103·1 per cent. of the recoverable current demand. The figures show an improvement on those of the preceding year but there still remains a heavy burden of arrears to be worked off.

Land revenue.

32. Including Rs. 1,06,491 on account of the suspended and arrear demands of the previous years, the total paid on account of government revenue, rates and cesses, amount to Rs. 42,15,297. In the Sikri estate in the Jalaun district a sum of Rs. 5,008 had to be left outstanding for want of funds. The incidence of the current revenue demand falls at 42·6 per cent. on the current rental demand.

Cost of management.

33. The total management charges amounted to Rs. 9,01,488, a percentage of 8·1 on the gross income of the estates; this percentage is the same as in the previous year. The rates at which contributions were levied for superior supervision under the Government Management of Private Estates Act, 1892, were the same as in 1909, viz. $1\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. in estates under special management, and $2\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. in estates under the ordinary scheme. In the former class of estates the incidence of cost was generally kept below 10 per cent. and below 9 per cent. in the latter.

Repayment of debts.

34. The total liabilities of estates under management at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,38,001; adding to this the sum of Rs. 1,16,98,087 on account of the debts of estates taken over during the year the total liabilities for which the court of wards was responsible amounted to Rs. 2,73,36,088. The payments made on account of principal, interest and costs aggregated Rs. 1,02,46,737 as compared with Rs. 28,53,381 in the previous year, but this sum includes debts amounting to Rs. 70,34,470 paid off by contracting loans at a lower rate of interest. The balance due at the close of the year was Rs. 2,44,83,104. The progress made in the liquidation of debts was in general satisfactory owing to the improved agricultural conditions.

Improvements.

35. The total expenditure on improvements during the year was 4¾ lakhs, a decrease on the previous year's figures of three-quarters of a lakh; the decrease was partly due to the release of the Bilehra and Chhatari estates on which large sums had been spent under this head in the preceding year and partly to the conclusion of the expensive works which had been undertaken on the Bijaigarh estate. As in 1908-9, more than a lakh of rupees was spent on wells, tanks and embankments which protect more than ten thousand acres.

Sanitation and education.

36. The total expenditure on sanitation and medical aid was Rs. 35,625, a decrease of thirteen thousand on the previous year's figures; this decrease was chiefly due to the fact that the sum spent on new medical buildings was only Rs. 1,700. One new dispensary was opened during the year. The year was on the whole more healthy than the preceding one, and malaria was less prevalent. Plague however was severe, especially in some of the eastern districts, and there were several bad outbreaks of cholera. Quinine and cholera pills were largely distributed, and vaccination was vigorously carried on. The cost of education amounted to Rs. 60,522: including girls' schools 111 schools were entirely maintained by the court of wards, an increase of five on the figures of the previous year.

Agricultural banks.

37. The condition of the co-operative credit societies working in the court's estates was not satisfactory except in cases where they could be supervised by the trained staff of district or central banks, and in consequence a new scheme was instituted under which the court has abandoned the direct management of the societies to the care of local wholetime supervisors trained by the Registrar and acting under his orders, but drawing their pay from the court.

Litigation.

38. The court of wards was engaged during the year in 23 suits of a value of more than ten thousand rupees. In five the court was successful, one suit was compromised and fifteen remained pending at the end of the year. Of the ten appeals in which the court was concerned four were decided in its favour and one against it, while five remained pending at the end of the year.

Audit of accounts.

39. The accounts of 67 estates were audited during the year as compared with 59 in 1909. The results were generally satisfactory except in the Farrukhabad, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts.

17—Revenue and rent-paying classes.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending the 30th September 1910.)

Rent litigation in Agra.

40. There was a decline of about thirty thousand in the total number of suits and applications instituted during the year in Agra, but this decrease was not sufficient to counterbalance the increase in the previous year and the volume of litigation was still heavy, the total number of cases standing at 340,838, of which nearly half were suits for arrears of rent.

Arrears of rent.

41. There was a decline of twelve thousand in the number of suits for arrears of rent, the number standing at 1,66,343, but the total is still larger than that of any year except the preceding one. In spite of the decrease in these cases, applications for ejectment showed a slight increase. Ejectment was ordered in 9,831 cases.

Enhancement suits.

42. Suits for the enhancement of rent showed a decrease of seven hundred on the previous year's figures; the tendency which the good seasons might have had to encourage these suits was partly counterbalanced by the general fall in prices which would make success in them problematical.

Surrenders.

43. The number of applications for service of notice of surrender showed a slight increase on the figures of the previous year. There was a very large increase in the Muttra and Moradabad districts, particularly in the latter where it is feared that the rents commuted at settlement have partly broken down.

Ejectments.

44. Suits for ejectment under sections 57 and 58 of the Agra Tenancy Act 1901 decreased by seven thousand and have now almost returned to the figures of the year before last. In the Gorakhpur division however the figures still remain very high. The general decrease in the number of these cases is attributed to the fall in prices. The area from which ejectment was ordered was 231,422 acres, and ejectment was actually carried out in respect of 189,451 acres. Both these totals are lower than those for the preceding year.

Protected area.

45. In Agra the total area protected by long term leases and by the acquisition of occupancy rights, showed a further increase from 13,772,090 to 13,923,288 acres, the figures representing not only an increase in the total protected area, but also the usual progressive increase in the percentage of protected to the total area held by all ordinary tenants. That percentage is now 67.

Litigation in Oudh.

46. In Oudh, unlike Agra, the previous year's increase in litigation was maintained ; suits for arrears of rent increased by 2,400, while applications for ejectment were also more numerous than in the previous year. Notices issued under section 55 of the Oudh Rent Act 1886 reached 27,685, the highest figure on record.

Court work.

47. The year opened with a large pending file of 117,658 suits and applications under the Tenancy Act in Agra (excluding Kumaun) and 1,330 in Oudh. Newly instituted cases raised these totals to 458,496 and 102,634 respectively. Of these 94,781 in Agra and 1,787 in Oudh remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

Appeals to Collectors were slightly more numerous than in the previous year, and this was also the case with appeals to Commissioners, but the percentages of appeals to appealable cases were only eight and sixteen respectively.

Mutations in revenue papers.

48. The total number of changes in proprietary right recorded during the year showed a further increase of over 5,500 cases, though there was a fall of nearly 4,000 in the number of succession cases. Although the sales of revenue paying lands by order of the courts were more numerous than in the previous year, the aggregate land revenue of the property transferred was considerably less. Sales of revenue free lands also increased while sales of revenue paying land by private transfer showed an increase of about three thousand, and there was also a slight rise in the private sales of revenue free lands. There was also a general increase in the number of mortgage cases, but it is satisfactory to note that the mutations caused by the redemption of mortgages also increased by more than one thousand. It is difficult to account for the rise in the number of sales and mortgages except as a possible after-effect of the famine of 1908.

Partition.

49. The number of pending applications for perfect partition left over at the beginning of the year was 1,812, and this was brought up to a total of 3,071 by the institution of new cases during the year. With the arrears from the previous year the number of applications for imperfect partition stood at 6,067. The courts on the whole failed to keep pace with the institutions, and at the end of the year the file of cases of perfect partition was larger by 127 than at the beginning, while in imperfect partitions the increase was 105. In many districts the work was very heavy, and funds were not available for employing the full number of additional partition amins for which application was made.

Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act.

50. The Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act 1903 continued to work with success. Sales and permanent transfers of land for value which took place between agriculturists and non-agriculturists were more in favour of the former, who acquired from non-agriculturists land paying revenue amounting to Rs. 6,108 as against land assessed at Rs. 1,647 which was alienated by them to non-agriculturists. On the other hand in the case of mortgages the

reverse was the case, non-agriculturists obtaining possession (net) of an area paying revenue of Rs. 2,427. This was also the case in the preceding year There were but few attempts to evade the provisions of the Act. The effect of the Act on credit is still a moot point, but there can be no doubt that the Act has on the whole bestowed advantages on the people which far outweigh the disadvantages, and the net results are unquestionably beneficial to those in whose interests legislation of this kind was deemed essential.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

18—Legislating authority.

51. There are no changes to be recorded under this head.

19—Course of legislation.

52. The following three bills were dealt with during the year ending on the 31st March 1911 :—

(1) The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Bill, 1909.
(2) The Pargana of Kaswar Raja Bill, 1910.
(3) The United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1911.

The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Bill, 1909, was referred to a second select committee on the 26th April 1910. The report of the second select committee was presented and taken into consideration on the 23rd of September 1910. The Bill, as amended, was passed into law on the 23rd September 1910. It is now Act II of 1911.

The Pargana of Kaswar Raja Bill, 1910, was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee on the 2nd December 1910. The report of the select committee was presented and taken into consideration on the 21st January 1911. The Bill as amended was passed into law on the 21st January 1911. It is now Act I of 1911.

The United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1911, was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee on the 21st January 1911. Committees of the Legislative Council were also appointed to inquire into the evils of opium gambling, grain gambling and silver gambling at Agra and other places; and to consider the question of revising the rent and revenue laws.

20—Police.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police department for the year ending 31st December 1910, and the tables under the head "police", part VI, Statistics of British India.)

Crime statistics.

53. The total volume of reported crime, including the number of true cases reported to magistrates, showed a diminution of 5,500, or 3·3 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The decrease is most marked in the case of offences against property. Including public nuisances the volume of reported crime is the smallest within the last twelve years, and this is no doubt partly accounted for by a favourable season and good harvests. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of the population fell from 34 to 33. The offences which showed a marked increase were rape, grievous hurt, hurt, kidnapping or abduction, and criminal force to a public servant. On the other hand there has been a marked decrease in dacoity and cattle theft.

Investigation.

54. Investigation was refused in 43 per cent. of the crimes reported, as against 48 per cent. in 1909. The system of optional investigation in certain cases appears to have not infrequently resulted in a tendency for the police to regard all crimes in which an investigation may not be desired as outside their sphere. The number of cases struck off as false showed an increase of 288 on the figures of the previous year. The number of cases investigated by gazetted officers of the department rose by 216 and numbered 849. In cases investigated by the police the percentage of convictions was 47·4, 1 per cent. less than in 1909, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested rose by 1 per cent. to 79 per cent. Non-cognisable offences increased by 14,648, and reached the total of 110,256 ; this increase is no doubt due to the favourable harvests, people having both more money and more time to spend in the prosecution of their private feuds and quarrels.

Offences relating to coin, stamps, and notes.

55. The number of cases under this head rose from 178 to 179. Of these 135 were disposed of during the year, 105 being successful. There was only one case of forging currency notes, and this was successfully prosecuted.

Murder.

56. Excluding false cases and those in which the murderer committed suicide the number of reported murders was 454, a decrease of one from the figures of 1909. Including 66 cases pending from the previous year the total number of cases for disposal amounted to 520. Of these 288 cases, involving 681 persons, were disposed of, and in 182 cases convictions were obtained, involving 309 persons; the percentage of convictions to reports, and of cases convicted to cases disposed showed no change.

Poisoning.

57. The number of true cases of poisoning was 51; to these must be added three cases pending from 1909, bringing the number to be disposed of up to 54, one more than in the previous year. Twenty-three cases involving 61 persons were sent up for trial and in 18 cases involving 26 persons convictions were obtained.

Dacoity.

58. The number of dacoity cases fell from 578 to 457; including pending cases there were 562 cases for disposal as compared with 666 in 1909. Of these 143 cases were brought to trial, and convictions were obtained in 98 cases involving 442 persons. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases sent up for trial, and of persons convicted to persons tried, was better than in the previous year. The Agra and Kheri districts were those in which the largest number of dacoities took place.

Robbery, burglary, and theft.

59. There were 777 true cases of robbery reported during the year as against 810 in 1909. Two hundred and twenty cases involving 278 persons resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial remains the same as in 1909. The largest number of these cases occurred in the Agra district and were the work of criminal tribes. Cases of burglary fell from 74,091 to 70,043. The percentage of convictions to reports (6 per cent.), and of cases convicted to cases sent up for trial (87 per cent.) was about the same as in the previous year. The number of cases of ordinary theft for disposal fell from 41,845 to 39,446. The percentage of convictions to reports fell from 15 per cent. to 14 per cent. There were four cases of thefts of rifles from military camps by a gang of Ut-Khels and so far none of the stolen weapons have been recovered. There was also a recrudescence of thefts of telegraph wire in the Aligarh district, and special police controls were instituted to cope with it.

Cattle theft and mischief.

60. The number of cases of cattle theft for disposal was 5,427, a decrease of 647 from the figures of 1909. Out of 1,448 cases tried to a conclusion 1,228 resulted in conviction. There were 121cases of cattle poisoning, and 64 cases in which cattle were reported to have been flayed alive, the figures for the previous year being 147 and 48 respectively.

Criminal tribes.

61. In Meerut and Aligarh the Sansiahs, Gidiahs, and Beriahs gave a great deal of trouble, while as usual Agra has been the happy hunting ground of Haburahs and Kanjars who have been responsible for many dacoities there. On the other hand the Salvation Army has been most successful in its treatment of the Haburah colony in the Moradabad district, and the men are reported as being contented, industrious and remarkably honest. The same society continued its good work with the Doms in Gorakhpur.

Surveillance.

62. Under the bad livelihood sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure 6,417 persons were dealt with a very slight decrease on the figures of the previous year. The average security demanded was Rs. 151 under section 110, and Rs. 116 under section 109 : only 10 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively of the persons ordered to furnish securities were able to do so. The compilation of history sheets continued and the number was increased from 55,745 to 68,408. The number of names on the surveillance registers rose by nearly 45,000.

Finger impression slips.

63. In the finger print bureau slips of 11,084 unidentified persons were received for search as compared with 11,054 in 1909. The percentage of successful searches was 21·9 as compared with 22·7 in the previous year; the decrease being probably due to indiscriminate requisitions from other

provinces. At the close of the year the number of slips on record was 150,837, an increase of more 10,009.

Absconded offenders.

64. During the year 855 names were added to the register, bringing the total up to 3,301. The number of absconded offenders arrested was 606 as compared with 642 in 1909.

Native states.

65. Relations with the police of the neighbouring native states have everywhere been cordial.

Village headmen.

66. The work of the village headmen was generally satisfactory, but there was a slight decrease in the number of cases reported by them, and also in the number of village headmen who received rewards. On the other hand a number received presentations of swords and guns.

Strength and cost of the police.

67. The sanctioned strength of all branches of the force was 2,252 officers, and 33,522 men, a slight decrease on the figures of 1909. this decrease was accounted for by the fact that there was a reduction of establishment owing to a transfer of certain portions of the East Indian Railway from the jurisdiction of the Government railway police of this province to the police of the Central Provinces. There was an increase of one superintendent, two assistant superintendents and four deputy superintendents owing to ordinary changes, and a decrease of one inspector, thirteen sub-inspectors, two sergeants, eight head constables and seventy-nine constables. The total cost of the maintenance of the whole force rose by a lakh, to Rs. 79,21,894: this increase was chiefly due to the reorganization of the criminal investigation department.

Punishments and rewards.

68. The punishment roll was lighter than in 1909. Five officers and 157 men were punished judicially, while sixteen officers were dismissed as against twenty-five in the previous year; the number of men dismissed fell from 269 to 264. The number of men rewarded rose from 11,378 to 11,796.

Armed and mounted police.

69. The strength of the armed police was raised by thirty-nine constables. The strength of the mounted police remained unaltered.

Railway police.

70. The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year on all railways was 4,956, a decrease of 831 cases, chiefly due to the transfer of certain sections of the East Indian and Indian Midland Railways to the Central Provinces police. The percentage of success in obtaining convictions and recovering stolen property was slightly better than in 1909. Forty-one cases of obstructions being placed on the line occurred, nearly double the number of the previous year; convictions were obtained in ten cases. Better results have been obtained during the year, and there has been greater co-operation between the district and railway police.

Railway accidents.

71. There were no collisions or derailments attended with serious loss of life; the only fatal derailment being that of a ballast train on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway in which the driver and khalasi were killed.

Rural police.

72. Village watchmen received a larger sum in rewards than during the previous year, while the number of punishments decreased. As in 1909 punishments were most numerous in the districts bordering on Nepal.

Training school.

73. The number of students who appeared at the final examination at the training school was 150, and of these 137 qualified. Four assistant superintendents passed the final examination with credit, but the three deputy superintendents who appeared were not successful.

Criminal investigation department.

74. Including 22 cases pending from 1909 the officers of the criminal investigation department took up the inquiry in 86 cases, no less than 37 of which related to false civil suits, while seven gang cases were dealt with by the department. Excluding cases of fraudulent suits convictions were obtained in 22 out of 49 cases investigated. The year was an uneventful one, but the work of the department was well done and there were no complaints against it.

Reforms and reorganization.

75. The reorganization of the criminal investigation department was given effect to during the year. A scheme for instruction in first aid to the injured was introduced from the 1st of October 1909, examinations being held by the civil surgeons. So far 2,935 candidates have qualified for certificates. The Urdu shorthand classes started at the Reid Christian College in Lucknow were continued, and there are now twenty-one sub-inspectors under training.

21—Criminal justice.

(For details see the annual reports on criminal justice for the year ending 31st December 1910, and the tables under head "criminal justice" in part VI, Statistics of British India.)

AGRA.

Number of trials.

76. The number of reported offences under the Penal Code rose from 85,128 to 89,978, while the number of cases returned as true also showed an increase of 4,000. The totals are higher than those of any previous year, but it would be a mistake to infer that crime was therefore more prevalent. The great increase is under the head of offences against the person; on the other hand offences against property show a decrease of nearly 1,000. This is a good index of the improved condition of the people; while those on the margin of subsistence were not compelled to look to crime as the only means of obtaining the necessities of life, those more fortunately situated had both more time and more money with which to prosecute their private feuds and avenge their private grievances.

Cases committed to the courts of session were slightly fewer than in the previous year, but the number of persons involved was larger.

Duration of trials.

77. The average duration of cases was the same as in 1909, viz., nine days, but the number of cases pending for over six weeks rose from 1,286 to 1,480.

Punishments.

78. The statistics of punishments indicate very clearly the extent to which serious crime declined, for while sentences of death rose from 82 to 87, sentences of transportation fell from 211 to 194, of rigorous imprisonment from 16,677 to 15,878, and of whipping from 2,702 to 2,282.

Appeals and revisions.

79. The statistics of appellate work show hardly any noticeable variation. On the whole the work was lighter in the courts of session, but, if applications for revision are included, somewhat heavier in the High Court. The total number of appeals and applications for revision was 18,295. As a result 2,064 sentences were reversed, and 1,672 sentences were reduced or otherwise altered.

OUDH.

Number of trials.

80. As in Agra the features of the year were a decrease in serious, and an increase in minor offences under the Indian Penal Code. As a result the number of persons committed to the courts of session fell from 1,497 to 1,127.

The number of cases returned as true rose from 30,365 to 33,849. The number of cases committed to the courts of session totalled 517 as compared with 560 in the previous year.

Duration of trials.

81. The average duration of magisterial trials was practically the same as in 1909, but the average duration of trials in the sessions' courts was reduced from 39 to 35 days.

Punishments.

82. Sentences of death rose from 42 to 68, and of transportation from 111 to 131; on the other hand sentences of rigorous imprisonment decreased from 6,219 to 5,635, and of whipping from 1,241 to 963.

Appeals and revisions.

83. Appellate work increased, the number of appeals being 4,628 as against 4,344 in 1909. On the other hand applications for revision decreased from 1,462 to 947. The result of these appeals and applications for revision was that 662 sentences were reversed and 477 reduced or altered; both these figures show a decrease from the figures of the previous year. Criminal work in the court of the Judicial Commissioner was somewhat heavier than it was in 1909.

22—Prisons.

(For details see the annual report on the jail department for the year ending 31st December 1910 and tables under head "jails" in Part VI, Statistics of British India.)

84. At the beginning of the year there were 25,806 prisoners of all classes in the jails. The number admitted during the year, including prisoners transferred from other jails, was 76,632, or 3,966 less than in 1909. The total number of prisoners passing through the jails was 4·4 per cent. less than in the previous year. The daily average of prisoners in jail fell from 26,075 to 25,364. **General.**

85. There was some decrease in the number of offences committed by convicts in the jails, the figures showing 34,651 offences as compared with 35,059 in the previous year. More than half the offences committed were in connection with bad or short work. The number of offences relating to assaults, mutinies, and escapes rose from 150 to 702, but of these no less than 581 were the result of a serious "emeute" in the Fatehgarh central prison. With this exception the general behaviour of the convicts was good. The number of floggings declined from 83 to 52: in 40 cases the prisoners flogged were habituals. **Punishments.**

86. The cost of guarding and maintaining the prisoners decreased by more than 1½ lakhs to Rs. 15,88,246; the average cost per head falling from Rs. 67-6-0 to Rs. 62-9-0. This decrease was due to the fall in the price of food staples. **Expenditure.**

87. The total cash profits made as a result of the employment of prisoners in the jails were Rs. 2,89,031, a slight increase on the figures of 1909. These cash profits are the highest which have yet been recorded and no jail worked at a cash lost. No attempt was made to compete with free labour. **Employment.**

88. Throughout the year 1910 the health of the prisoners was excellent and there was a great improvement in the health of those admitted to the jails. The death rate from all causes fell from 23·7 per mille to 15·6, the lowest death rate ever recorded with the exception of that for the years 1904 and 1907. There was no serious epidemic in the jails though there was a slight outbreak of cholera in the Allahabad central prison, and in the Ghazipur district jail, the total deaths resulting numbering eight. **Health.**

89. The Juvenile jail at Bareilly continued to flourish, and its success has in some cases encouraged magistrates to send juvenile offenders to jail, rather than sentence them to be flogged, in the hope that the jail discipline may reform them, in fact this jail has come to be looked upon rather as a reformatory than a jail; this it was never intended to be. A great step has been made in aiding the boys at the expiry of their sentences by establishing local committees in each district to help them on release to find work and lead an honest life, while those who have learnt a trade during the time of their imprisonment are given, on leaving the jail, a small cash advance, or the tools of their trade to enable them to make a start with their new life. The accommodation for 256 boys was fully taxed. **Juvenile jail at Bareilly.**

23—Civil Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on civil justice for the year ending 31st December 1910, and the tables under head "civil justice" in Part VI Statistics of British India.)

Agra.

90. The total number of suits before the courts rose from 149,128 to 169,981, and the number disposed of from 133,694 to 139,609. The outstanding feature of the year was the unprecedented number of mortgage suits instituted. On the 7th August the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 for the institution of certain mortgage suits expired, and within the week preceding that date some 20,000 mortgage suits were filed, the total number of these suits exceeding that of 1909 by 20,349. Apart from the abnormal number of these suits the volume of litigation would have been smaller than in the previous year. As a result of the influx of these suits the pending file rose from 15,434 to 30,372, while the value of the suits rose to Rs. 5,57,44,958, an increase on the figures of the previous year of no less than 32 per cent. **Original suits.**

Appeals. High Court.

91. The number of appeals for disposal rose from 9,812 to 10,531, while the number of appeals disposed of was 7,768 as against 6,573 in 1909. The pending file was reduced from 3,815 to 3,202.

92. The total number of appeals before the High Court fell from 3,994 to 3,663, and the pending file was reduced to 1,605, the lowest figure reached during the last ten years.

Execution of decrees.

93. Applications for execution of decrees fell from 121,261 to 117,757. The decrease is accounted for by the fact that, with the exception of mortgage suits, litigation was on the whole less than in the preceding year; while increasing prosperity also facilitated the settlement of decrees out of court. The pending file rose by more than 1,000, while the percentage of fructuous applications rose by one, to 51 per cent.

Village munsifs.

94. The number of village courts rose from 361 to 368, but it appears that this increase was purely nominal; out of the 96 courts shown against the Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts no less than 46 were not working.

OUDH.

Suits.

95. The number of suits instituted rose from 63,812 to 71,366, an increase of 11·8 per cent.; the volume of litigation increasing under almost every head. The total number of suits for disposal was 80,126; and though 3,581 more suits were decided than in the previous year the pending file rose from 7,002 to 9,887, an increase of 41 per cent. The total value of suits instituted rose from Rs. 1,68,09,781 to Rs. 5,38,87,415. Of this increase the districts of Sitapur and Lucknow accounted for 206 and 137 lakhs respectively.

Appeals.

96. The number of appeals remained practically the same as in 1909, but the pending file at the close of the year was reduced from 740 to 369.

Judicial Commissioner.

97. In the court of the Judicial Commissioner the number of appeals instituted increased from 576 to 669. The number of appeals on the registers of the court at the beginning of the year totalled 930, as against 837 at the beginning of 1909. The pending file rose from 261 to 496, and the average duration of suits from 182 to 198 days.

Execution of decrees.

98. Applications for execution of decrees rose from 51,071 to 55,464, while the percentage of applications fully or partially satisfied increased from 39 per cent. to 42 per cent.

Village munsifs.

99. The number of village courts decreased by 94, this decrease being chiefly in the Fyzabad district. The number of suits instituted before these courts also showed a decline.

KUMAUN.

Suits.

100. The total number of suits instituted decreased slightly from 5,271 to 5,061. These figures probably denote a return to more normal economic conditions, the higher figures of previous years being due to famine loans which have now been repaid. Altogether there were 5,694 suits before the courts, of which 5,091 were disposed of during the year and 603 remained pending at its close.

Appeals.

101. The number of appeals decreased by four, and totalled 449, while the pending file had increased at the end of the year from 49 to 57.

Execution of decrees.

102. Corresponding with the decrease in the number of suits instituted the number of applications for execution fell from 3,363 to 3,128, and the pending file was reduced from 514 to 362. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was slightly larger than in the previous year.

24—Registration.

(For details see the report on registration for the triennium ending 31st December 1910, and the tables under head "registration" in Part VI Statistics of British India).

Reorganization scheme.

103. From the 1st April 1910, a reorganization scheme was brought into operation, by which fixed grades of pay were introduced to

take the place of the old method of remuneration partly by fixed emoluments and partly by commission. Twenty-four probationary sub-registrars are provided by the new scheme; they will learn their work under district registrars, and will also be available for officiating vacancies. Sixteen of these probationers will draw pay at the rate of Rs. 50 per mensem while the remaining eight will receive Rs. 20 per mensem. As a corollary of the scheme a departmental examination for these probationary sub-registrars has been instituted and will come into force during the year 1911.

Registrations.

104. The total number of registrations of all kinds fell from 303,623 in 1909, to 279,479, in the year under review, while the total number of registrations for the triennium ending with the year 1910, was 858,556 as against 729,313 in the previous triennium.

Financial.

105. The total receipts for the triennium rose from Rs. 15,28,994, to Rs. 17,95,229, while the expenses also rose from Rs. 8,24,230 to Rs. 8,82,963.

Prosecutions.

106. During the triennium there were nine prosecutions under the Registration Act, of these four took place in the year 1910; convictions were obtained in all cases.

Inspections.

107. The total number of inspections for the triennium showed a slight decrease, but the results of the inspections have been generally satisfactory.

25—Municipal administration.

(*For details see the annual review of municipal administration for the year ending* 31*st March* 1910, *and the tables under the head "municipalities", Part VIII, Statistics of British India*).

Elections.

108. The number of municipal boards with the privilege of electing their members was 85, the same as in 1909-10. The number of qualified electors rose from 86,287 to 89,893, giving a percentage of 2·9 of the total population as compared with 2·77 in the previous year. This increase may be attributed in part to the direct connection now established between local bodies and the Legislative Council, and in part to greater activity in revising electoral lists under the new rules for regulating the procedure at municipal elections. Polls were held in 60 places as against 63 in the previous year, and the percentage of voters who exercised their privilege declined from 56 to 51. A comparison of the figures of individual towns yields some remarkable contrasts, thus in Shahabad 83 per cent. of the voters came forward, while on the other hand in Hardoi only seven persons recorded their votes out of an electoral roll of 732.

Chairmen.

109. During the year under review it was not found possible to extend the system of replacing official chairmen with non-officials, and the number of municipalities with non-official chairmen remained the same as in 1909-10. Besides these eighteen municipalities there are also the two towns of Balrampur and Fyzabad, in each of which a non-official gentleman has been chairman for a considerable time. The change is still recent and it is perhaps too early for any useful comment to be made on the result of the experiment, but generally speaking the work of the non-official chairmen has been reported on as being commendable.

Taxation.

110. The year was one of suspense in matters of taxation and the decision to abolish the octroi in a number of the smaller municipalities was published only towards its close. In Etawah, Budaun and Muzaffarnagar the octroi schedules were entirely recast; the number of items in the schedules was considerably reduced, and commodities from which no appreciable income was derived were eliminated. In Fyzabad the octroi tax was extended, and some of the rates enhanced in order to recoup the income lost by the abolition some years ago of the octroi on sugar stuffs. An important revision of the terminal charges was undertaken by the Cawnpore board in order to provide additional funds for the extension of the water supply, and a conservancy tax was imposed on the residents in civil lines. A conservancy tax was reimposed at revised rates in Dehra. The Budaun board imposed a tax on the manufacture of bricks and tiles, and the similar tax in force at Hathras was revised.

Rules.

111. Not many new rules were promulgated during the year. Twelve boards introduced rules for controlling the erection of all buildings within municipal limits, and in ten towns rules were framed for the regulation of "tehbazari". The Mussooree board obtained confirmation for revised rules for traffic and for regulating rickshaws kept for hire, and also framed new rules for regulating the use of private slaughter houses. The new tax on bricks at Budaun involved the promulgation of rules for its recovery and assessment, and the rules for a similar tax in Hathras were recast.

Financial position.

112. Eliminating special grants the total income of municipalities was Rs. 70,38,285 as against Rs. 67,13,946 in the previous year, the rise being due chiefly to a larger income from taxation. The expenditure under ordinary service heads was also higher, and aggregated Rs. 73,94,739 as compared with Rs. 67,48,230 in the year 1909-10. Charges under the head "extraordinary and debt" rose by Rs. 1,34,752 in consequence of an increase in the sums invested in securities, while with the growth of indebtedness payments on account of loans were also higher. Twenty-three boards had a closing balance in excess of Rs. 30,000, Lucknow with Rs. 3,06,949, Allahabad with Rs. 2,47,691, Saharanpur with Rs. 1,89,984, and Benares with Rs. 1,83,800 heading the list. In the case of Lucknow more than half the balance was due to loans granted for specific purposes, and in other cases the large balances were due to similar loans or to sums set aside and earmarked for special projects shortly to be undertaken, as at Saharanpur.

Octroi receipts.

113. The net receipts from octroi amounted to Rs. 37,36,230, an increase of more than two lakhs on the total of the previous year. The returns by divisions show that in every case the income from this source was higher than in 1909-10, the largest increases occurring in the Allahabad and Agra divisions. The smallest increase occurred in the Fyzabad division where the disturbing effects of plague in the chief town in the division prevented the rise in income which had been anticipated from the enhanced rate of duty already mentioned in a previous paragraph. Generally, the larger income enjoyed by boards is attributable to the prosperous conditions prevailing throughout the year, and these conditions are reflected in the statistics of the trade in grain and cloth. In Sardhana the procedure for the abolition of the octroi has been completed and in Mau Ranipur the tax will cease at the close of the year 1911-12. The Government of India have given their general approval to the proposal of the Municipal Taxation Committee that steps should be taken to abolish this tax in 42 towns and the subject of its replacement is being considered.

Receipts from other taxes.

114. Receipts from taxes other than octroi show an increase over the figures of 1909-10 of more than half a lakh, the total now exceeding that of the year 1907-8. The increase is nearly accounted for under the heads of the terminal tax and toll (Rs. 18,570), the trades and professions tax (Rs. 21,913), and the house tax (Rs. 8,328). The pilgrim tax at Fyzabad fell short of the figures of the previous year owing to the fact that one of the three fairs at which it is levied was not held; while the proceeds of the same tax at Hardwar also declined from the total of 1909-10 which appears to have been exceptionally high. The incidence of taxation rose to Re. 1-13-0, this increase is accounted for by the fact that the results of the recent census show a general decrease in the municipal population, while at the same time a larger income has been derived from taxation. The highest incidence, Rs. 9-7-6, was at Mussooree.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

115. Excluding special grants the income derived from sources other than taxation showed an increase of Rs. 74,744. The chief increase occurred under the heads of "rents," "sale of land" and "sale of water," but there was a considerable falling off in the income derived from conservancy, one general cause of this apparently being the exodus of population from the towns during the epidemic of plague.

Special grants from the Government.

116. As has been the case in previous years municipal boards received their share of the special grant of six lakhs for the advancement of primary education through an arrangement with district boards. The assistance obtained by municipalities from other sources during the year to carry out works of utility was considerable. In all Rs. 3,83,776 were distributed in

subsidies. The contribution from ordinary provincial revenues was only Rs. 82,216, of which the greater part represented recurring grants. The balance of the grants was met from the recurring assignment of five lakhs made by the Government of India for sanitary purposes. Of individual grants mention may be made of the following: Budaun (Rs. 30,000), Firozabad (Rs. 20,000) and Lakhimpur (Rs. 10,000) received assistance for further work on their drainage schemes. Allahabad received Rs. 34,000 for improvements to the water works plant, and also Rs. 9,000 to meet the cost of preparing the large scheme of drainage under contemplation. Jaunpur received Rs. 25,000 to help it to carry out a project for flushing the drains; and Allahabad, Lucknow and Ballia each received Rs. 10,000 for experiments in the construction of model dwellings. Mention must also be made of the operation of the trust funds which have been formed in the three cities of Lucknow, Allahabad and Cawnpore for the purpose of opening out congested areas. The effect of these projects on the sanitary state of the towns is indisputable and is visible particularly in Lucknow, where the execution of the project has advanced rapidly. In Allahabad the construction of the road has actually commenced, but in Cawnpore the operations of the fund have so far been limited to the acquisition of property and to the payment of interest on loans which had been contracted.

Loans.

117. During the year the amount actually utilized for municipal loans fell short by a little over four lakhs of the sum provided, owing to delay in the preparation of some of the projects. Cawnpore received a loan of half a lakh in connection with the new road scheme, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were given to Benares for the construction of an important road, which, it is hoped, will not only prove of great sanitary value, but will also yield a fair return on the outlay. An important project for extending the civil lines at Lucknow was begun from a loan of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The Mussooree board received nearly a lakh of rupees in three loans for work on the hydro-electric project which had been damaged by the heavy rains in 1909, and for extending water and light connections with private houses.

Expenditure.

118. The most important variations in expenditure were economies in general administration, police, water supply, hospitals and fairs, and increased expenditure on survey of land, lighting, drainage, conservancy, markets, arboriculture, buildings and roads, and public instruction. The decrease under fairs is due solely to a smaller outlay on the fairs at Hardwar; while the provincialization of the Thomason Hospital at Agra accounts for a diminution in the expenditure on hospitals. The heading "police" indicates the amount spent on police outposts. This item will disappear from the accounts with effect from the year 1911-12 as municipalities have now been relieved of these charges.

Water works.

119. The total expenditure incurred in the eight large towns with water works rose by Rs. 7,776 to Rs. 7,22,687. In the year under review the main increases of expenditure are reported from Allahabad, Lucknow and Naini Tal. At the latter place a Jewel filter was installed, while at Allahabad the water supply was extended to an area opened out in connection with the extension of the civil station. The increased charge incurred by the Lucknow board represents money spent on minor additions and two new filters. As regards new schemes for water supply, that for Mirzapur has received final sanction and the work is in progress.

Drainage.

120. Expenditure on drainage works totalled Rs. 6,95,888, a slight increase on the figures of the previous year. The bulk of this outlay was incurred in the towns of Lucknow, Moradabad, Jaunpur and Firozabad, where extensive operations are being carried on. The draining or filling up of insanitary pits and hollows is being steadily proceeded with and Rs. 21,771 were allotted by the Sanitary Board for this purpose.

Sanitation.

121. The opening up of the congested areas at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Lucknow, and the new road through a crowded part of the city of Benares, which have been already mentioned, are important sanitary improvements. The newly reconstituted sanitary board has done much useful work already in directing the sanitary activities of municipalities into the most useful channels, and a regular programme of works to be undertaken and projects

to be prepared has been drawn up by the sanitary engineer. Sanitation has received generous assistance from imperial and provincial funds. An annual assignment of five lakhs is specially devoted to sanitation, and a large part of this sum is received by municipalities.

Education.

122. A comparison of the number of schools maintained by municipalities from year to year is not possible, as in most towns the municipal board merely pays a contribution to the district board and does not directly manage the schools. Expenditure during the year rose by Rs. 19,460 and totalled Rs. 3,74,585. This works out at 5·35 per cent. of the ordinary income of municipalities, an expenditure of 5 per cent. being the required standard. At Bareilly, Agra, Meerut and Cawnpore the outlay on education shows an increase, and the municipalities of Rohilkhand generally have shown a generous interest in the question.

Vaccination.

123. Vaccination work shows a slight improvement compared with the previous year. The number of successful primary cases rose from 89,978 to 96,091, and the proportion per mille of the population from 31·09 to 32·74. In the large towns of Benares, Lucknow and Meerut the results of the year were much more satisfactory, and in general it appears that more attention has been paid to this important branch of municipal administration.

Vital statistics.

124. Vital statistics compare unfavourably with those of the year 1909-10. Births increased from 102,772 to 121,640, but the mortality was also considerably higher, and the number of deaths rose from 123,463 to 145,606. Deaths exceeded births by 8·34 per mille of the population. In sixteen municipalities the death rate exceeded 70 per mille of the population, viz. Kandhla (117·01); Jaunpur (96·53); Kairana (85); Azamgarh (84·36); Khurja (83·98); Mirzapur (82·99); Sandila (81·42); Bela (80); Ghazipur (79·22); Chandausi (78·57); Ballia (78·23); Shahabad (76·59); Kasganj (75·79); Shahjahanpur (73·30); Mau Ranipur (72·77); and Kosi (72·72). A severe and widespread outbreak of plague with local epidemics of cholera is entirely responsible for these results. The death rate among infants declined from 282 to 270 in spite of the more marked prevalence of plague and cholera. It is hoped that the figures will still further improve as the result of a series of measures which are being undertaken to improve the general hygienic conditions of life. These measures may be briefly noted; they are, the special malaria enquiry, experiments in the prophylatic use of quinine to school children, extension of the sale of quinine, general improvements in conservancy arrangements, training of midwives to assist the poorer population, and the circulation of simple directions for the feeding and care of infants.

General.

125. An outstanding feature of the year was the Provincial Exhibition held at Allahabad. A large number of boards sent their secretaries to note the latest hygienic and sanitary appliances which were being exhibited, and it is hoped that this personal examination of the latest improvements of science will help in the advancement of sanitation in the towns.

26—District boards.

(For details see the annual report on the working of district boards for the year ending the 31st March 1911, and the table under the head "local boards," Part VIII, Statistics of British India).

General.

126. The policy of establishing and developing tahsil committees, mentioned in the report of the previous year, has made steady progress in the year under review. These committees have not everywhere been found to be of equal value, but it is at least probable that they have not all received equal opportunities. In some districts it would appear that they are merely employed as inspecting agencies so as not to come into conflict with the departmental sub-committees. But a committee can never have much vitality if its functions are confined to inspection and the first step in the development of a tahsil committee is for the district board to delegate to it certain definite powers. This question is at present under the consideration of the Government in connection with the opinions received on the proposal to constitute sub-district boards. There can be no doubt that

the interest taken by district board members as a whole in their work requires to be stimulated and it is still necessary to call on members to account for their non-attendance at meetings.

Income.

127. The income of boards, excluding deposits and advances and opening balances, amounted to Rs. 78,56,639, as against Rs. 80,94,559 in 1909-10, a decrease of Rs. 2,37,920. Nearly three-fourths of this decrease occurred under the head "education." For this there were special causes. On the 1st July 1910 the district high schools were taken over by the Government. This meant that the receipts of these schools for nine months of the year under review were credited to the Government and not to the boards. The other considerable decrease occurs under the head "medical." This too is due to a special cause and indicates no diminution in the ordinary income. The receipts of 1909-10 were swollen by an item of Rs. 78,000 representing the subscription to the Ludovic Porter hospital at Meerut; excluding this, the receipts were some Rs. 16,000 higher than in the previous year. Two large general grants were made to the boards during the year. A sum of Rs. 82,705 was distributed for buildings, furniture and apparatus required for primary schools, and Rs. 80,000 were allotted for rural sanitation out of the recurring assignment of five lakhs received from the Government of India. Special grants of Rs. 48,000 were made to the Mussooree board for the construction of a new hospital, and of Rs. 62,084 to the Kumaun boards to enable them to repair the extensive damage done to the roads by the abnormal rainfall.

Expenditure.

128. Excluding deposits and advances the expenditure during the year totalled Rs. 74,72,003, a decrease of more than five lakhs from the expenditure of the previous year. This diminution is more than covered by the two heads "education," and "civil works." The reason for the decrease under the first of these heads is to be found solely in the transfer of the district high schools from the boards to the Government. The expenditure of which the boards were relieved by this measure amounted to nearly three and a half lakhs of rupees. The decrease of nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees under the head "civil works" was due mainly to the delay in the execution of works the inception of which had been determined, and to a cautious preliminary survey of the programmes to be undertaken. The only other variation in the figures of expenditure which call for notice is an increase of Rs. 35,000 under the head "pensions". This is due to a new system of classification, under which all pensions and contribution charges are now grouped under this head instead of being scattered, as previously, over several heads. The closing balance was again larger than that of the previous year by nearly four lakhs of rupees, though attention is constantly being directed to the fact that cash balances are excessive. The cause appears to be not a too sensitive caution, but the inability to gauge accurately the time that will be occupied in the preliminaries of a large project. Considerable sums that had been allotted for public works remained unexpended at the close of the year.

Education.

129. The educational returns for the previous year were so disquieting that a searching inquiry was instituted into the causes of the apparent decline in educational activity. This inquiry has not yet been completed and it would be premature to pronounce judgement at present on this complicated question. The returns for the year 1910-11 indicate no important change in the general situation. It is true that the total number of schools has fallen from 14,463 to 13,947 and of scholars from 599,725 to 576,756, but in considering these figures allowance must be made for the provincialization of district high schools, a change which removed from the returns of the district boards 40 schools and 11,399 scholars. The number of primary schools maintained or aided by district boards has fallen by 201, involving a corresponding decrease of 3,734 in the number of scholars. Among reasons which have been assigned for this falling off in the returns one or two may be noted. The first in importance was a severe epidemic of plague, particularly in the districts of Benares, Ghazipur and Mirzapur. There were also

sharp local outbreaks of cholera. In addition the registers in many districts have been carefully scrutinized and all fictitious entries have been eradicated. In other districts, again, heavy floods in October 1910 made attendance at school physically impossible, and in several cases the school buildings were washed away bodily. Female education made little progress during the year and it cannot be said that its prospects are encouraging, except perhaps in the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions, where there is some public interest in the movement.

Medical.

130. In every division in the province except Kumaun there was a decrease in the number of patients treated in district board institutions, the total falling from 4,618,221 to 4,200,710. For this there are two reasons. So far as malaria is concerned the year was exceptionally healthy, and on the other hand the plague epidemic caused a considerable movement of the population from the cities and larger towns and thereby naturally decreased the attendance at dispensaries. The figures do not therefore suggest any decline in the usefulness or the popularity of the local medical institutions. Public subscriptions were on the whole fairly maintained, but in many cases there is considerable room for improvement.

Sanitation.

131. Expenditure on sanitation was on almost the same restricted scale as in the previous year, and totalled Rs. 29,568, an increase of about Rs. 3,000. The majority of boards are still far from showing any lively interest in the question. A proposal is under consideration to permit district boards to make over small sums of money to committees of villagers, in the hope of encouraging them to keep their villages clean in their own way. Any such action would be purely experimental, but if successful, might have the important result of interesting villagers in sanitary methods.

Vaccination.

132. The total number of vaccinations performed rose from 1,244,382 in 1909-10 to 1,292,614; but considering the higher birth rate of the year under review it cannot be said that the figures of vaccination for the province show any improvement on those of the previous year. As has been previously pointed out non-official members might do much to change the attitude of the uneducated classes towards vaccination, and some progress has been made in enlisting the co-operation of members of the board and even of private persons.

Vital statistics.

133. During the year 1910-11 there was a severe epidemic of plague and a good many local and sporadic outbreaks of cholera; it is therefore not surprising to find that the number of deaths increased from 1,713,870 to 1,787,588. In spite of this increase however the vital statistics were more reassuring than those of the year 1909-10, when the number of deaths exceeded the number of births by 151,136. During the year under review the position was reversed and the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 71,518. There was also a considerable improvement in the birth rate, the number of births rising from 1,562,734 to 1,859,106.

Arboriculture.

134. The arboricultural programmes of the year were carried out in a satisfactory manner, and it is interesting to note that the Meerut board realized Rs. 12,755 on the sale of trees from their babul plantations on the Kali nadi. There has also been a gratifying extension of plantation by zamindars, particularly in the districts of Basti and Rae Bareli: in the former of these districts nearly fifteen miles of avenues were planted, and in the latter more than 5,000 trees were put in.

Civil works.

135. The decrease of Rs. 2,29,592 in the expenditure on civil works has already been explained in the paragraph dealing with expenditure. As regards original works there has been a relative increase in the amount devoted to communications as against that spent on buildings. No uniform and satisfactory solution has yet been found for the problem of providing a satisfactory agency for works executed by a board for itself; and it is only by constant personal supervision and activity on the part of the district staff and members of the boards that the waste of a great deal of public money can be prevented.

27—Volunteering.

(*For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1911.)

136. The enrolled strength of the active force of volunteers was 4,365 as compared with 4,453 in the previous year. Of this total 680 were cavalry and 3,685 infantry. Of the cavalry 444 were extra efficient, and 187 efficient; the figures for the infantry being 2,708, and 882 respectively. In musketry 791 men were qualified as marksmen and 1,397 as first class shots. The force included 245 officers and 345 non-commissioned officers. The reserve totalled 742, of whom 666 were classed as efficient. Expenditure on the whole force amounted to Rs. 2,21,878, of which practically the whole amount was met by capitation grants from the Government. At the close of the year a balance of some Rs. 30,000 remained in the hands of the various corps.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

28—Agriculture.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of agriculture for the year ending 30th June 1911, on the administration of the Civil Veterinary department for the year ending 31st March 1911, on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act 1904 for the year ending 30th June 1911, and the tables under the head "agricultural statistics" and those under the head "co-operative credit societies," in Part II of the Statistics of British India.)

General.

137. The most prominent feature of the year's work was the agricultural court at the United Provinces Exhibition. The public interest in the court was maintained throughout the period during which the exhibition remained open, and a successful attempt was made to concentrate the attention of landholders during the week devoted to the agricultural conference. This conference was certainly unique in the annals of the province as a gathering of practical men interested in the improvement of agriculture, and its value was greatly enhanced by the attendance of a large number of officers of the imperial and provincial departments of agriculture, who readily placed their knowledge and experience at the disposal of the audience. The full effects of the agricultural court and conference will not be immediately apparent, but already the results have been most important, both in creating a fresh interest among the public, and in focussing and directing the attention to the subject which has grown up during the last few years.

Local societies.

138. At the conference alluded to above more than one member dwelt on the necessity of increasing the number of local associations, and no doubt steps will now be taken in that direction. Meanwhile of the societies already existing those in Mainpuri and Unao showed the greatest vitality, and each of these societies held an agricultural show.

Assistance to the public.

139. The result of the exhibition was to stimulate the public interest in labour-saving tools; a large number of iron ploughs (550) were sold by the department, and there was also an increased demand for chain pumps and maize hullers. The accounts of the department show that since 1908 the public have purchased more than a lakh and a half of rupees worth of sugar machinery from the department, including 31 centrifugals, of which fourteen are power-driven. Manufacturers are now selling centrifugals to private customers without the intervention of the department, while a Calcutta firm of agricultural implement makers has established a branch at Cawnpore, and the dépôts for implements at Mainpuri and Unao have done much useful work.

Distribution of seed.

140. The chief feature of the year's demand for seed was the reduced number of large indents and an increased demand for small quantities of seed for trial purposes. There has been a growing demand for ground nuts. Nearly 150 maunds of this seed were issued and its popularity is very striking. Muzaffarnagar wheat shows no decline in the popular favour, and an indent of 600 maunds of this seed for Egypt was supplied through the Sisauli seed farm. About 1,200 maunds of wheat seed were distributed in the Jhansi district, while the seed dépôts continued to work as before, and nearly 13,000 maunds of seed were given out. The financial position of these dépôts continues to be satisfactory.

Well sinking.

141. Owing to the favourable nature of recent seasons, and especially the excellence of the rains of 1910, there was less activity in sinking new wells; but the well-boring staff were as fully employed as circumstances would admit, though the work was interfered with by a larger number of wet days than usual. In trial borings the percentage of successes fell from 72 to 65; but much of this work was done in the western districts where the "mota," or clay stratum, is most irregular and uncertain. The rate of boring has somewhat deteriorated, possibly owing to the work being in more difficult country. Owing to the

success of the boring operations undertaken last year in the Banda municipality the department's well-engineer has been permitted to advise the local authorities at Najibabad, where the water supply has hitherto been precarious.

142. The poultry farm at Haldwani has been maintained during the year, but the attempt to improve the breeding of poultry among the tharus has so far met with only a qualified success, chiefly owing to their natural carelessness. Poultry shows were held at Lucknow and Naini Tal, while an All-India show was held at Allahabad in connection with the exhibition. **Poultry farming.**

143. Bulletins on foot and mouth disease in cattle and a note on the cattle of the provinces were prepared and issued in English by the department, while pamphlets on the potato moth, the sugarcane grasshopper and ensilage were issued in the vernacular. The Urdu journal, *Mufid-ul-Mazarain*, has slightly increased its circulation, while the assisted Nagari journal, *Dehati*, has appeared regularly during the year. **Publications.**

144. The course of instruction at the agricultural college at Cawnpore remained substantially unaltered, and 34 students obtained the degree of Licentiate of Agriculture. The permanent buildings and research laboratories were brought into use during the year 1910. It has been decided to build a scientific library for the joint use of the departments of agriculture and industries, and it is hoped that its construction will be begun during the year 1911-12. **Agricultural college.**

Civil Veterinary department.

145. During the year 1910 four veterinary assistants were deputed to the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory for training in inoculation work, while many have gained much practical experience. Four students were selected for scholarships at the veterinary college, two being sent to Bengal and two to the Punjab; the two former did not continue their studies but the two latter are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. Now that the new laboratory at Lucknow is completed it is hoped that most of the provincial staff will be able to undergo a course of laboratory instruction. **Education.**

146. For the year under report 123,695 cases of contagious diseases have been reported, with a mortality of 32,024. Better reporting is probably responsible for the fact that these figures show an increase on those of the previous year since the number of deaths from rinderpest, the chief scourge, declined from 17,071 to 15,675. There can be no doubt that the suppression of information of an outbreak of contagious disease is now much less frequent than it used to be, and a large number of such outbreaks are reported by the people direct to the department. There was a severe outbreak of glanders on the Ranikhet tonga route, while 76 cases of surra were reported: it is certain that this disease exists much more widely than was formerly supposed, and it appears to be almost endemic in Bareilly city and on the Ranikhet tonga route. As a consequence of these outbreaks the provisions of the Glanders and Farcy Act, so far as they deal with this disease, were extended to the whole of the province. The ravages of rinderpest have shown some slight abatement, the reported mortality falling as noted above. The heavy summer and winter rainfalls caused an increase in haemorrhagic septicaemia and 6,303 deaths from this disease were reported. Foot and mouth disease was also very prevalent and it is estimated that 4,734 cattle died from this cause. The amount of serum required for the rinderpest outbreak was so great that in some cases the department was unable to cope with the demand. During the year no less than 65,906 animals were treated by inoculation, an increase on the figures of the previous year of over twelve thousand. **Diseases.**

147. During the year stud bulls have been established in three more districts, and the public appear to be awakening to the importance of improving the breed of cattle. The bull-rearing farm at Kheri has now been started, the temporary buildings erected, and the fencing nearly completed. There were fifty-five stallions on the register: four were disposed of as useless and replaced by four others. Forty-six stallions were at stud and the number of mares covered was 2,444, a slight decrease **Breeding.**

from the figures of the previous year. There were seventeen donkey stallions on the registers, of which twelve were at stud: the number of mares covered was 510, an increase of 83 on the figures of 1909.

Establishment.

148. The subordinate establishment numbered 148. The increase of seven on the strength of 1909 was due to the appointment of two inspectors and five veterinary assistants. The whole of the ten provincial appointments were not filled during the year, as four of the scholarship holders were expected to pass out of the colleges at the April examinations and join the provincial staff. A large number of districts are still able to keep only one veterinary assistant, even when so small a staff is quite inadequate to their requirements, as in the case of Bareilly: both Allahabad and Sultanpur have also reduced their already insufficient staff. Expenditure on the department rose from Rs. 72,215 to Rs. 82,962.

Co-operative credit societies.

General.

149. No change occurred in the staff of the department. The small urban societies increased by more than fifty per cent. (from 81 to 124), and the membership and working capital increased in similar proportion. Rural societies also increased from 691 to 1,108, but as the new societies are smaller on the average than the old, membership and capital increased in a somewhat smaller proportion. During the year steps were taken with a scheme for training a number of selected men in the principles of co-operative credit, in order to meet the growing demand for a trained staff for district and central banks and for a supervising agency for societies in other areas. The scheme has been accepted by the court of wards which has sent men to be trained as supervisors in five districts. Twenty-eight societies were liquidated during the year, and the profits have been utilized for some local public object or added to the reserve fund of the district bank concerned.

Central societies.

150. The number of central societies increased from three to four. The largest and most flourishing of these societies is at present that at Budaun with a working capital of more than three and a half lakhs, the society at Mainpuri coming next with a capital of seventy-six thousand rupees. The remaining two societies are those at Fatehpur and Fyzabad; this last society was a district bank, but it has now given up all other business and confines itself to dealings with other societies.

Urban societies.

151. Some advance has been made with urban societies during the year, and the reorganization scheme which was set on foot in 1909 has been steadily carried on. The true mission of these urban societies is to finance, not individuals, but rural societies, and in consequence individual borrowers are being gradually eliminated, and affiliated societies are being abolished and their places taken by real rural societies, each operating over the area of one village. During 1910 the working capital of all the societies increased, except in the case of those at Gorakhpur and Rae Bareli, which have temporarily contracted operations pending reorganization, and the total capital rose from 19½ lakhs to nearly twenty-two lakhs. Dividends varying from seven to ten per cent. have been paid and there has been a satisfactory increase in the reserve. Some banks however show considerable arrears, the worst being Jalaun, Unao, Jahangirabad and Gorakhpur. On the other hand the banks at Bulandshahr, Kashi, Basti, Kasia and Hardoi have shown excellent results, while the arrears of the Sandila bank amount to only Rs. 145. The number of clerks' societies has risen from five to six, but so far these societies have aroused very little interest and until they show more vitality it is not proposed to register any more of them. Small urban societies for artisans and tradesmen have done good work during the year, and there has been a steady advance in numbers and capital in the two main centres, Benares and Rae Bareli. The weavers' credit societies have had a prosperous year in Sandila, but have not done so well in Benares, they now number seventeen societies with 385 members and a capital of over six thousand rupees

Rural societies.

152. Rural societies have made good progress. The number of societies has risen by 414, and the number of members by 11,824, while the capital has increased from Rs. 8,39,161 to Rs. 14,07,890. The amount of loans advanced by these societies during the year 1910 was 20¾ lakhs and over fifteen

lakhs were repaid. Of the sum of 16½ lakhs outstanding at the end of the year under report rather more than 2½ lakhs were arrears. These figures are not unsatisfactory when it is considered that owing to the damage caused to the autumn crops by the unusually heavy rains in October 1910, it was necessary to postpone the instalments, which then fell due, to the spring crop, thus imposing a very heavy burden on the latter, and, though the sugarcane and cereal crops were good, the poppy crop from which much was hoped was disappointing.

Miscellaneous.

153. A co-operative stall was organized at the United Provinces Exhibition, where the products of co-operative societies were on view along with maps, diagrams and pictures representing the advance made by co-operation in the last six years. A provincial conference was held at the same time and was attended by 47 honorary and paid workers. Co-operative conferences, organized by the district banks, were held during the year in Mainpuri, Moradabad, Budaun, Hardoi and Unao.

29—Weather and crops.

(For details see the annual season and crop report for the year ending 30th June 1911, the tables appended to the "agricultural statistics of British India," and the "area and yield of certain principal crops in India" and "prices and wages in India").

Character of the seasons.

154. The rains of 1910 began with light showers early in June followed by heavy rain towards the middle of the month, and with the exception of parts of the Meerut and Agra divisions all districts received sufficient rain for a satisfactory start with the necessary field work. During July the greater part of the province was very short of rain until the end of the month, when heavy falls removed all anxiety, but in the submontane tracts there were good rains throughout the month. On the whole the sowing season was not particularly favourable; in the submontane districts work was retarded by excessive rain, and elsewhere by its deficiency. August was a wet month in the hills, the eastern districts, the submontane districts and parts of Bundelkhand, while in the rest of the province the rainfall was lighter, but timely and sufficient. The September rainfall was satisfactory, rain being well distributed and everywhere sufficient. The October rains, though causing some damage to the kharif harvest, facilitated the rabi sowings on a greatly extended scale, while an unusual fall of rain in the middle of November made further extensions possible in the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur divisions. Except for some useful showers in the hills December was almost rainless, but January was much wetter than usual, rain falling in the first, second and fourth weeks over the greater part of the province. February was dry, but the first half of March was abnormally wet and there was again light rain at the close of the month and in the middle of April. The intervals between the bursts of rain were in many districts marked by unusually high winds. The chief calamities of the year were the heavy floods which took place in July and August and again in October 1910, causing extensive injury to the kharif crops. All the chief rivers were affected and the usual vagaries of the channel of the Chauka river resulted in large deposits of sterile sand at various places along its course. Little damage was done by frost and hail, and though rust made its appearance it was less injurious than usual to the wheat crop.

Cultivated area.

155. The total cultivated area was a little more than 35½ million acres. This total shows a decrease of 113,000 acres or 0·3 per cent. from the figures of the previous year, but exceeds the normal by 2·1 per cent. The weather during June and July 1910, which was unfavourable for the kharif sowings, caused a diminution in the area of the autumn crops of 800,000 acres; but the end of the monsoon was extremely favourable for the sowings of the spring crops and a substantial increase in the rabi area was the result. While the kharif area was 2 per cent. below the normal, that of the rabi was 8 per cent. above, and there was a great increase in the twice-cropped area, which rose from 13 per cent. below the normal to 13 per cent. above it. The hot weather crop, though still 4 per cent. above the normal, showed a decrease of 2 per cent. The large increase in the twice-cropped area was chiefly due to a wet autumn which made it possible to take a crop of pulses and oilseeds from land that

would otherwise have been too dry for cultivation. There was a further recovery in the rabi area in Oudh, but it is still behind Agra in this respect, the figures being 103 and 110 per cent. of the normal respectively, while in four of the Oudh districts the area was still slightly below the normal. The generally favourable character of the year was the cause of the further diminution in the area under hot weather crops; food supplies were adequate and prices had declined and as a result the area sown in the hot weather was the smallest recorded since the famine of 1907-8.

Of the autumn crops early rice decreased throughout the province except in the north-eastern districts where a wet July caused a substantial increase; there was also a general falling off in the area under late rice. The area under maize also declined, while the fluctuations of juar, bajra, and the small millets were insignificant and call for no comment in view of the general characteristics of the season. Of the commercial crops the area under sugarcane showed a slight increase but was still considerably below the normal, while there was a decline in the area under cotton owing to an unfavourable sowing season in the chief cotton tracts, the Agra and Meerut divisions. Of the spring crops wheat showed a substantial increase, the area rising from 94 per cent. of the normal to 107 per cent.: the area under barley fell slightly, but this crop was still extremely popular; there was a large increase in the area under gram and linseed. Owing to a wet sowing season the area under rape seed decreased. The area under poppy, which is determined by causes other than agricultural, showed a slight increase.

Irrigation.

156. The wet season caused a large falling off in the net irrigated area, the decrease exceeding 1½ million acres, or 13 per cent., and being general throughout the province. The net area irrigated during the year was 8,687,297 acres, as against 10,053,060 acres in 1909-10. Irrigation from wells declined by 1½ million acres, while the area irrigated from canals showed a decrease of 217,000 acres; on the other hand there was a slight increase in the irrigation from reservoirs, lakes and rivers.

Outturn.

157. The outturn of the kharif harvest was generally inferior to that of the previous year, but was not on the whole unsatisfactory. Sugarcane and late rice showed a considerable improvement, the outturn being 95 per cent. of the normal. On the other hand the late rains which did so much to benefit these crops had an injurious effect on juar, bajra and cotton, while the juar crop was further damaged by insect pests. The small millet *mandua* was good in Oudh, but the large area under this crop in the Gorakhpur district was damaged by floods. Excessive rains in the submontane districts where maize is largely grown were responsible for considerable injury to this crop, though the total outturn was the same as in the previous year, i.e. 85 per cent. of the normal.

The average yield per acre of the spring harvest of 1911 was equal or superior to that of the previous year in all cases except wheat, where it declined by 10 per cent., but the figures for this crop refer to a substantially larger area. The weather during March 1911 caused considerable injury to the crops in loss of weight and quality, while the poppy crop suffered heavily from rain, blight and insect pests. The yield of the hot weather crops was generally satisfactory with the exception of the melons and allied crops in the neighbourhood of Lucknow. The yield of mahua was fairly good, but there was a complete failure of the mango crop, especially in Oudh.

Prices.

158. Prices showed a great improvement during the year. The price of wheat which had been at 12 seers in June 1910 rose in July and August owing to the heavy rains in the former of these months, but fell again in September to 12 seers, and remained between 12 and 12½ seers until December, when it fell to 13 seers, and except for a return to 12·75 seers in March fluctuated from 13 to 13·25 seers for the rest of the year. At the beginning of the year 1910 barley was the cheapest grain, selling at 20 seers, but its place was soon taken by maize, the price of which fell to from 25 to 27 seers in September, and remained at this figure for the remainder of the year. After the kharif harvest of 1910 it was as a rule possible to purchase food staples at 25 seers or more.

30—Horticulture.

(For details see the annual reports on the horticultural gardens at Lucknow and the botanical gardens at Saharanpur for the year ending the 31st March 1911.)

Horticultural gardens.

159. Work in the gardens at Lucknow, though somewhat hampered by difficulty in obtaining labour, continued to make good progress. Improvements of various kinds were carried out, the most important being the replanting of the fruit garden. In the exotic garden the losses caused by flood in the previous year were made good, and a number of new subjects were introduced. The rose garden was extended, and a valuable collection of new roses was obtained from Europe. The work of acclimatizing annuals was continued on a large scale, the new system of disposing of the acclimatized seeds being fairly satisfactory, though the amount of seed distributed was not so great as in the previous year, probably owing to the unwillingness of the public to deal in any other way than direct with the gardens. The discontinuation of the sale of imported seeds resulted in a further decrease of Rs. 1,182 in the receipts. Expenditure showed a slight increase and totalled Rs. 27,801. The ten students mentioned in the report for 1909-10 as undergoing instruction as overseers continued their training. The chaudhri class continued to show excellent results. An arboricultural class extending for five months was held and was attended by 13 students.

Botanical gardens.

160. The chief event during the year in the history of the gardens at Saharanpur was the arrangement made with the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, by which the cultivation of flower seeds was transferred to the latter place, and the gardens at Saharanpur devoted entirely to the culture of vegetables. As at Lucknow, operations were much hampered during the year by the difficulty in obtaining labour. The rainfall was rather above the normal, and rain in March did considerable damage to the fruit crop. Acclimatization and other experimental work was continued. The transfer of the flower garden to Lucknow and the continuation of the policy of distributing seeds only through agents resulted in a further decrease in the receipts, which amounted to Rs. 14,927 as against Rs. 22,892 in the previous year. The expenditure totalled Rs. 29,508, a decrease of Rs. 2,000. Malis trained in the gardens continued to be in great demand and 74 applications for them were received, of which however only eleven could be satisfied. The number of students in the chaudhri class increased from 12 to 15, while in the overseers class there were 11 pupils, 6 of whom have passed the examination of the Royal Horticultural Society of London.

31—Forests.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the forest department for the year ending the 30th June 1911 and "Statistics of British India," part IV (b) Finance and Revenue.)

Area and demarcation.

161. The total area of the forests of all classes remained practically the same as in 1909-10 and amounted to 13,244 square miles. In Dehra Dun twelve square miles of unclassed forest were finally reserved during the year, and in the Bundelkhand division settlement operations were carried out in the Belman and Kumharia forests in Moth and in a newly acquired area in Tota-Bhatpura. Preliminary notifications were also published and a settlement officer appointed for the Aligarh sal forest in the Naini Tal district and a small block in the Haldwani division. In the western circle the sum spent upon demarcation work amounted to more than three thousand rupees, a slight increase on the figures of the previous year; nearly the whole of this sum was spent on repairs to already existing boundaries. In the eastern circle 61 miles of external boundaries were revised in the Haldwani division, and new stone pillars were erected along nearly thirty miles of boundary in the Pilibhit district. No surveys were undertaken during the year.

Revenue.

162. The revenue for the year rose by more than three lakhs and reached the sum of 25¾ lakhs. In the eastern circle there was an increase of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees from the sale of timber; this was due to the large

outturn of dry timber in the Kheri and Bahraich divisions and to a general rise in the price of sal timber. In the western circle there was an increase of Rs. 1,21,000 of which half was due to an increase in the prices obtained for turpentine in the Naini Tal division, the realization of outstandings of the previous year in the Siwalik division, and the fact that the full amount of the Bhabar grass lease was credited during the year and no rebate was made as in 1909-10. On the other hand there was a decrease in the proceeds from the duty on foreign timber owing to the heavy rainfall and the melting of the abnormally large accumulations of snow in the higher ranges, which made it impossible to maintain the boom at Dakpathar from the middle of March to the close of the year in June 1911 and in consequence the usual tolls could not be levied on the timber floated down from the upper reaches of the Jumna.

Expenditure.

163. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 12,19,732, a small decrease of about two thousand rupees from the expenditure of 1909-10. Of this expenditure nearly two lakhs were spent on roads, bridges and buildings. The cost of establishment showed an increase on the figures of the previous year and amounted to just over six lakhs, while one and a half lakhs were spent on the organization, improvement and extension of the forests. The surplus of revenue over expenditure amounted to nearly thirteen and a half lakhs, as compared with ten and a half lakhs in 1909-10.

Outturn.

164. The outturn of timber and fuel exceeded twenty million cubic feet, an increase of nearly one million cubic feet on the figures of 1909-10. The outturn in the western circle was considerably less than in the previous year; the difference is chiefly in chir timber and is due partly to restricted fellings and partly to some of the timber not having been exported by the purchasers during the year. The manufacture of turpentine and colophony was carried on in the Naini Tal and Chakrata divisions; in the former the total outturn decreased from 15,922 maunds to 14,028 maunds, and the yield per tree from 3·48 seers to 2·86 seers. This decrease was partly due to the fact that a number of the trees were being tapped for the first year when the yield is always appreciably less, and partly to the excessive rain and resulting low temperature from May to October which caused a considerable diminution in the yield. In the eastern circle there was an increase in the outturn of timber of nearly two million cubic feet, due to the extraction of dry trees throughout the circle, but especially in Kheri and Bahraich. In the cis-Sarda forests of Kheri green fellings have been entirely suspended and are likely to remain so for some time, and in Bahraich they have been greatly reduced owing to the necessity of disposing of the trees killed in the 1908 drought. The lessee of the Chunakhan quarries failed to work up to his contract, exporting less than thirty-seven thousand maunds of lime against the stipulated amount of fifty thousand maunds. The total revenue from the sale of khair trees for the manufacture of katha in Haldwani, Pilibhit and Bahraich was Rs. 29,716, and 6,343 maunds of katha were exported; this is a considerable increase over the outturn of the previous year.

Breaches of forest rules.

165. In the western circle the number of offences against forest laws, though showing a slight increase on the figures of 1909-10 was below the average of the last three years. In the eastern circle there was a large increase owing to the introduction of a new system of registration under which even cases in which no action is taken are registered. In the western circle fifty cases were disposed of by the courts, of which 41 ended in convictions. The number of cases in this circle compounded under section 67 of the Indian Forest Act of 1878 was 698, as against 836 cases in 1909-10. The amount of compensation accepted was Rs. 2,753. In the eastern circle the total number of cases was 76 per cent. above the average of the last three years, the increase being due to a change in the method of registration as noted above: 70 cases were taken into court, and of these 81 per cent. resulted in convictions. Of the total number of cases detected no less than 93 per cent. were compounded, and the compensation accepted amounted to Rs. 4,885. The majority of the cases were due to illicit grazing. Cases of injury to the forests by fire amounted to 26 in the eastern circle, of which four were taken into court and 21 remained undetected: in the western circle there were 24 of these cases, of which four were taken into court and thirteen

remained undetected, while the remaining seven cases were compounded. In both circles the number of cases of injury to the forests by fire was considerably below the average, owing to the nature of the year which was wetter than usual.

Protection from fire.

166. The total area under protection from fire was 2,283,050 acres, a slight increase on the area in the previous year. The cost of protection was Rs. 69,453, as compared with Rs. 73,000 in 1909-10. Generally speaking the year was a very favourable one for fire protection; in the western circle 99·9 per cent. of the area under protection was successfully protected and only 1,597 acres were destroyed by fire as compared with 6,121 acres in 1909-10. In the eastern circle 97·4 per cent. of the total area under protection was successfully protected, as compared with 95·4 per cent. in 1909-10. In this circle nearly thirty-five thousand acres were destroyed by fire, practically the whole of the damage being done in Bundelkhand, where the exterior fire lines have not yet been widened, with the result that more than seven thousand acres were destroyed by fires which crossed these lines. In Kheri a large fire occurred in the cis-Sarda forests, due to carelessness in burning fire lines, and destroyed 2,043 acres. In Bundelkhand six fires which destroyed 14,772 acres were ascribed to incendiarism, but in no case were the offenders discovered. In the Kumaun division owing to the copious rains of 1910 which extended into the early months of 1911 the forests were unusually damp, and less than one thousand acres were destroyed by fire.

Grazing.

167. The area open to grazing for all animals throughout the year was 10,244 square miles, approximately the same area as in 1909-10. The actual fees realized from grazing amounted to rather more than one lakh of rupees. In the eastern circle there was a considerable increase in the number of cattle admitted into the forests, but more cattle were allowed to graze free than in the previous year.

District forests.

168. The area of the district forests, 9,070 square miles, was practically the same as in 1909-10. No regular settlement work was undertaken during the year. In Benaikdhura in the Naini Tal district 878 acres of potato cultivation were resumed and added to the forest area. In Naini Tal the work of cutting the new boundary lines was continued and sixteen miles were cut. In Almora the work of verifying measured land falling within demarcated forests was steadily carried on; complete lists have now been prepared for 110 blocks and the area of thirty-six of these blocks has been entered up. Seventeen new blocks were selected for demarcation. The only road of importance under construction was the Paharpani-Babiar eight-foot road in the Naini Tal district. Natural regeneration was good in some parts of the Naini Tal district, but unaccountably bad in others; in Almora natural reproduction was almost entirely absent and in Garhwal the forests seeded very badly and natural reproduction was deficient. In Naini Tal the work of planting was continued in the fenced area at Benaikdhura, and nearly seventeen thousand tree plants of various kinds were put down. In Almora the regular plantations aggregating 538 acres were sown with chir, oak, and kail seeds, while the seeds sown in the previous year germinated well. In Garhwal eight new nurseries were started and the existing ones maintained. There was a decrease of more than seven hundred thousand cubic feet in the amount of timber extracted from the forests, the sales being made in accordance with financial requirements. The amount of firewood extracted showed an increase of about forty thousand cubic feet. The quantity of timber given to right-holders rose during the year under report, the chief increase being in Garhwal, where it was given to make good the damage caused to buildings by the excessive rains in October 1910. In the year 1909-10 the expenditure had exceeded the revenue by nearly four thousand rupees: in the year under report although receipts and charges both increased, the result was a surplus of receipts over expenditure of more than two thousand rupees.

General.

169. In the western circle reproduction was fairly good, but in the eastern circle the season of 1910 was excellent for sal seed and the heavy rains secured favourable conditions for germination which was very good throughout the circle. Artificial sowings and plantings however were generally unsuccessful. A number of experiments were carried out. In the

Chaubattia fruit gardens satisfactory arrangements have been made for a larger output of young fruit trees to meet the growing demand and nearly three thousand trees were purchased from England; it is hoped that by the year 1912 at least six thousand fruit trees will be available for sale. The accounts of the garden show a surplus for the year of two thousand rupees. The experimental introduction of English trout was continued, and about 7,500 trout have been turned out in the Naini Tal and Sath Tal lakes, and in the Bhawali, Ratighat and Champi streams. The young fish put out in these streams were seriously affected by the extraordinary rainfall and flood which occurred early in October 1910, and they appear to have been swept away as there are now no signs of them. Otters discovered the fish tanks at Bhawali, but all the tanks were covered with iron netting before any serious damage could be done.

The course of instruction in the provincial forest training class extended over eight months, and was attended by twenty-eight students. All these obtained pass marks and were awarded foresters' certificates; two bronze medals were also offered by the Government. Among the greatest attractions at the United Provinces Exhibition was the forest court, which contained a large collection of specimens of the various forest products. In addition there was a unique collection of sporting trophies and weapons, which excited widespread interest. The court was admirably organized and managed by Mr. Clutterbuck.

32—Mines and quarries.

RETURN OF MINES, MINERALS AND GEMS.

(For details see the tables under head "mineral production", Part I, Statistics of British India.)

Mines.

170. No regular mines were worked in this province during the year under report; native workings produced iron worth Rs. 2,478 in Jhansi and Garhwal, and in the latter district gold washing to the value of Rs. 200 was reported.

Quarries.

171. In the Mirzapur district 1,81,174 tons of sandstone, valued at Rs. 3,01,046, were quarried, a slight increase on the figures of 1909. A small quantity of limestone was produced in Naini Tal and Garhwal.

33.—Manufactures.

(For details see "industrial and commercial statistics," Parts I and II, Statistics of British India.)

172. The number of cotton mills remained the same as in 1909, but one of the mills at Lucknow worked for only one month, while the mill at Moradabad, which was opened in the previous year, was in a very unsettled state. The number of cotton gins and presses decreased from 111 to 100, the number of employés declining by about one thousand. The jute mill at Cawnpore has not reopened, while owing to the collapse of the sugar trade the number of persons employed in the four mills fell from 1305 to 878. The decline of the indigo industry continued, 36 factories being closed during the year. Twenty-three factories still remain open and find employment for 4,984 persons. The lac industry in Mirzapur continued to show the activity of the previous year, while the carpet manufactories in that district were exceptionally busy. The number of printing presses increased by one, but the number of employés rose from 665 to 1,957. The eight weaving schools at Bara Banki, Shahjahanpur, Sandila, Deoband, Almora, Tanda, Moradabad and Muzaffarnagar continued to do work of varying value; arrangements are being made for the removal of the Mianganj weaving school to Unao; fostered by these schools some small hand-weaving factories have sprung up. The feature of the year was the Industrial Court at the Allahabad Exhibition, where a number of the latest time and labour-saving mechanical appliances were to be seen and excited wide and general interest. The full effects of this court cannot yet be estimated, but it is hoped that it will give a great impetus

to the industrial development of the province; the number of enquiries made by those interested in the exhibits showed that the attention of many not primarily interested in industrial work was aroused to the possibilities of the wider field which might be opened to them by the use of modern appliances and the best modern methods of industrial organization.

As in previous years the industrial activities of the province centred round Cawnpore and the cotton mills at Agra.

34—Trade.

(For details see the annual reports on inland and foreign trade for 1910-11, *and the accounts of trade carried by rail and river in India.)*

Additions to the railway system.

173. The following additions were made to the railway system during the year 1910 :—

(a) Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.—The Balamau-Sitapur branch was extended 15¼ miles to Sitapur city and opened for public traffic from the 5th of April 1910. The Rosa-Sitapur branch, 51¾ miles in length, was opened up to Sitapur city for public traffic from the 18th June 1910. The extension from Prayag to the Ganges river bank at Allahabad, 1¾ miles long, was opened for passenger traffic from 26th December 1910.

(b) Bengal and North-Western Railway.—The Burhwal-Sitapur extension, 59¾ miles long, was opened for public traffic from the 13th March 1911.

(c) Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.—The Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur extension, 23 miles in length, was opened for goods traffic up to Bisalpur with effect from the 24th February 1911. The Sonaripur-Ramnagar ghat extension on the Dudwa Branch having a length of 20¾ miles was opened for public traffic from 2nd January 1911.

Total rail-borne traffic.

174. The improvement in the trade of the province which was noticed in the report for 1909-10 was maintained during the year under review. The total rail-borne traffic increased by 6,300,000 maunds in weight, and by Rs. 5,42,00,000 in value, the improvement taking place in both imports and exports.

Imports.

175. The imports rose by 2,100,000 maunds in weight and Rs. 3,23,00,000 in value. The trade with Bengal fell off by 2,100,000 maunds owing to diminished imports chiefly of coal and coke, but this was counterbalanced by an increase of 2,200,000 maunds in the trade with the Punjab, chiefly due to larger imports of railway materials and mineral substances. The trade with Calcutta and Bombay rose by 500,000 maunds each, owing to increased supplies of cotton goods, metals, sugar, railway materials and timber, unwrought, from the former, and of cotton goods, metals and railway materials from the latter.

Exports.

176. The export trade increased by 4,200,000 maunds in weight and by Rs. 2,19,00,000 in value. That to Bengal showed a decrease of nearly 1,000,000 maunds owing to smaller exports of grains, but the trade with Karachi rose by about 2,300,000 maunds and that with Calcutta by about 2,100,000 maunds in consequence of increased exports of grain and oilseeds. The trade with the remaining blocks showed no striking variations.

Trade of Cawnpore.

177. The total import trade of Cawnpore City was practically on the same scale as in the previous year. Imports of cotton goods, metals and sugar were better than in 1909, but those of grains, coal, and coke showed a falling off. Exports on the other hand rose by 350,000 maunds owing to larger despatches of grains, oilseeds, and oil cakes.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

178. Internal rail-borne traffic showed a great advance from 21,800,000 to 27,000,000 maunds. The increase in imports was shared by every block in the provinces. The chief increase was 1,500,000 maunds under "grain and pulse," 1,100,000 maunds under "wood," and 900,000 maunds each under "mineral substances" and "railway plant and rolling stock".

River-borne traffic.

179. The river borne traffic with Calcutta, both imports and exports, amounted to less than 200,000 maunds, fell short of the total of the previous year by 65,404 maunds, the decreases under the two heads import and export being 39,128 and 26,276 maunds respectively.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Tibet.

180. The total volume of trade with Tibet declined during the year by nearly ten thousand maunds, and amounted to 117,834 maunds only, as against 127,051 maunds in 1909. The imports fell by 4,706 maunds: the import of borax declined by more than 6,000 maunds from the exceptional figures of the previous year, but owing to better prices offered at Cawnpore the trade in wool showed a slight recovery, while the imports of salt were also slightly larger. The decrease of 4,511 maunds in exports is shared by cotton goods, sugar, and grains, the chief articles of export. The export of Indian tea into Tibet has steadily declined since 1907-8, when it amounted to 261 maunds: it has now fallen to only 65 maunds.

Nepal.

181. The total volume of trade with Nepal also showed a decrease, the figures being 2,540,256 maunds as against 2,920,986 maunds in 1909. There was a decline of over 350,000 maunds in the imports from Nepal, and these figures represent the reaction from the abnormal figures of the previous year. The decrease occurred mainly in grain and oilseeds, and to a less extent in "ghi"; and may be attributed to the existence of a smaller surplus in Nepal and a reduced demand in the importing districts. On the other hand there were substantial increases under fibrous products (raw), spices, dyeing materials, hides, and drugs and medicines. The increase in the trade in hides is due partly to cattle disease, and partly to an accumulation of stock in the previous year. Imports of timber declined by almost one-third, due it is understood to changes in the management of the forests. Exports showed an unimportant decline in the total and in most of the main heads: it appears that all districts with the exception of Gorakhpur shared in this falling off.

35—Buildings and roads.

(For details see the annual administration report, Public Works department, buildings and roads branch for the year ending the 31st March 1911.)

Revenue and expenditure.

182. The revenue realized during the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,70,820; all but Rs. 19,862 of this sum coming under the heads provincial and local. Expenditure actually incurred totalled Rs. 1,01,94,899. The cost of imperial works was Rs. 5,39,355, of famine relief works, Rs. 34,331, of provincial works, Rs. 61,24,425, of excluded local works, Rs. 26,39,564, and of contribution works, Rs. 8,57,224.

Imperial buildings.

183. The construction of a Gurkha recruiting dépôt at Gorakhpur was continued. A combined seismograph office and base-line-apparatus room for the great trigonometrical survey office at Dehra Dun was completed. Sites for a new post office at Allahabad and for postal administration offices at Lucknow have been acquired and the designs for the new buildings are being prepared by the consulting architect to the Government of India. Good progress was made with a new telegraph office at Cawnpore, and with a new city post office at Benares. The alterations to the Jhansi post office were finished at a cost of Rs. 14,134; and at Aligarh Rs. 11,933 were spent on additions and alterations to the postal workshops. The new treasure vault in the fort at Allahabad was practically completed. At Ghazipur the work of remodelling and reroofing some of the godowns at the opium factory and of rebuilding the trash weighment shed was brought to a conclusion. The quarters for the staff at the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Muktesar were enlarged by the addition of three new bungalows for the subordinate staff and the provision of quarters for ten veterinary dressers.

Provincial and local buildings.

184. Additions and alterations to the circuit house at Cawnpore and to the Superintendent's court at Dehra Dun, and the construction of a new treasury block at the latter place, made good progress during the year. Up to the end of March 1911 Rs. 97,676 had been spent on the construction of the Collector's court with subsidiary buildings at Jaunpur. The museum at Sarnath was practically finished. Work connected with various educational institutions was pushed on, and the Government High School at Agra and the new Agricultural College at Cawnpore were completed, while the

construction of an Arabic school at Lucknow was well advanced. Good progress was made with the new boarding-house for the Muir Central College at Allahabad. The construction of new police lines at Gorakhpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,27,485, and of the new Judge's court at Benares was taken in hand during the year. At Lucknow the work on the hospital building in connection with the Medical College was started in August 1910, and the sum of Rs. 4,78,073 was spent on this work and on the equipment of the college and hospital. The new Canning College with professors residences, which had been begun in July 1909, was opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in February 1911, but some subsidiary buildings still remain to be completed. The hospital and dispensary at Haldwani in the Naini Tal district were almost finished and work on the Dufferin Hospital in Bahraich made satisfactory progress.

Mileage.

185. The public works department constructed 110 miles of new metalled roads during the year under report, and the mileage of metalled roads maintained by the department rose from 6,502 to 6,612. The department also maintained 2,040 miles of unmetalled roads as against 1,720 in the previous year. Local authorities maintained 36 miles of metalled, and 24,321 miles of unmetalled roads.

Communications.

186. Important work in connection with the metalling of roads was undertaken in the Agra, Farrukhabad, Budaun, Muttra, Fyzabad, Bahraich, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Hamirpur, Banda, and Jalaun districts. Work was well advanced on the Bargadiaghat bridge in the Sitapur district, and in Lucknow the construction of an arched masonry bridge over the Gumti river at Machi Bhawan made good progress.

Navigation works.

187. On the river Ganges navigation training works were carried out in the five districts of Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapur, Ghazipur, and Ballia. In the Allahabad district the work was confined to the thirteen miles of channel between the villages of Nibi and Dhokri; the channel was demarcated where necessary and shallows were deepened by throwing out spurs. In the districts of the Benares division the length of the channel maintained was about 218 miles. The river was surveyed, the navigable channel was marked with buoys, and flags and danger signals were erected where necessary to warn boatmen of snags, kankar reefs and other obstacles. Spurs were constructed to regulate the current of the river in order to maintain a minimum depth of four feet in the channel. The boat traffic between Mirzapur and Benares was heavy, but no accidents occurred.

Arboriculture.

188. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight miles of avenues were maintained during the year, and one hundred and five miles of avenues were newly planted. More than thirty-two thousand trees were put in. Receipts amounted to Rs. 30,822, and expenditure to Rs. 64,580.

Roorkee workshops.

189. The value of the work done by the Roorkee workshops aggregated Rs. 2,18,725; of this sum a little more than one-eighth was for work done for the public works department. Work done for private customers amounted to Rs. 14,388 and transfers between public works offices within the province accounted for the bulk of the remainder. Rs. 38,468 were spent on the manufacture of stock and the maintenance of the shops. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 33,083 while the expenditure totalled Rs. 44,371, the net result being a deficit of Rs. 11,288.

Private works.

190. Private individuals expended Rs. 1,10,600 on works of public utility. These consisted principally of bridges, wells, dharmsalas, tanks, schools and dispensaries.

36—Canals.

(For details see the annual administration report of the public works department, irrigation branch, for the year ending 31st March 1911.)

Outlay and construction

191. The total capital outlay under all heads to the end of March 1911 amounted to Rs. 11,44,33,179; the expenditure of the year under report amounting to Rs. 22,24,553, an increase of nearly two lakhs on the figures of 1909-10. Of this expenditure eleven lakhs were spent on productive works, and ten and three-quarter lakhs on protective works, the remainder being spent on

minor works. Among protective works the completion of the Dhukwan weir, the remodelling of the Hamirpur branch of the Betwa canal, the opening of the Dhasan canal, the commencement of the Gangao reservoir of the Ken canal, and the good progress made with the Pahuj and Garhmau canals are the chief items, and all affect Bundelkhand. Productive works included the remodelling of several distributaries, and of the Deoband branch; while work was pushed on on the new Hathras branch of the Ganges canal. Of the minor works the regulator on the Absara distributary and the weir of the Gola river on the Rohilkhand canals were completed, while the raising of the banks of the Kailas, Kichha and Upper Bahgul canals was in progress. Several lakes, tanks and bandhies were constructed in the districts of Jalaun, Jhansi, Hamirpur, Banda, Mirzapur and Allahabad.

The total length of canals in use at the end of the year was 15,083 miles, an increase of 282 miles over the figures of the previous year.

Surveys.

192. The survey for the pumping scheme in the Fyzabad district was completed and estimates prepared. The principal works under consideration during the year were the permanent headworks of the Ganges canal, the Sarda Ganges feeder, the Belan, Ghaggar, and Gorai canals, the Barwar and Majhgawan lakes, the Ramganga canal and the remodelling of the Kata-Pathar canal.

Financial results.

193. The gross receipts from all classes of works amounted to Rs. 1,05,37,999 or Rs. 5,53,932 less than in 1909. The working expenses amounted to Rs. 38,27,364 or Rs. 2,30,877 less than in the previous year. The net revenue was Rs. 67,10,635, equivalent to a return of 5·86 per cent. on the capital outlay up to the end of the year, and the net profit to this Government was over nineteen and a half lakhs.

Assessments.

194. The total assessments of the year, both direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 97,01,193, or nearly 9½ lakhs less than in the previous year, owing to curtailed irrigation on account of the good rains.

37—Irrigation.

(For details, see statistics of British India, Part III.—Commercial Services.)

Irrigated area.

195. Owing to good rains the irrigated area showed a decrease of 243,654 acres from the figures of 1909-10 and amounted to 2,269,211 acres. There was a strong demand for canal water during May, June and July, ceasing at the end of the latter month. Supplies except in one or two divisions were sufficient throughout the year. A dry December caused a full demand for water during that month and the supplies in the Upper Ganges canal were inadequate. There was little demand during January, but during February the demand rose in some divisions, to cease with the rain in March. Of the decrease of 243,654 acres in the irrigated area no less than 80 per cent. was due to the heavy rains in October and January, and the consequent falling off of the irrigated rabi area; the remainder of the decrease was due to the good rainfall in the monsoon months.

Crops irrigated.

196. The value of crops raised by canal water was estimated at slightly more than eleven crores of rupees. The principal crops irrigated were as follows:—Sugarcane 287,564 acres; rice 156,048 acres; wheat 643,293 acres; barley 80,264 acres and cotton 290,587 acres.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

38—Gross revenue.

[*For details see the accounts for the year* 1910-11, *and the tables under the head "finance and revenue," part* 4 *(a) and (b) Statistics of British India.*]

197. The imperial share of the gross revenue realized amounted to Rs. 5,16,63,611 as compared with Rs. 5,44,15,766 in the previous year.

39—Land revenue.

198. The gross land revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 6,74,96,265 of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,67,71,962.

40—Canal revenue.

199. The gross revenue accruing from canals during the year totalled Rs. 88,37,446, of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,42,949.

41—Excise.

[*For details see the annual report on the administration of excise for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1911, *and the tables under head "finance and revenue" part* 4 *(b) Statistics of British India.*]

Receipts.

200. The real receipts from excise rose during the year by fifteen lakhs to 101·13 lakhs of rupees, an increase of 17·5 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The receipts, which are now higher than they were in 1906, the year before the famine, indicate an almost complete recovery from the effects of the years of scarcity.

Collections.

201. Of the gross demand of Rs. 1,01,86,278 for the year 99·3 per cent. were collected, a very satisfactory result. The balance for collection after deducting sums subsequently recovered or remitted is Rs. 39,404 : nearly the whole of this sum is due in the Bareilly district and is owed by an absconded drugs contractor who is at present living in the Rampur state.

Country spirit.

202. The total receipts from country spirits rose from 51·98 lakhs of rupees, to 65·41 akhs of rupees, an increase of 25·8 per cent. : the incidence of total revenue per L. P. gallon in distillery areas fell from Rs. 4-13-3 to Rs. 4-11-8, there being a corresponding fall in the incidence of licence fees. Licence fees rose from 16·02 lakhs of rupees to 19·33 lakhs, an increase of 20·6 per cent. This was chiefly due to excellent prospects at the time of the settlements in January and February 1910, and to confidence inspired by experience of the contract system; Gorakhpur showing an increase of more than 37 per cent. Consumption rose from 1,013,888 to 1,329,271 L. P. gallons. This increase was due to the good harvests and consequent fall in the price of food staples, and to the fact that during the spring months there were a large number of Hindu marriages, the year being an auspicious one for these ceremonies. The consumption of the weaker 50 U. P. spirit rose from 155,793 to 164,245 gallons, but there is really little demand for this strength except in Cawnpore, Saharanpur, Lucknow and Unao ; it will not keep so well as liquor of a higher strength, nor can it be mixed with water, and it is not popular either with the vendors or with the buying public.

Contract supply system.

203. This being the second year of the contract supply system the difficulties experienced at its first introduction have sensibly diminished. The system has worked well and has on the whole proved an undoubted success. The objections raised by the consumers to the tasteless character of the spirit have become fewer as they have become accustomed to it, while the vendors, while still strongly objecting to the restrictions imposed upon them, have shown their appreciation of the benefit of a convenient supply of spirit at a fixed centre and at a fixed price by raising their bids at the sales for the current year. One great merit of the system is that it has freed the small retail vendor from being bound to a distiller or a wholesale vendor.

Notwithstanding the lower average wholesale price of spirit under the contract system the restrictions imposed on the sale and issue of the liquor check consumption and so keep licence fees below what they otherwise would be; but the substitution of a much more wholesome spirit for the old kind, the separation of manufacture from retail vend, and the increased supervision and control over the trade constitute reforms which are well worth the sacrifice of revenue.

Outstill area.

204. The revenue from outstills fell by 20·9 per cent. owing to the abolition of outstills in the greater part of Kumaun. Apart from Kumaun the revenue from outstills increased by 27·9 per cent. owing to the improved condition of the consuming classes. With the abolition of the outstills in Bundelkhand from 1st April 1911 the outstill areas have been reduced to a few small outlying strips. The farm of the Jhansi and Maraura parganas has now been closed and there remains no area under the farming system.

Hemp drugs.

205. Licence fees for hemp drugs declined by 1 per cent. the heaviest fall being in Unao, Partabgarh and Agra, owing it is said to poor competition. Out of sixteen districts coming under settlement, six were settled by tahsils in accordance with the policy of breaking up the big farms. The consumption of charas showed only a very slight variation from that of last year, the wholesale price at Hoshiarpur declining a little from the high level which it had reached in the winter of 1909-10. In April 1910 the rate rose from three to four rupees per seer, but fell again to the original figure during the following months, until October, when it again rose to Rs. 3-8-0 per seer and remained at that figure for the rest of the year. Owing to the high price of charas many people had to content themselves with ganja, the consumption of which showed a marked increase in consequence. The number of shops for the sale of hemp drugs was reduced during the year by 71.

Opium.

206. Licence fees for opium showed considerable variations in different districts, but for the whole province there was a fall of 15·2 per cent.: consumption also showed a slight decrease but there was an increase in revenue, due to the enhancement of duty. The price of opium per seer varied from Rs. 18 in the eastern districts, to Rs. 22 in the west. The question of checking the smuggling of opium to Calcutta for export to Burma received considerable attention; suspected vendors were excluded from settlements, and a close watch was maintained over issues, any abnormal figures being carefully inquired into. It is believed that partly as a result of these measures, and partly owing to the enhancement of price smuggling has been checked to a great extent; the smugglers are now said to be turning their attention to cocaine.

***Tari* and *Sendhi*, Sap of palmyra and date palms).**

207. Receipts from tari and sendhi increased by 26 per cent. chiefly owing to the good seasons. The number of shops remained the same as in the preceding year. The total receipts were Rs. 2,51,135 as against Rs. 1,99,222, in the preceding year.

Prosecutions.

208. The total number of cases fell from 1,246 to 1,165 owing to the provisions of the new act under which petty breaches of the rules are compounded on payment of a penalty. Cases of illicit distillation rose from 244 to 277, the increase being chiefly in the districts of Fatehpur, Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, Lucknow and Gorakhpur. This offence is believed to be common in all districts where there are a quantity of mahua trees. The number of cases of cocaine smuggling rose from 41 to 59; smugglers were able to obtain as much as Rs. 175 per ounce for the drug and in consequence were extremely active. In one case at Benares 100 packets were seized; while at Hardwar a native doctor was convicted. Cocaine is imported from continental merchants, chiefly Germans, and the consignee is generally a fictitious person. No fewer than 23 cases were detected in which opium was seized while in the hands of smugglers for export to Calcutta, and two notorious opium smugglers of Allahabad were brought to justice. The campaign against chandu dens was continued and fifty cases were successfully prosecuted. Liberal rewards were paid in all important cases.

General.

209. The interest taken by the local committees appointed to consider the sites of shops varied considerably; in Allahabad and also in Lucknow the committee is said to have given assistance to the district staff; in some other districts the aid received from the committee was small. The new Excise Act came into force in the previous year and is working smoothly.

42—Stamps.

[*For details see the annual report on the stamp returns for the year ending 31st March 1911, and the tables under the head "stamps," part 4 (b) Statistics of British India.*]

Receipts and charges.

210. The gross receipts from stamps showed an increase over the high figures of 1909 of ten lakhs of rupees, and reached the record total of Rs. 1,20,50,322. Charges on the sale of stamps showed a slight decrease from the figures of the previous year.

Judicial stamps.

211. The value of judicial stamps showed a large increase of more than 10 per cent. on the figures of 1909-10; nearly the whole of this increase being under the head "court-fee stamps." This was due partly to the large number of mortgage suits filed just prior to the expiry of the period of limitation in August 1910, and partly to the steady growth of civil and rent litigation, and the good harvests and generally prosperous character of the year. The increase was general except for Dehra Dun, which alone showed a small decrease.

Non-judicial stamps.

212. Receipts from non-judicial stamps show a very slight increase on the figures of the previous year, the increase being largest in the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur divisions.

43—Assessed taxes.

[*For details see the annual income tax returns of the province for the year ending 31st March 1911, and the tables under the head "income tax," part 4 (b) Statistics of British India.*]

213. The income tax is the only tax falling under this head in this province. The net receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 23,14,568, an increase of a little more than a lakh on the figures for 1909-10. The total final demand for the year under report was Rs. 19,56,023 of which Rs. 19,48,602 were realized.

The number of appeals and objections showed a slight decrease, while the percentage of appeals and objections which were wholly unsuccessful rose slightly, from 68 per cent. to 70 per cent. Writs of demand decreased from 5,040 to 1,488, but other coercive processes nearly doubled in number, amounting to 6,544 as against 3,114 in the previous year. During the year considerable progress has been made in several districts in the attempt to collect and collate the rate of profits in various trades, and when this system becomes universal the work of assessment will become much easier, and the results will be much less open to objection.

44—Any other taxes levied for imperial purposes.

214. Customs yielded Rs. 1,57,805 to the imperial exchequer as compared with Rs. 1,65,861 in the previous year, and consist solely of the excise duty on cotton manufactures.

45—Forests.

215. The revenue from forests, which was shared equally between the imperial and provincial exchequers, amounted to Rs. 11,75,000 under each head.

46—Provincial revenues.

(*For details see the Government resolution on the provincial revenues of* 1910-11).

Financial position.

216. The accounts of the year under review are chiefly remarkable for the unprecedented rise in the stamp income, an equally important rise in the excise receipts and liberal assignments from the imperial revenues for education and sanitation. In consequence, in spite of a falling off in the land revenue and irrigation incomes, and greatly increased expenditure as compared with that in 1909-10, the province was left on the 31st March 1911 with a balance of Rs. 87,43,000 which is Rs. 60,43,000 above the prescribed minimum and the highest aggregate for several years. An important change was

introduced by the amalgamation of the public works accounts (ordinary branch) with the civil accounts, and all the "departmental heads" with the exception of "40—subsidized companies—land charges:" have now become civil heads.

The receipts and charges of the steam boiler inspection establishment, previously recorded under the civil works departmental head, are now, in consequence of the amalgamation of the establishment with that of the inspector of factories, classified under the head, "scientific and other minor departments".

The general results as compared with the actuals of 1909-10 are given below. Figures indicative of money when written without the symbol "Rs." refer to thousands of rupees.

	1909-10.	1910-11.	*Difference.*
Opening balance... ...	30,09	50,54	+20,45
Receipts	5,70,61	5,98,71	+28,10
Charges	5,50,16	5,61,82	+11,66
Closing balance	50,54	87,43	+36,89

The improvement in the opening balance was due to the postponement in the year 1909-10 of all expenditure which was not of an inevitable nature, and the careful husbanding of the resources of the province. The terms of the financial settlement with the Government of India demand that the finances of the province shall be administered with the strictest regard to economy, and the increase of over 11½ lakhs in expenditure must not be taken as indicating any relaxation of the control hitherto maintained.

Receipts.

217. Under receipts the principal increase (28,65) occurred under the head of imperial assignments, and was due almost wholly to a special subsidy of 26,41 sanctioned by the Government of India for education and sanitation. Owing to the fall in irrigation receipts, which will be noticed later, the assignment to bring the net income up to the guaranteed minimum was 2,84 higher than in 1909-10. New assignments, aggregating 1,03 were received for various other purposes. The largest of these was one of 96 to meet expenditure in connection with the visit of His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince of Germany. Smaller grants, to the extent of 41 were received for irrigation tank works and archaeological expenditure. An adjustment of 1,22 was made in favour of imperial revenues to cover new taxation under stamps and excise. Of the other variations under receipts the following may be mentioned:—

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
Stamps	5,05	...
Excise	8,02	...
Assessed taxes	52	...
Forests	38	...
Education	1,79	...
Civil works	42	...
Land revenue	...	8,34
Registration	...	31
Interest	...	22
Major irrigation works ...	...	5,41
Miscellaneous	...	2,75

The immediate cause of the extraordinary enhancement of the stamp revenue was the very large number of suits which were filed during the year in consequence of the ruling of the Privy Council shortening the period of limitation in certain mortgage cases. But there are signs that litigation generally is on the increase, and some part of the rise must be ascribed to this cause. Prosperous times, a large number of Hindu marriages and the satisfactory working of the new distillery system account for the improvement in the excise income, while the enhancements under assessed taxes and forests are due respectively to reassessments and the expansion of trade, and to better sales of forest produce. The increase under education was chiefly due to the inclusion of the fee and other receipts of zila schools which were provincialized during the year.

The increase under the head "civil works" represents larger profits on the Shahdara-Saharanpur light railway. The decline in land revenue is

explained by the inclusion in the receipts of 1909-10 of large sums on account of arrears which had accumulated during the famine. The only explanation of the decline under the head registration is that probably the ruling of the Privy Council, already referred to, caused a large number of documents to be registered in 1909-10, and there are indications that the income under this head is again gradually returning to the normal. Interest receipts were lower owing to smaller outstandings on account of famine "taqavi", and the fall under the head "miscellaneous" was chiefly owing to smaller credits under the head "unclaimed deposits", always an uncertain item.

The decrease in the irrigation receipts is due to the more favourable rainfall of the year, the irrigated area decreasing by nearly a quarter of a million acres.

218. The principal variations in the expenditure of the year are set out in the following table :— **Expenditure.**

	Increase.	*Decrease.*
General administration ...	1,91	...
Courts of law ...	1,00	...
Police	1,07	...
Education	9,84	...
Medical	2,06	...
Superannuation ...	50	...
Irrigation, minor works...	70	...
Civil works	8,23	...
Interest	...	1,98
Jails	...	1,64
Scientific and other minor departments ...	...	1,41
Miscellaneous ...	...	7,06
Irrigation, major works ...	...	2,57

Under "general administration" the largest single item of the increase was the expenditure incurred on account of the visit of His Imperial Highness, the Crown Prince of Germany which, though charged in the accounts to provincial was covered by an assignment from the Government of India. There was also a large outlay on account of officers on special duty in the secretariat; while considerable sums were spent on the purchase of tents and in connection with the enlargement of the Provincial Legislative Council. The increase under the head, "courts of law", was due to the provision of extra courts in both Agra and Oudh to relieve the congestion of business; to a fuller complement of the staff of Judicial Commissioners; to the appointment of an officer to revise the Oudh Civil Digest and to revisions of office establishments. The increase in police expenditure was owing to the introduction of further reforms, and the readjustment of railway police charges. The marked rise under "education" is largely accounted for by the provincialization of zila schools, the expansion of technical and industrial education and the appointment of a Director of Industries and his staff. Larger grants were also made to aided schools and colleges, and larger contributions to district boards, including a large item transferred from the head, "32—miscellaneous". A similar transfer of accounts is responsible for the bulk of the increase under the head "medical", there mainder of the rise, due to the provincialization of the Thomason hospital at Agra, and larger contributions to hospitals and dispensaries, being counterbalanced by reduced expenditure on plague preventive measures. The continued expansion of the pension roll was the cause of the increase under the head "superannuation charges", while an increased outlay on the Rohilkhand canals and on tanks, and work undertaken for the Allahabad Exhibition was responsible for the increased expenditure on "irrigation, minor works". Under "civil works" the increased expenditure was due to the transfer to this head of charges on account of contributions to district boards, previously recorded under "32—miscellaneous"; to the provision of equipment for the agricultural college at Cawnpore; to special repairs of roads in Kumaun, and of canals in the Bhabar; to an increased outlay on the medical college buildings at Lucknow, and to the purchase of stores for the Allahabad Exhibition.

The decrease under the head "miscellaneous" is explained by the large transfers of district board contribution charges to other heads. The fall in

the price of food staples accounted for a decrease in the expenditure on jails. The interest payments to the Government of India on the provincial loan account were less heavy owing to good recoveries which reduced the mean outstanding balance on which payments are calculated.

Provincial budget.

219. Actual receipts and charges show the following variations from the budget estimates of the year :—

	Budget.	Actuals.	Difference.
Opening balance	45.82	50,54	+4,72
Receipts	5,58.22	5,98,71	+40,49
Charges	5 63,50	5,61 82	—1.68
Closing balance	40,54	87,43	+46,89

It will be seen that while the budget anticipated a deficit of 5,28 in the accounts, the actual transactions resulted in a surplus of 36,89. The increase under the heads "excise" and "stamps" has already been noted, but the main addition was the Government of India's contribution of 26,41 in aid of sanitation and education received just before the close of the year. The assignment in connection with the visit of His Highness the Crown Prince of Germany, and the higher allotment received to bring the irrigation income up to the guaranteed minimum were not anticipated when the budget was framed, and the imperial assignments for irrigation tank works and archaeology were also received after the commencement of the year. Expenditure was higher than the budget estimate under certain heads by 9,79, but this was more than counterbalanced by savings under other heads aggregating 11,47 and the net result was therefore a decrease of 1,68. The main rise (6,43) occurred under the head "civil works" and was due to the transfer of certain charges from the head "miscellaneous" as noted above. The increase under the heads "general administration" and "irrigation, minor works" have already been noted. Under land revenue there was a saving of 73, chiefly owing to reduced expenditure on the Government estates and to the non-utilization of the provision made for settlement operations in Etawah and Fatehpur, which were postponed. The decreased expenditure, under the head "jails" and "plague charges" has already been mentioned. The accounts closed with a balance of 87,43, an increase of 46,89 on the budget estimate.

47—Local revenues.

(For details see the accounts of the excluded local funds and the review of the local and district boards for the year ending the 31st March 1911.)

220. The opening balance of excluded local funds was Rs. 26,07,937. Receipts totalled more than 108 lakhs of rupees and expenditure amounted to nearly 104 lakhs, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 34,50,386. The finances of district boards are dealt with elsewhere in this report. The principal sub-heads are as usual district, cantonment, town and bazar, police and education funds. The income and expenditure of town and bazar funds was practically the same as in 1909-10, the income aggregating nearly five lakhs of rupees, while the expenditure amounted to nearly four lakhs, leaving a closing balance of a little more than a lakh. The account of the Canning College fund showed an income of just over two lakhs and an expenditure slightly in excess of this sum.

48—Municipal funds.

(For details see the review of municipal administration for the year ending 31st March 1911.)

221. The opening balance of municipal funds was Rs. 26,09,570. This total was less by Rs. 6,756 than the closing balance of the previous year, but the discrepancy is due to adjustments in the accounts which were subsequently made. Receipts amounted to Rs. 70,03,479, and expenditure to Rs. 73,94,739. The former of these totals shows an increase of three lakhs, and the latter an increase of six lakhs on the corresponding figures of the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 28,14,076.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

49—Details of census.

(See under chapter 1 *of the report for* 1901-2 *for details of the last census.)*

50—Births and deaths.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year 1910, and *the tables under Vital Statistics, Part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Births.

222. The total number of births recorded in the year under report and the birth rate per mille of the population were 1,955,424, and 41·00 respectively, against 1,589,196 and 33·32 in the previous year. The lowest birth rate recorded was in the month of June, and the highest in the month of October ; this curve corresponds to the natural curve for these provinces and shows that the birth rate has returned to normal conditions. The proportion of male to female births was nearly exactly the same as it was in 1909. The excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of the population was 2·33. Out of the 48 districts 22 returned birth rates above, and 26 below the provincial average. Among the districts showing the highest birth rates Jhansi stands first with a birth rate of 58·12. Among the districts showing low birth rates the most conspicuous are Ballia (28·67), Dehra Dun (31·12), Naini Tal (32·09), Bara Banki (33·16) and Muttra (33·58); but with the exception of Ballia all these districts showed a birth rate higher than that of the previous year. Ballia has probably suffered more than any other district from plague, and during 1910 there was also an extensive epidemic of cholera. The total number of births in the municipal areas increased from 101,365 to 118,838, the rate per mille rising from 32·80 to 38·44. The municipalities having the highest birth rates were Mau-Ranipur (Jhansi) and Chandpur (Bijnor), while those showing the lowest were Mussooree, Naini Tal, Bahraich and Brindaban, but in all these places except Bahraich the population is a floating one, while in Bahraich the low birth rate is said to be due to the unhealthiness and scarcity of the last two years.

Deaths.

223. During the year under review the number of deaths reported was 1,844,178 giving an incidence of 38·67 per mille of the population, as against 1,781,069 and 37·34 respectively in the preceding year. There were only 16 districts in which the death rate was in excess of the birth rate as against 36 in the year 1909. The excess was most marked in Ballia ; the reasons for this have already been noted above Owing to heavy mortality from cholera and plague there was a high death rate in the districts of Ghazipur and Azamgarh. A comparison with the mortality records of other provinces shows that the United Provinces are still second on the list, being only exceeded by the Central Provinces, including Berar, which returned a death rate of 44·9. In the municipal area of the province the death rate exceeded the birth rate by 1·55 per mille in the year under report as compared with 4·72 in 1909 ; and out of 87 municipalities 36 returned deaths in excess of births. The infant mortality rate was considerably lower than in the previous year, being 227·3 per mille as against 241·6 ; the figures recorded for 1910 are lower than the figures of any year in the last decade except 1904 when they were practically the same. During the year Civil Surgeons were asked to pay special attention to the causes underlying infantile mortality, and they report generally that the chief was malaria, but that others of importance were dysentery, diarrhoea, pneumonia, tetanus, measles, convulsions, premature birth, malnutrition and teething.

Registration of vital statistics.

224. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners tested 1,192 birth and death entries as compared with nearly seven thousand in 1909 : the number of omissions discovered was 68. The birth and death entries tested by local authorities numbered 273,668 and 226,421 respectively as compared

with 255,544 and 254,085 respectively in 1909, a decrease of 9,540 ; the percentage of omissions found both of deaths and births was slightly lower than in the previous year. In many districts more extensive checking of the registration would seem desirable. The birth and death entries tested by the vaccination staff increased by 49,302, but the percentage of errors detected remained approximately the same as in the previous year.

Cholera.

225. The total number of deaths recorded as due to cholera was 102,462 as compared with 21,823 in the previous year. All districts suffered more or less severely, but the most affected were those to the east and south. The highest mortality from cholera was recorded in July when 31,265 deaths were returned. Of districts, Ghazipur showed the highest mortality with a death rate of 10·76 ; while among municipalities the death rate recorded for Mehndawal (Basti) of 23·36 is the highest.

Small-pox.

226. There was a great decrease in the number of deaths from small-pox, the figures being 873 as against 5,907 in 1909, the smallest total recorded for the last forty years. The highest mortality during the year occurred in June, and the lowest in September and October. Ghazipur with a death rate of ·11 per mille was the district which suffered most, while only three towns returned more than ten deaths from this disease, Bareilly heading the list with 68 deaths.

Plague.

227. During the year 1910, 158,074 deaths were reported from plague as against 38,394 in 1909, the rate per mille rising from ·80 to 3·31. Plague was epidemic in many districts during January, and the mortality caused by it increased through February to a maximum in March. The districts which suffered most severely were Ballia, with a death rate of 23·27 per mille, Azamgarh (14·20), Muttra (11·31), Unao (10·8), Ghazipur (9·15), Muzaffarnagar (6·76), Cawnpore (5·20) and Gorakhpur (5·10), the above districts returning about two-thirds of the total mortality of the province. Of the towns Mau and Mubarakpur (Azamgarh) recorded the highest death rates (44·08 and 32·07 respectively). The number of persons inoculated with anti-plague vaccine was 74,414 against 97,899 in the previous year. The largest number of inoculations was performed in Ballia district and totalled 28,863. The death rate from plague was 3·76 for the urban area, and 3·28 for the rural tracts as against ·91 and ·80 in the previous year.

Fever.

228. The mortality due to fever showed a slight decrease from the figures of 1909, the number of deaths recorded declining from 1,475,570 to 1,291,006, and the death rate from 30·94 to 27·07 per mille. The highest mortality was returned during the month of December 1910. Of districts, Bulandshahr with a death rate of 35·39 suffered most severely, being closely followed by the districts of Moradabad, Naini Tal, Shahjahanpur, Budaun, Bareilly and Pilibhit, all with a rate of mortality of more than 33 per mille. Of the towns, Shikarpur (Bulandshahr) with a death rate of 45·23 heads the list. The mortality from fever in the urban area during 1910 was 23·01 per mille of population, and that for rural tracts 27·38, against 26·50 and 31·27 in the preceding year. The enquiry begun in 1908 into the causes underlying the prevalence of malaria in this province was continued during the year, and the special officer and his staff have now made complete malarial surveys of two municipalities,—Kosi in the Muttra district and Kairana in the Muzaffarnagar district ; this officer was also engaged on the preparation of maps showing the intensity distribution of malaria in the different districts of the province for the last 30 years. 24,017 one-rupee packets of quinine were sold by the various distributing agencies, against 32,676 in the previous year, while 350 lb. of quinine were distributed free by the Government. The decrease in the sales of quinine is due to the very mild malarial season of 1910 as compared with that of 1909.

Other disease.

229. Enteric fever again made its appearance at Naini Tal, and there were in all 30 cases, of which 28 were among Europeans. Deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea increased from 14,260 to 18,000, Garhwal and Almora being as usual the districts chiefly affected. Respiratory diseases caused 21,589 deaths, an increase of more than 5,000 over the figures of 1909.

230. The mortality from injuries in 1910 was practically the same as in the previous year, the figures being 24,616, while the number of deaths from suicide was 2,711, a decrease of 189. Injuries.

231. The deaths from all other causes increased from 184,113 to 227,528, the number of deaths from measles remaining about the same. All other causes.

51—Emigration and Immigration.

(For details see the annual report on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 *for* 1910; *the annual report on emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and foreign colonies for* 1910, *and the tables under the head Emigration, Part V, Statistics of British India.)*

232. Out of the 12,968 emigrants registered at the port of Calcutta in the year 1910 for the colonies of Demarara, Trinidad, Mauritius, Natal, Fiji and Jamaica, 10,548, or 81·3 per cent., came from the United Provinces. The districts which supplied the largest number of emigrants were, Fyzabad, 1,708; Cawnpore, 1,548; Gonda, 1,524 and Basti, 1,180. The number of emigrants recruited from this province in the previous year was 7,442, the figures of the year under review showing a very large increase. Foreign emigration.

233. Recruiting operations under chapter 4 of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 were carried on during the year under report in eight districts, namely Ghazipur, Fyzabad, Bahraich, Basti, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Gonda, and Partabgarh. The number of labourers recruited amounted to 780, a considerable decrease from the figures of 1909; this decrease was due partly to plague, and partly to the general prosperity of the classes from which recruits are taken, who were able to earn good wages near their own homes. Under chapter 5 of the Act labourers were recruited from Basti, Fyzabad, and Gonda only; nearly seven hundred coolies were recruited the figures showing a considerable increase over those of 1909. In Ghazipur certificates were issued to garden sardars for the recruitment of labourers for unregulated districts, and 916 coolies were engaged by them. The condition of the dépôts was satisfactory. One case of plague occurred in the sub-dépôt at Basti, but the disease was prevented from spreading. Inland emigration.

234. There are no statistics of immigration. Immigration.

52—Medical relief.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of civil hospitals for 1910, *and the table under the head Hospitals, Part V, Statistics of British India.)*

235. The number of dispensaries increased from 546 to 554 during the year 1910. The number of persons treated at the various public and private dispensaries and hospitals aggregated more than four and a half million, a decrease of nearly four hundred thousand from the figures of 1909. This was to be expected as the year 1910 was on the whole much more healthy than its predecessor had been. The ratio of deaths per cent. of the total of persons treated showed a slight decline. The number of surgical operations performed during the year was 196,526 as against 188,045 in 1909. Dispensaries.

236. The number of visits paid by lady doctors and female hospital assistants was 6,076, a slight decrease from the figures of 1909, but there was an increase in midwifery cases, the number growing from 717 to 1,022. Lady doctors.

237. The total income of hospitals and dispensaries in 1910 was Rs. 16,56,820 as compared with Rs. 17,87,092 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 13,26,605 as against Rs. 14,12,761 in 1909, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,30,215 at the end of December 1910. Local fund contributions declined to Rs. 6,99,144, and municipal contributions also fell slightly. Subscriptions from Europeans improved, while those from Indians showed a large increase. Of the expenditure nearly three and a half lakhs of rupees were spent on buildings and repairs. The amount of invested capital at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 15,33,498. Financial.

238. A fine collection of medical subjects and appliances was got together in the medical and hygiene court at the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad and magic lantern demonstrations of matters of interest in General.

medicine and surgery were held from time to time. Among working exhibits may be mentioned those of the X-Ray appliances, high frequency currents, electric baths and Finsen light rays, while leaflets dealing with the treatment of the commoner diseases were freely distributed among the public and were in great demand.

53—Sanitation.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1910 *and of the Sanitary Engineer for the year ending* 31*st March* 1911, *and the tables under the head area, population and public health, Part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Municipalities.

239. Good progress was made with sanitary improvements during the year; municipalities spending more than 7½ lakhs of rupees on sanitary works. The bulk of this sum was spent on drainage works, but more than half a lakh of rupees was spent on the improvement of the Lucknow water supply. All the water works stations worked satisfactorily throughout the year and there were no accidents and no interruption of the water supply; the consumption of water per head of the population showed the usual variations. Cawnpore and Benares, with a daily consumption of 21 and 19 gallons per head respectively, had the highest average, while the lowest figure was 5½ gallons per head at Naini Tal. The municipalities in the province spent on an average 41 per cent. of their total income on plague, conservancy, water supply and drains. The highest expenditure was in Lucknow where nearly three lakhs of rupees were spent on drainage works, new sanitary roads, municipal markets and intercepting sewer works. In Mussooree Rs. 65,000 were spent on protective works for the power pipe line of the hydro-electric works. Among the smaller municipalities nearly a lakh of rupees was spent in Jaunpur, and more than a lakh and a half in Moradabad, while there was an outlay of nearly half a lakh in Budaun and Firozabad.

Fairs.

240. The large fairs of the year passed off without the outbreak of any serious epidemic. The Magh Mela at Allahabad was held in January and February, and was exceptionally healthy, there being no case of contagious disease. The Dikhauti fair at Hardwar was held in April, and there was a slight outbreak of cholera, but only six deaths occurred; this was followed by a small outbreak in the hills, especially in Garhwal. The Dadri fair at Ballia, the Garhmuktesar fair in the Meerut district and the Batesar fair in the Agra district were held in November and passed off without incident. Owing to the prevalence of cholera in August 1910 in the Fyzabad district the holding of the Jhula fair at Ajodhya was prohibited by Government. All the important fairs were as usual attended by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, or both.

Sanitary Board.

241. Nine meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year, and a grant of five lakhs placed at its disposal by the Government was allotted. In addition projects involving an expenditure estimated at about four lakhs were considered and approved by the Board.

General.

242. At the United Provinces Exhibition at Allahabad one court was devoted to medical and sanitary science, and in it was collected a wide range of exhibits bearing on these subjects; demonstrations and lectures on malaria and small-pox were given daily, and leaflets describing the causation, prevention and cure of the commoner epidemic diseases were distributed free to visitors. Arrangements were made for demonstrating a very large collection of sanitary conveniences and appliances to the various municipal secretaries who visited the court. The court was visited by a large number of visitors from all parts of India and the interest which it aroused was considerable.

54—Vaccination.

(For details see the annual report on vaccination for 1910-11, *and the tables under head Vaccination, Part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Establishment and charges.

243. The number of vaccinators employed in the province during the year was 933, an increase of two from the figures of 1909. The expenditure on vaccination fell by about one thousand rupees and amounted to Rs. 1,69,758.

Vaccinations.

244. The total number of persons vaccinated during 1910 was 1,416,295, an increase of nearly forty-five thousand on the figures of the previous year. As far as results could be obtained the percentage of successful vaccinations was 97·5 for primary vaccination and 81·85 for revaccinations. The average cost of each successful operation was two annas, a decrease of one pie from the figure of 1909.

Lymph.

245. The number of tubes of lymph issued from the Patwa Dangar dépôt showed an enormous increase during the year under report, and totalled 358,939 as against 249,974 in the previous year, while the issues in bulk increased from 9,147 to 9,397 grammes. From the first of April 1910 lymph was supplied under the orders of Government for district use, and also to the Military department, on payment, instead of free as formerly. This has resulted in a large increase of income to the dépôt, so that it is now being worked at a slight profit instead of at a loss.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

55—General system of instruction.

See page 60 *of the report for the year* 1901-2.)

56—Education.

(For details see the annual report on public instruction for the year ending the 31*st March* 1911, *and the table under head "education," Part VII, Statistics of British India.)*

General.

247. The most important event of the year was the provincialization of the cost of the high schools. This put an end to a compromise which was unsatisfactory to all parties concerned, and carried to its logical conclusion the policy of transferring the schools from district board to departmental control. School committees with advisory functions have been formed for each government school, with the object of keeping the administration in touch with local opinion. Special inspectorships of drawing, oriental languages and science have been created, and three of the appointments were filled up during the year; in drawing in particular a noticeable improvement has already been effected. The number of inspectresses of girls' schools has been raised from five to seven, and the circles redistributed and contracted. Special grants of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 6,000 were given by the Government to district boards for the creation of additional sub-deputy inspectors, and for the regrading of existing posts. Grants of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 25,000 were also made for the regrading of vernacular secondary and primary school teachers. Two Indian service headmasters were appointed in the Cawnpore and Meerut high schools respectively, bringing the total number of such officers up to four. An educational court was organized in connection with the Provincial Exhibition at Allahabad, and contained illustrations of all branches and stages of education so far as they could be materialized into exhibits, and included a very complete collection of exhibits supplied by the Board of Education, London.

Number of institutions and scholars.

248. There has been a net decrease of 95 in the total number of institutions; a decrease of 177 in public institutions and an increase of 82 in private institutions. The total number of scholars of all kinds on the rolls at the end of 1910 was 645,787 or 1,794 less than in the preceding year; the decline has occurred principally in primary schools, and will be dealt with below. The percentage of scholars to the population of school-going age was 9·12; 16·21 for boys, and 1·39 for girls.

Expenditure.

249. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, amounted to Rs. 93,39,223, which represents an increase of Rs. 16,606 on the figures of the previous year. The cost of education per head of population works out at 3·17 annas. Direct expenditure has risen by Rs. 4,41,996 to Rs. 60,93,255, of which Rs. 2,05,445 has been contributed by public funds. Some two-thirds of the indirect expenditure also came from the same source.

The University.

250. The most important additions to, and modifications in, the University course were the following:—1. A pure Persian course has been re-introduced in place of the present Persian with Arabic course. 2. A two years' course in commerce, leading up to a commercial certificate, has been instituted. 3. The regulations for appointing members of the Syndicate have been amended so as to secure the representation of the Faculty of Medicine. 4. Certain transitory regulations have been made to allow the Lucknow Medical College to commence work in 1911-12.

The construction of the university buildings has commenced and considerable progress has been made with the erection of the main block. The funds actually available from all sources amounted at the close of the year

under review to Rs. 6,27,705, and Rs. 1,21,800 have been promised; but to complete the undertaking some 2½ lakhs more at least will be required. As regards income and expenditure the position of the University has slightly improved, the figures being Rs. 1,61,597 and Rs. 1,58,634, respectively, including Rs. 38,420 placed to the reserve fund. The financial outlook is not, however, re-assuring; the University at present barely pays its own way, and it will find difficulty in providing the money required for the upkeep of the new buildings and the maintenance of the staff to look after them, and for the support of the new library.

Collegiate education.

251. The number of students attending colleges, exclusive of those reading in European classes, rose by 9 to 2,929. The expansion of the last few years has been unusually rapid, and the colleges have been taxed to the uttermost to provide for the proper accommodation and efficient instruction of the ever-increasing influx of students. The check in the increase in numbers is probably only temporary, but meanwhile it has provided a breathing space in the race to overtake numbers with equipment and teaching power. A good deal of useful work has been accomplished in buildings and equipment. At the Muir College the biological laboratory was finished and brought into use and the chemical laboratory was extended. At the Agra College the biological laboratory has been fitted up. New class rooms and a laboratory have been built at the Ramsay College. Substantial additions to the library are recorded at the Agra College, Ramsay College, Meerut College, Reid Christian College, and Central Hindu College, while at St. John's College, Agra, designs have been matured for five new college buildings which will be entirely separate from the school. The total number of boarders has risen from 1,378 to 1,465; altogether almost half of the college students are now living in hostels, and the residential system now actually predominates at some colleges.

The number of recognised oriental colleges rose to 15, two more pathshalas having been put on the aided list. There were 1,276 students, including 343 in the Sanskrit College, Benares, where plague produced a slight fall in the numbers. The number of law classes has fallen from six to five owing to the closing of the class at the Canning College, but the number of students has risen from 424 to 447. At the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee the feature of the year has been the internal reorganization. The terms have been reduced to two in order to relieve the pressure of examination; the syllabuses have been reconstructed and brought up to date, and an elementary course in sanitary engineering has been instituted. The number of students fell from 497 to 471, the most marked decrease occurring in the number of Europeans competing for admission to the civil engineering class.

Secondary education.

252. The total number of secondary schools for Indian boys has increased from 530 to 535, while the number of scholars in Anglo-Vernacular schools has risen from 39,522 to 40,443. Of these 6,297, or 600 more than in the previous year, were in the high section. The number of vernacular middle schools has increased from 365 to 371 and the number of scholars from 44,391 to 44,626. The increase is small, but is not unsatisfactory considering the prevalence of plague. The expenditure on Anglo-Vernacular schools rose by Rs. 1,16,342 to Rs. 14,36,731, the increase being distributed between all kinds of schools; government, aided, and unaided. The expenditure on vernacular middle schools rose by Rs. 15,450 to Rs. 4,25,740, the increase occurring entirely in schools maintained by district or municipal boards. The average cost per scholar was Rs. 9·9, of which the amount paid in fees was Rs. 2·4. There was a reduction in the number of candidates for the matriculation examinations, but a great improvement in the results, the percentage of successes rising from 28 to 43. The number of schools recognised for the school-leaving certificate rose to 39, and the number of candidates admitted to the examinations rose from 325 to 946, of whom 22 passed in the first division and 295 in the second.

The number of candidates for the vernacular final examinations increased from 7,808 to 8,348, of whom 981 or 71 per cent. passed; state schools as usual showing the best results. The number of girl candidates

rose from 38 to 49, but they were less successful than in the previous year, as only 17 passed. Though there was less building than in 1909, nevertheless things were not at a standstill. The Hewett School at Rae Bareli was almost completed, the new buildings at Basti were brought into use, laboratories were erected at Pilibhit, Bijnor, Moradabad, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Bulandshahr, Hathras and Muzaffarnagar, and large additions were made to the class room accommodation at Almora. Among aided schools a science block and room for drawing were added at the London Mission High School, Benares, and a new building was erected for the Harish Chandra School in the same city; extensions were also made to the Wesleyan and Church Mission Schools at Lucknow.

Primary education.

253. The number of vernacular primary schools of a public character has decreased from the figures of 1909 by 201, and there has been a decrease in the number of scholars by 3,734. These decreases are slight compared with those of the previous year, and if the downward tendency has not been arrested it has at least been retarded. In the course of the year the Government instituted an exhaustive inquiry into primary education in order to find out whether the decline in the numbers in 1909-10 indicated a retrograde movement and an aversion on the part of the masses from the schools. This inquiry has not yet been completed, but from the data available it appears that the decrease in the figures for 1910 is partly at any rate due to plague, which was very severe in some districts, particularly in Benares, Ghazipur and Mirzapur. The effect of plague is not only to empty schools at the time, but also to reduce the attendance for some time to come. In some districts there were also sharp outbreaks of cholera and malaria, while the heavy floods of October 1910 interposed physical barriers to school-going, and in several cases destroyed the school buildings altogether. In a number of districts the attendance registers were revised, defaulters' names were struck off and fictitious entries were removed. Many schools were weeded out as being so ill-attended that it was not thought worth while to keep them open. A great hindrance to progress was lack of funds. No less than ten boards reported that they could not open new schools to meet most pressing demands on account of lack of funds; while in seven districts the pay of teachers is below the prescribed minimum, or the supply is numerically insufficient owing to financial straits. Eight boards reported that they had had to curtail expenditure on primary education owing to want of funds. The total expenditure on primary education during the year under report was Rs. 20,96,000 as compared with Rs. 20,51,000 in 1909. The proportion of pupils in the upper primary stages to the total number of primary scholars remained about the same as in the previous year viz. 1 to 8.

Training and supply of teachers.

254. The qualifications of teachers are slowly but surely improving; the uncertificated teacher is falling out, and a considerable number of trained men are passing into the ranks. The number of students in the Higher Grades Training College rose from 26 to 31. Of those who completed the course twenty-seven students qualified for the degree of Licentiate of Teaching. The fine new block of buildings for science and manual instruction was completed and will add materially to the equipment and efficiency of the college. The course at the Lower Grades Training College was successfully completed by forty-six students. The most noteworthy feature of the year's work was the introduction of considerably more practical training into the course, each student teaching for six weeks in one of four schools which were used as practising schools. The number of students under training in normal schools was 457, while the number of teachers who passed through the special training class was 622, 534 of whom gained teachers' certificates. There are now 15 training classes for mistresses with 275 scholars; three new classes have been attached to model schools, and one to a district board school.

Technical education.

255. The organization of industrial and technical education has been greatly assisted by the appointment of a Director of Industries and Inspector of Industrial institutions. Some progress has been made with the scheme for a technological institute; the original scheme for an institute at Cawnpore has been modified, and preparations have been made for

establishing it on a reduced scale. Towards its cost 3½ lakhs have been allotted from the grant of fifteen lakhs given by the Government of India for education. The industrial school, Lucknow, has continued to work on the lines of the previous year, but the question of its re-organization in accordance with the new curriculum and code of regulations which have lately received sanction, has occupied much attention. The industrial school at Gorakhpur was opened in November 1910 on the lines of its prototype at Lucknow, and immediately attracted as many pupils as the staff could do justice to. Attached to it is a night school which is attended by 132 pupils. The school of design, Lucknow, the carpentry school, Bareilly, and the experimental weaving station, Benares, have not started work, as the heads of these institutions have not yet been appointed by the Secretary of State. The total number of students at the Agra Medical College fell to 301, the decrease being due to the raising of the standard of qualification for admission, and the requirement that applicants must be residents of the United Provinces. The business departments at St. John's College, Agra, and the Reid Christian College, Lucknow, have carried on their work vigorously and successfully, as usual; giving instruction in typewriting, shorthand and commercial methods to a number of young men intending to enter business or offices.

Female education.

256. The number of institutions for the education of women declined from 1,266 to 1,251, but the number of scholars has increased from 46,188 to 46,912. It is to be observed that the schools which have disappeared are private ones, and that there has been an increase in the numbers both of the schools under the head "public institutions" and of the students who attend them. The Isabella Thoburn College, the only institution of its kind, continues to do excellent work; the enrolment in the college and normal school has been well maintained, while the enrolment in the high school has increased. In the secondary stage some progress was made during the year, middle sections being added to the Partab Singh School, Moradabad, the Kanya Pathshala, Roorkee, and the district board school, Jaswantnagar, in the Etawah district. In primary schools the number of girl students has increased, but the general position is not appreciably altered, nor can it be said as yet that female education is regarded by the masses with anything but indifference.

Education of special classes.

257. The total average enrolment of students rose by 352 or nearly eight per cent. The number of students reading in special classes for additional and technical training, maintained in connection with established schools, rose from 110 to 211. There was an increase in the number of candidates for all the examinations, primary, middle and high, and the results showed an improvement on those of the previous year. The number of Mohammedan scholars increased by 377, while that of Hindus declined by 2,120. The percentage of Mohammedans to the total number of scholars under instruction is approximately the same as it was in 1909.

Though the numbers have slightly declined, the efficiency of the Colvin Taluqdars' School is increasing, money has been freely spent upon improvements and the school has now a well-equipped laboratory.

57—Literature and the press.

(See tables under head "printing presses and publications," Part VII, Statistics of British India.)

Literary publications.

258. The increase in the number of publications, which was noticed in the report for 1909, was maintained in the year 1901, the number of publications rising from 1,988 to 2,145. The chief increase was in publications in Urdu which increased by 25 per cent.: on the other hand Hindi publications which had shown such a striking increase in 1909, made no further ground in the year under report, and there was a decrease of 40 per cent. in Bengali books. The output of works on religion during 1910 was unusually large. The number of religious books, prose and poetry combined, rose by 40 per cent. from 536 to 681, the highest figure reached in the last five years.

The increase was chiefly due to the awakening of Indian Mohammedans to the need of combination to promote the interests of their religious community. Of works dealing with the philosophy of religion the most interesting were "Al Din wa al Kaun," containing essays by the Hon. Mr. Justice Karamat Husain on the existence and unity of God and the theory of evolution, and "Fitrat ul Islam" by the learned Nawab Saiyid Ali Hasan Khan Ali Nasr, which makes reason the test of truth and finds that Islam stands the test. Among historical works may be mentioned the first part of a history of India by Professor Ram Datt, a work on a most elaborate scale and written in excellent Hindi, but rendered entirely valueless by the author's complete lack of the critical faculty. Of history in the proper sense the second volume of "Tawarikh-i-Awadh," and a continuation of Ibn Khaldun's "History of the early Mohammedan Dynasties" were the best products of the year. A life of Guru Nanak is a typical example of those biographies with an ulterior political motive which have appeared so frequently during the last few years. In science proper there was not one single original work; but there was a large number of legal publications. In the vernacular there were two annotated editions of the new Code of Civil Procedure and three books on Mohammedan law. In English the more noteworthy were the first volume of the "Lawyer's Vade Mecum" for civil courts by Mr. Agarwala, the beginning of an important and useful publication, Mr. Chail Behari Lal's "Oudh Taluqdari Law," and Mr. Parker's "Outlines of Constitutional Law." The poetical output for the year was larger than in any other of the past five years; apart from religious poetry which, as usual, formed the bulk, there was a considerable rise in classical poetry, the most important publications being numerous reprints of the "Alha Khand" ascribed to the bard Jagnik of Mahoba; of Jami's celebrated poem of the loves of Joseph and Zulaikha, and of Lala Sita Ram's metrical Hindi version of Kalidas' "Raghuvansa." The continued and increased popularity of the ballad literature of "songs" and "sangits" was worth remark, but it did not indicate an improvement in popular taste, while the erotic poetry was of the usual demoralizing character. Fiction was the same as in the previous year alike in quantity and quality, a decrease in the number of novels being balanced by an increase in stories and fables, including translations of well-known books from various languages. Of novels proper it is not easy to say anything fresh, except that they were, if anything, more gross and offensive than ever. In Indian philosophy the "Bhagwad Gita," of which there were six editions, remained first in popularity, and was on the whole properly treated as a book of religious philosophy. There was very little political literature during the year, the most interesting publication of this kind being "the Arya Samaj and its detractors: a Vindication" by Munshi Ram, governor of the gurukul at Kangri, and Ram Deo. A good proportion of the periodicals was the result of theosophical activities, such as the "Central Hindu College Magazine" and the "Sons of India." The total absence of swadeshi publications is significant of a change of sentiment. A general survey of the literature of the year leads to conclusions not very dissimilar to those reached in the previous year; there were a few useful books on law, and some respectable works on history, poetry, philosophy and religion, but science and art hardly existed and the average standard of culture and enlightenment was low.

The Indian press.

259. The number of newspapers and periodicals under review in 1910 rose from 123 to 137. Of this number 82 were published in Urdu, 56 in Hindi, 14 in English, and one each in Arabic and Urdu, Urdu and English, English and Hindi, Urdu and Hindi, and Bengali. The list of publications reported on was increased by 34 papers, of which 25 were received for the first time, 4 were transferred from the list of non-reported papers, and 5 were papers which had been resuscitated after stopping publication in the previous year. The more important of the newly-added papers were the "Vedic Magazine" and the "Muslim Review" in English; the "Adib," a well-written, illustrated magazine of considerable literary merit, and "Al Qasim," issued by the authorities of the Madrasa-i-Islamia at Deoband, in Urdu; and the "Maryada," the "Kamdhenu" and the "Gurukul Samachar" in Hindi. Of these the "Maryada" is an illustrated monthly magazine, the avowed object

of which is the promotion of Hindi literature: the "Kamdhenu" is an ardent supporter of the cow-protection movement, and the "Gurukul Samachar" is the organ of the Sikandrabad Gurukul. The only Bengali paper started during the year was the "Trishul," which is issued at Benares. Of the new papers all except one survived throughout the year, though the existence of several was precarious and in many cases publication was temporarily suspended for several months. Twenty papers which were in circulation and under review prior to 1910 stopped publication during the year. The papers chiefly read by the Mohammedans were "Al Bashir," the "Rohilkhand Gazette," the "Aligarh Institute Gazette," and the "Mashriq;" and the magazines "Al Qasim," "Al Awarif," "An Najm" and the "Old Boy." Of the Hindi papers the most popular with the Hindus were the "Abhyudaya" and the newly-started nagazine, the "Maryada."

Its tone and policy.

260. During the year the attitude of the press continued to improve, largely owing to the fact that the three extremist papers, the "Swarajya," "Karmayogi," and "Hindi Pradip" found themselves unable to keep within the restrictions resulting from the Indian Press Act 1910, and ceased to exist; the editor of the first-named being prosecuted and convicted. The tone of the press throughout the year was extremely bitter on religious questions, and the mouthpieces of the various factions assailed their opponents with the utmost virulence. It was considered desirable to demand security under the Press Act from three of the most violent periodicals, with the result that two, which were unable to furnish the security demanded, suspended publication. There was, apart from this religious bitterness, an amelioration of the character of the journalism of the province. But it is still more noteworthy for criticism than for sound information or broad views.

Topics under discussion.

261. With the exception of affairs in Turkey and Persia, which were watched and referred to with interest by the Mohammedan papers, no topic of foreign politics engaged much attention. The all-engrossing subject of the year was the sad and sudden death of his late Majesty, the King Emperor. The treatment of Indians in South Africa evoked, as usual, the indignation and concern of the entire press, and the conditions imposed upon Indians on entering Canada were described as objectionable. Lord Minto's retirement was considerably discussed and his sympathy and courtesy were acknowledged. Self-government for India received the usual attention, and in that connection exception was taken to Mr. Balfour's pronouncement with regard to Egypt that no oriental country has ever shown a trace of capability for self-government The police were the victims of the usual venomous abuse and were vilified and traduced on every possible occasion. The financial condition of the Local Government and of the Government of India excited a good deal of interest and the necessity for economy in public expenditure was insisted on. Education received more attention than is usually the case and primary education in particular was widely discussed. The creation of the portfolio for Education in the Government of India met with general approval. The examinations conducted by the Allahabad University came in for a good deal of criticism, the principal point being the large number of failures at examinations. In the matter of legislation the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act to the whole of India and the passing of the Indian Press Act were objected to as unnecessary and it was urged that the existing provisions of the law were sufficiently effective. Great activity was shown by many of the Hindu newspapers in an attempt to stimulate the public interest in the cow-protection movement. The United Provinces Exhibition provided an interesting topic for the press and its organization was generally, though by no means universally, noticed with favour.

58—Literary societies.

(*See page* 66 *of the report for the year* 1901-02.)

59—Arts and sciences.

(*For details see the annual report on the Lucknow museum for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1911.)

262. During the year the greater part of the exhibits of the Lucknow museum were arranged in their new home in the Canning College buildings which

have been vacated by the college. The collections were enriched by the addition of 1,153 specimens, of which the majority were archaeological and numismatic; of this number only seventeen were purchased and 30 obtained by exchange, the remainder being the gift of institutions or individuals. A fine collection of 500 photographs of archaeological monuments was presented by the Director-General of Archaeology. Thirteen stone sculptures were given by the museum to the archaeological museum recently established by the Government of India at Sarnath. These sculptures were presented to the provincial museum in 1903, and as they were undoubtedly discovered at Sarnath they have been returned to that place. The museum lent the best specimens from almost all the sections to the Provincial Exhibition held at Allahabad. The museum remained closed to the public throughout the year, as the arrangement of the specimens in the new buildings was incomplete. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 803 and the expenditure to Rs. 21,034. The net cost to the Government of maintaining the museum throughout the year amounted to Rs. 20,231.

CHAPTER VIII.

60—Archaeology.

(For details see the annual reports of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern circle, and of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern circle, for the year 1910*).*

Conservation.

263. Rs. 57,028 were spent during the year 1910 on the conservation of Muhammadan monuments. At the Taj Mahal at Agra a large bronze lamp has been hung in the gateway, and electric installations for this lamp and for the one in the mausoleum have been taken in hand. The restoration of the eastern facade of Akbar's palace in the Agra fort has been completed, and the next work to be undertaken will be the improvement of the courtyard in front of the palace. At Fatehpur-Sikri a number of minor repairs have been carried out and the steps of the Buland Darwaza have been put in order. At Sikandra a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,673 has been allotted for the lowering of the stone pavement to the platform of the south gate to its original level, repairing the paving where necessary and renewing the facing of the platform in places. At Allahabad the final conservation of the zenana building in the fort was begun during the year, and a sum of Rs. 4,999 was expended, out of an estimate of Rs. 22,952, in the removal of modern additions and the acquisition of materials for the work during the following year.

264. Rs. 17,795 were spent in this province on the preservation of Hindu and Buddhist monuments. Of this sum nearly three thousand rupees were spent on the special repairs to the brick temple at Bhitargaon in the Cawnpore district, the base of which has been raised ten feet. More than three thousand rupees were spent on the Dhamek stupa at Sarnath, and the special repairs to the Gobind Deo and Jugal Kishor temples near Muttra were completed. The Gupta temple at Deogarh in the Jhansi district was also repaired, and more than three thousand five hundred rupees were spent on the archaeological monuments at Sahet Maheth in the Gonda and Bahraich districts.

Exploration.

265. Very little exploration was carried out in 1910. Some trial excavations were made on various sites round Muttra, but though some inscribed bricks of an early type and a few fragmentary stone inscriptions were found no structural remains of importance came to light. Explorations were also in progress at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district, and several interesting buildings were partially opened, but they will have to be fully cleared before any definite opinion can be formed regarding their structure and history.

CHAPTER IX—MISCELLANEOUS.

61—Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

(See page 86 of the annual report for the year 1901-2.)

62—Ecclesiastical.

266 The year was uneventful.

63—Stationery.

Stationery.

267. The total value of stationery stores supplied to this province during the year 1910 was Rs. 4,33,535, as compared with Rs. 4,21,412 in 1909, an increase of Rs. 12,123 or about three per cent. The value of stationery issued to printing presses decreased by Rs. 1,722, while there was an increase of Rs. 13,845, or about 14 per cent. in the value of stationery supplied to indenting officers. The chief increase is in the departments of revenue, law and justice, and education, and is principally due to the supply of typewriters to these departments.

64—General miscellaneous.

Government press.

268. The receipts of the Government press for the year 1910 declined from Rs. 1,47,529 to Rs. 1,32,652, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 6,63,965 to Rs. 6,89,624. The value of the work done during the year 1910 amounted to Rs. 6,19,454, showing an increase of Rs. 6,784 on the value of previous year's outturn. Reduced to a common standard the number of pages composed during the year was 1,06,638, while the cost per page was Re. 1-3-2 as against Re. 1-4-10 in the previous year. Printing work to the value of Rs. 22,084 was given out to private firms. The number of books received under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 during the year was 2,150; of which 1,422 were original editions and 728 were reprints. The copyrights of 272 books were registered. The building of a new office block was taken in hand in the year under report; when completed this will greatly improve the appearance of the frontage of the press premises and will allow of a much needed rearrangement of the work rooms which are at present very much congested.

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REPORT

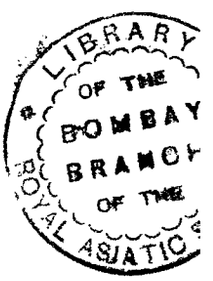
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

1911-1912.



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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

1911-1912.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Changes in the administration.

1. Sir Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, K.C.S.I., was in charge of the provinces from the 31st March 1911 to the 16th December 1911. For the rest of the year Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., held charge.

Introductory.

2. In this report, the first since the new census was taken, is incorporated information which is brought together only every ten years. There is no difference between the nature of the information given in 1901-2, when the "red letter paragraphs" were last compiled, and that given on the present occasion, save that the historical summary in section 3 is considerably longer. It has been divided into 9 parts: political history, land revenue and agriculture, famine, local self-government, police, education, industrial progress, moral progress and decentralization. The division has been made for convenience alone: all these subjects save the last were dealt with in 1901-2, in chronological order. Decentralization has become a matter of importance since the inquiry of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, and the chief changes made in consequence of their recommendations have been exhibited together. The historical portion is in sum a skeleton history of the province from prehistoric times to the present day.

Principal events of the year.

3. The principal events of the year were first and foremost, the Coronation Darbar of Their Majesties at Delhi in December 1911, which casts into the shade all other events: the constitution of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares into a Native State under a ruling chief: the revival of a new Jhansi Commissionership; the passing of the new United Provinces Court of Wards Act (IV of 1912); the completion of the Senate House of the Allahabad University, and the opening of the King George's Medical College at Lucknow.

Condition of the people.

4. In the reports of all departments save one there are signs of increasing progress and prosperity. The monsoon was on the whole favourable, though certain breaks caused anxiety for a time and the kharif was under normal. On the other hand late rains and winter rains resulted in a bumper rabi which equalized matters. Prices rose only for a while and were on the whole normal. Trade was excellent. But mortality was exceedingly high, a fact which throws a dark shadow on the otherwise pleasant picture of the year. The deaths exceeded the births by 1·11 per 1,000 of population, a fact due to the prevalence of plague and cholera. The mortality from plague has been exceeded only once, in 1905: the death rate was over 7 per mille. Mortality from fever rose slightly, though it was on the whole mild. There was very little cattle disease of any kind.

Census.

5. The census report has now been published. The most important feature in that report is plague. Plague colours the whole situation: whether it be the growth of population, or its distribution, whether by locality, by age, by civil condition, by caste or occupation, the changes which have occurred can generally be traced back to plague. There was a total loss of population of 1 per cent.; the loss in the number of females was even higher, and the proportion of women to men is smaller than it has ever been, a most serious fact in a population where males are always in excess. The provincial population is more than ever agricultural: or to state the position more accurately has, more than ever, returned itself as chiefly dependent on agriculture. There has however been a great impetus given to industries: but as this impetus has largely consisted in the substitution of machinery for hand labour, the immediate result has been that fewer are on the whole engaged in non-agricultural pursuits than of old.

Land revenue.

6. The total demand for land revenue was 851 lakhs, a decrease of 83 lakhs chiefly due to reduction of the arrear demand and under the head of agricultural advances. The collections were excellent, falling short of the enforceable demand by some 9 lakhs only, of which 8 lakhs were on account of land. The demand for loans under Act XII of 1884 was doubled, owing to the doubtful character of the monsoon and the floods of October 1910. Satisfactory progress was made in the recovery of outstanding loans, though, owing to new loans, the principal demand at the end of the year decreased only by some 3 lakhs. There was a fall in the advances for masonry wells, in view of the rains, which continued late and consequently favourable from the point of view of decreasing the need for artificial irrigation.

Settlements.

7. Regular settlements were in progress in two districts during the year. It was also found necessary to carry out a summary revision of revenue in Muttra. Final orders were passed in the resettlement of certain mahals in Shahjahanpur, and it was decided to resettle the cis-Jumna tracts of the Allahabad district.

Land records.

8. Little of importance occurred in the Land Records department during the year. The staff of one district was materially strengthened, and the maps of several others were corrected. Some of the tests of land records had to be reduced owing to census operations, on which the majority of the staff were engaged.

Court of Wards.

9. The Court of Wards shared in the general increase of agricultural prosperity. New estates to the number of 16 with an aggregate rent-roll of nearly 12 lakhs were taken under management during the year and 11 estates with a rent-roll of some 6¾ lakhs were released. Collections during the year were good, amounting to 97·2 per cent. of the recoverable demand. Over 84 lakhs of debt were liquidated: the cost of income rose, but only by a fraction (8·4 per cent. from 8·1 per cent.).

Rent litigation.

10. The amount of rent litigation in Agra is still high though there has been a further decrease. In Oudh the decrease was much more marked. In Agra there has been no appreciable change in the large number of suits for arrears of rent: in Oudh however there has been a marked fall. The area affected by ejectment suits in Agra amounted to 219,967 acres and was less than the similar area in 1910-11 by 5 per cent.; the area protected from arbitrary ejectment under the provisions of the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901, has steadily increased and now amounts to 68 per cent. of the area held by tenants.

11. There was an increase in crime of 2·3 per cent. This was greatest in the case of offences against property. A considerable rise was recorded in the number of dacoities: but effective action has already been taken to put a stop to this species of crime, which is chiefly due to the criminal tribes of the provinces. Apart from the increased activity of these human pests, the cause of the increase in crime is said to be the feeling of insecurity produced by the uncertainty of the rains, and so far as crimes against the person are concerned, the abnormal heat which led to bad temper and quarrelling. The use of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code decreased, but the number of names on the surveillance registers increased. Kanjars gave much trouble in some parts. The Salvation Army's work of reformation has had good results and has expanded in a most remarkable manner. The Criminal Investigation department added another year of good and steady though unostentatious work to its record. **Police.**

12. The number of criminal trials rose considerably in Agra and indeed established a record: in Oudh the increase was smaller. In both provinces though the volume of crime increased this increase was almost entirely confined to petty offences. There was a greater number of sentences of transportation in Agra, but these sentences in Oudh and sentences of death in both provinces decreased. In Agra there was a rise in the number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, but not in Oudh. There were appreciably more appeals in Agra and fewer in Oudh: but the ratio of successful cases did not alter. **Criminal justice.**

13. The floating population of the prisons and the daily average population both decreased, a fact due largely to the Coronation Darbar remissions. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of punishments, and of these most were of a minor character. There were only 135 serious offences. The cost of prisons increased, chiefly because of the diminished number of prisoners. Considering this decrease, the cash profits of the jail industries, which were but slightly under the figure of 1910, were most satisfactory. The health of the prisoners was excellent and the death rate the lowest on record. The Bareilly juvenile jail continued to flourish: it is under consideration to establish a second reformatory and special courts for juvenile offenders. **Prisons.**

14. The number of civil suits instituted in 1910 was unprecedentedly high owing to special causes, and a large decrease in the succeeding year was not therefore strange. The number of appeals rose in both provinces, but the pending file in Oudh was none the less diminished. The village courts showed few signs of vitality: there was a fall in their number in both provinces. The addition, in all, of 9 benches of honorary munsifs and 3 honorary munsifs sitting singly will probably be a useful accession to the strength of the judiciary. The percentage of fructuous applications for executions of decrees rose slightly in each province. **Civil justice.**

15. The number of documents registered decreased by 7½ per cent., a return to the normal after the inflated returns of the previous year. **Registration.**

16. Municipalities are still undergoing a period of transition in several directions. The results of the changes introduced as the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, especially that connected with the substitution of non-official for official chairmen are regarded as encouraging, as is the interest taken by the **Municipalities.**

members of the boards in their duties. The impending abolition of octroi in many municipalities is another direction in which change is being made. No less than 20 towns have prepared schemes of direct taxation to replace octroi. Revised rules prescribing the qualifications of electors and candidates have been sanctioned for 52 towns; whilst several towns have been energetic in overhauling or adding to their bye-laws and regulations.

The income of boards rose from Rs. 70,38,285 to Rs. 73,18,523 while the grants given to municipalities increased to the record figure of nearly 17 lakhs as against a sum of under 4 lakhs in the former year; of the total $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs came from provincial revenues, $3\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs from a recurring 5 lakh assignment granted from imperial revenues for sanitary purposes, and nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs from a special donation from the same source and for the same purpose. The greater part of this, nearly 15 lakhs, was devoted to drainage schemes and water works. The chief new drainage projects to be financed from these grants are in Allahabad, Mussooree, Benares, Aligarh and Hapur. Loans have also been made to certain municipalities. Nine and a half lakhs was spent on water works as against $7\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs in the former year: Mirzapur and Jhansi have considerable new water works projects in hand. There was a considerable expenditure on drainage in Lucknow, Moradabad and elsewhere. Expenditure on education, save for a single special grant, remained stationary. The rate of mortality was very high: it exceeded 70 per 1,000 in 8 towns and between 60 and 70 in 10 more; whilst the death rate amongst infants rose to the appalling figure of 317 per 1,000.

District boards.

17. District boards show a steady increase in administrative efficiency and a correspondingly growing sense of financial responsibility. Some progress has been made on the development of tahsil committees and it is on these lines and not in the direction of forming sub-district boards that advances will be made for some time to come.

The revenue of the boards rose by nearly a lakh and a half due to increased provincial contributions.

Education shows marked signs of progress due chiefly to previous grants by Government but also in a less degree to unaided private effort. The number of schools and scholars has risen very appreciably: schools outnumbering those of last year by more than eight hundred, and the school going population exceeding by no less than 10 per cent. the figures for the previous year. There has been a general rise in the pay of teachers—an essential preliminary to educational advance.

The provinces were visited by an epidemic of plague severer than in any previous year with the solitary exception of 1905, and in addition to the very heavy mortality due to this cause cholera carried off more than a lakh of victims. Dispensaries can do little for these two dread diseases: and the determining factor in the number of patients treated at dispensaries is malaria. The year under report was healthy as regards the scourge and the attendance shows a natural decrease assisted to some extent by the popularity of the travelling dispensaries. A falling off in the number of patients at dispensaries can be safely regarded with satisfaction as showing, apart from plague and cholera, better general health throughout the provinces as the result of less malaria. The popularity and usefulness of the dispensaries is beyond question. Two large hospitals—one at Meerut and one at Haldwani—have been opened during the year. It is gratifying to note that

private individuals contributed generously towards medical relief in the year under report. Vaccination continued to grow in popularity.

Until the importance and necessity of improved sanitation in villages is recognized by the people at large, progress in this respect must of necessity be slow: but this year more than half a lakh was expended; almost double the amount of the previous year.

The adequate supervision of village drainage is now under the consideration of Government, and experiments have already been made in this direction in several districts.

Agriculture.

18. The scientific study of agriculture should receive a certain impetus from the opening of the new college and research laboratories at Cawnpore. There has been a great deal of experimental work during the year of various kinds. There are now nine seed depôts in the province: but well-boring operations have been on a smaller scale than in the former year, owing to the favourable nature of the season and the difficulty of getting labour. There are many indications of growing interest in scientific agriculture amongst the people, especially in the case of landlords who cultivate their own lands.

Civil Veterinary department.

19. There is little to notice in connection with veterinary matters, save a very great decrease in cattle disease of all kinds, a considerable growth of public confidence in the department as exemplified by early reports of disease, and increasing interest in breeding of all kinds, especially perhaps in mule breeding. Progress at the Kheri farm for bull breeding has been so rapid that it is probable that the first batch of bulls will be issued to the stud several months before the expected time.

Co-operative credit societies.

20. Co-operation continues to make most satisfactory progress. The number of societies and their memberships rose, and so did the capital available. A satisfactory feature in the movement is the growing connection with joint-stock banks. The reorganization of the district banks on true co-operative principles was steadily carried on; whilst there is a considerable demand for men trained by the department in co-operative principles and methods to supply staff and supervising agency for the various types of societies. The movement has led to many improvements of all kinds, social, industrial and even moral. Almost the only case of non-success is found in a productive association at Benares. Many societies are in close touch with the agricultural department.

Forests.

21. The revenue from the forests continues to increase. The timber markets in both circles were good, whilst in the Eastern circle the market for firewood was also excellent. The year was not favourable for fire protection in the Western circle owing to a light monsoon and severe hot weather and only 97·4 per cent. of the protected area was kept safe. In the Eastern circle matters were but little better in this respect. The volume of offences was on the whole normal, but few were serious.

Manufactures and trade.

22. There was a slight decrease in the number of hands employed in the cotton industry, chiefly in cotton ginning and pressing factories: the decrease is localized in Moradabad. Activity in the sugar industry increased, but the lac industry of Mirzapur all but died out, a fact which is said to be due to a very heavy fall in the price of lac. There were eight weaving schools at work which did satisfactorily. Both imports and exports show a satisfactory increase in bulk and value. The articles of import that

chiefly showed increases were coal, coke, railway plant and rolling stock, grains and unrefined sugar: but the increases were on the whole general. The increase of exports was chiefly of grains, sugar, fodder and wood. The trade with Tibet showed an increase, chiefly of salt and wool, as regards import, and of grain as regards export. The trade with Nepal showed small increase in bulk, but, especially as regards imports, a considerable increase in value, due to increases under costly articles such as catechu, gum and spices.

Public works.

23. The expenditure on public works aggregated over 103 lakhs, or 2 lakhs more than the previous year. Of imperial works completed during the year, the treasure vaults in the Allahabad Fort deserve mention, whilst progress was made with a new telegraph office at Cawnpore, a new city post office at Benares, and post office buildings at Allahabad, Agra and Lucknow. Amongst provincial works that have been completed, may be mentioned the Collector's court at Jaunpur, the Basti high school, a block of the Training College and a new boarding house for the Muir Central College (both at Allahabad), four industrial schools, the Government press office buildings and the Meerut Hospital, the college buildings of King George's Medical College at Lucknow, the Canning College buildings at Lucknow and the Sanskrit library at Benares. One hundred and fifty-five miles of new metalled roads were completed and 85 miles of avenue planted. The usual navigation works on the Ganges and Ghagra were carried out.

Canals and irrigation.

24. The total capital expenditure on canals was nearly 22 lakhs or Rs. 30,000 less than in the previous year and was divided in the proportion of 9 to 11 between protective and productive works. Of the protective works, the Gangao dam on the Ken river, the Dhasan canal in Hamirpur and the Ghori canal in Mirzapur were the chief; of the productive works, the Hathras branch of the Ganges canal was alone important. Some of the principal works under consideration during the year were the Majhgawan tank and canal in Hamirpur and the Ghaggar canal in Mirzapur, for which estimates have been sanctioned, whilst the estimates for the Belan canal in Allahabad, the Barwar lake scheme in Jhansi, and the Gorai canal in Mirzapur were in course of preparation. Further, the project for permanent masonry head works for the upper Ganges canal has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the estimates for the great Sarda-Ganges-Jumna feeder project were submitted to the Government of India. The gross receipts fell by about ½ lakh; the net profit after deduction of all capital outlay, interest charges and working expenses was over 20 lakhs. The irrigated area rose by over 170,000 acres; the estimated value of crops raised by canal irrigation was rather more than 12 crores of rupees.

Provincial finance.

25. As compared with the accounts of 1910-11 provincial revenues improved under most of the important heads except land revenue, stamps and irrigation. Expenditure also increased. As compared with the budget receipts were better by 28·86 lakhs whilst expenditure fell short of it by 8·19 lakhs. The special subsidies received from the Government of India of 8,00 for sanitation, of 1,00 for agriculture and allied objects and of 5,40 to cover Royal Bonus payments, as also the increase in the provincial share of forest and excise receipts under the revised settlement, account chiefly for the improvement in the provincial increase. The fall in expenditure was mainly owing to the non-utilization of part of the Government of India's special grants for education and sanitation made in the

preceding year, but included for expenditure in the budget of the year under review. The year closed with a balance of 88·35 lakhs, or considerably in excess of the prescribed minimum, but it has to be remembered that this surplus included the Government of India's grants for sanitation and agriculture to which reference has already been made and which were earmarked for expenditure in 1912-13, as also the unutilized balance (7,61) of the special grants for education and sanitation received from the Imperial Government in 1910-11. Important changes were made in the details of the provincial settlement, whereby the fixed assignments of the former settlement were replaced by a larger provincial share of growing revenues (forests, the whole and excise three-fourths, instead of half in each case, are the two chief items concerned). The result is that the fixed adjusting entry has been converted from an addition to provincial funds of 2,12, into a deduction from provincial funds of 15,38.

Excise.

26. The real receipts from excise rose by over 9 lakhs to 110·80 lakhs: most of the increase was obtained from country liquor and was due to continued prosperity. The contract system continued to work well, and proved a success in Bundelkhand where it was introduced for the first time. The question of extending the system still further was examined, but until the native distiller has acquired the means and ability to run an up-to-date distillery, the probable result of such extension would be his extermination. Consumption of liquor rose by 9·6 per cent. as was natural in a year which was marked by low prices, good wages, bumper crops and a favourable marriage season. Yet drunkenness as usual was an almost negligible quantity: there were only 1,708 convictions in a population of 47 millions, and of these a part at least was due to increased activity on the part of the police. The majority of cases of course were in cities: yet in the big trading centre of Cawnpore the figure was only one case per 10,000 inhabitants. There was an increase in revenue from opium, but consumption remained stationary, for the rise that might have been expected with the increase of prosperity, was counterbalanced by the success of the measures taken to check opium smuggling. There was a considerable increase in the consumption of ganja and a smaller one in the consumption of charas. From an administrative point of view the most important matters were the campaigns against opium smuggling and cocaine eating and smuggling. Cocaine and its use are becoming a serious problem: the drug is growing in popularity, and prevention of smuggling is exceedingly difficult owing to its small bulk and the ease with which it can be destroyed when danger threatens. Owing to the enormous profits that can be made, the penal clauses of the Act are proving ineffective as a deterrent. At the same time it has been shown that the physical effects of this vice are more serious than in any other known form of intoxication. There was a considerable increase of offences under the Excise and Opium Acts, due in part to greater energy in the direction of prevention and detection.

Stamps and income tax.

27. After the inflated figures of 1910-11, a decrease of 10 lakhs to 110·45 lakhs in the receipts from the sale of stamps was not unexpected. The income tax collections rose by some Rs. 80,000, but the final demand for the two years varied very little.

Public health.

28. The year was far from healthy and the deaths exceeded the births by over 1 per 1,000. Fever was as usual the chief cause of mortality, but the figure of deaths from fever only rose by 17,000 and remained low.

Deaths from cholera rose by 15,000 to nearly 118,000. There were some severe outbreaks of the disease at different times of the year in almost all the divisions. The number of deaths from plague rose to 332,000, a figure which has only once been exceeded, in 1905; it was widespread and only 6 districts had under 100 deaths. The birth rate rose from 41·8 to 43·8 per 1,000 (calculating the rates on the same population): the death rate rose to 44·9, the highest rate recorded by any province. The infantile death rate was 254·2, which though considerably higher than in 1910 was still slightly under the decennial average. Attempts are being made to train the native midwives in cleanlier methods, but it is an uphill task, and only a partial remedy. Malaria and its after-effects; ignorance on the subject of feeding the infant (especially of artificial feeding) are other potent causes which contribute to the enormous wastage of infant life. A malarial survey of Meerut was carried out and experiments made in the prophylactic issue of quinine to school children.

Medical relief. 29. The number of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries fell by 240,000, or 9·1 per cent., a result due to the comparative absence of malaria which usually accounts for a large proportion of the patients attending hospitals. The most important events of the year were the opening of King George's Medical College and of the Ludovic Porter Hospital at Meerut.

Sanitation. 30. Nearly 7½ lakhs was spent on sanitary schemes by municipalities mostly on drainage works. The water works stations worked satisfactorily. The Sanitary Board held five meetings: it had at its disposal 15½ lakhs for distribution. All the large fairs passed off successfully, and there were very few cases of death from epidemic diseases of any kind. The Jhula fair at Ajodhya had however to be prohibited owing to the prevalence of cholera in the vicinity.

Vaccination. 31. The total number of vaccinations increased considerably, from 1,405,923 to 1,484,653, and no less than 97·5 per cent. of primary vaccinations and 78·1 of re-vaccinations were successful. There were only 1,479 deaths from small-pox.

Education. 32. The chief event of the year so far as education is concerned is the large amount of additional money that has been allotted to it, amounting to nearly 16 lakhs non-recurring and 7 lakhs recurring (the Darbar grant); the latter is for primary education, whilst 6½ lakhs non-recurring and over 1 lakh recurring have also been granted or promised for different educational objects. The University has created a special board for Biology and separate boards for Physics and Chemistry. Its Senate hall was completed, and it has enough money in hand to pay for its proposed Law College buildings. There has also been much progress made with collegiate buildings: the Canning College has been, and Saint John's College at Agra is being transformed. The number of educational institutions has increased by 1,038 and the number of students by some 67,000. The number of collegiate students increased slightly. The number of secondary schools rose by 10, and there was an increase of scholars both in the vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools. There were both fewer candidates and fewer successes in the matriculation examination, but this was counterbalanced by an increase of candidates for the school leaving certificate examination. The number of candidates for the vernacular final examination declined, as did the number of successes, a result due to the higher standard of knowledge which was demanded. The number of primary

schools rose by 192 to 9,240 and of scholars by 40,000 to 479,561. Though the qualifications of teachers continue to improve the material is not the best available, for graduates of a good class do not yet take up the teaching profession. The various technical and industrial schools are on the whole flourishing : the school of arts and crafts at Lucknow, the carpentry school at Bareilly and the weaving station at Benares have all been opened and the start made by the first two at all events is most promising. The institutions of all kinds for female education have increased slightly, whilst the number of scholars has increased considerably. The difficulty of finding competent teachers is as serious as ever : and, generally speaking, though there is no marked change in the position—one of indifference or toleration on the part of the public, of alternate progress and retrogression, reflecting the changes in local interest, —yet so much may be said that there appears to be a gradually increasing desire to give more education to girls, as well as education to more girls. The former fact is shown by the steady tendency for primary schools to raise their standards ; the latter by the general increase in schools and scholars.

Literature and the press.

33. The literary output has shown a considerable and general decline, a fact the less to be regretted, as there is no improvement in its quality. Religious works were popular, but save one historical and one legal work, there was no publication of any kind with much claim to distinction. The tone of the press continued to improve, but the relations between the two religious parties showed no improvement. No prosecution under the Press Act, 1910, was required and only 4 editors were called on to find security.

Archaeology.

34. Nearly Rs. 70,000 were spent on the conservation of Muhammadan and Christian monuments. Of these the most important were Akbar's palace in the Agra Fort and the Zanana palace in the Allahabad Fort. The repair of the well-known Dhamekh stupa at Sarnath was the most important work undertaken by the Hindu and Buddhist department. Excavations were in progress at Kasia in Gorakhpur and yielded some interesting discoveries.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical features, area, climate and chief staples.

General description.

1. The provinces lie between north latitude 23° 52′ (Mirzapur district) and 31° 18′ (Tehri State), and east longitude 77° 3′ (Muzaffarnagar district) and 84° 39′ (Ballia district). Exclusive of Native States (5,994 square miles) they cover 106,333 square miles, and include four distinct tracts of country, namely *(a)* portions of the Himalayas, *(b)* Sub-Himalayan tracts, *(c)* the Great Gangetic plain and *(d)* portions of the Vindhyas and East Satpuras.

(a) The Himalayas.—The outer ranges of hills rise quickly from the submontane tracts to a height of 8,000 feet and finally mount to the snow-clad peaks of Trisul, Nanda Kot and Nanda Devi (25,645 feet). These mountainous regions include some of the wildest and most magnificent country in the whole range of the Himalayas.

(b) Sub-Himalayas.—The submontane tract between the Ganges and the Sarda has three distinct portions. At the foot of the hills runs the *Bhabar*, a belt of boulders and montanic detritus, clothed like the hill sides above it, with forests and gashed by mountain torrents. The surface is so porous that the drainage from above sinks beneath it to emerge in the swamps lower down. The *Tarai* lying between the Bhabar and the plains is a zone of marshy land, covered for the most part with thick jungle and tall grass, the haunt of beasts and pestilent to man. The *plains* which partake, more or less, of the nature of the Tarai, chiefly in their northern portions, form a sloping tract, practically free from the Himalayan system; though low hills are found in some parts.

(c) The Great Gangetic plain.—The Doab, or tract between the Jumna and the Ganges, forms a gently sloping plain of alluvial soil. In the west of Agra low stone ridges and hillocks (outlying spurs of the Aravallis) form a feature of the landscape. This portion is by far the most prosperous in the provinces and is protected by canals. The tract between the Ganges and the Gogra is generally fertile, cultivable and more populated. There are no canals in Oudh.

(d) The Vindhyas and East Satpuras.—On the south-west and south lie two tracts belonging to the natural divisions of India which differ considerably from the main portions of the provinces. British Bundelkhand, forming part of the great Central Indian plateau, is broken up by low rocky hills, spurs of the Vindhyas. The soil is rocky and infertile, water scarce, and cultivation precarious. South Mirzapur, made up of the East Satpuras, consists of a wilderness of hill and valley, jungle and forest, ravine and crag with here and there hill encircled alluvial basins.

Climate.

2. There are three seasons. The cold season begins in October and in March changes gradually to the hot weather; about the middle of June the hot weather gives way abruptly to the rains; and the rains again change gradually into the cold weather. In point of humidity and temperature, the province lies half-way between Bengal and the Punjab. The rainfall varies from 30 to 46 inches in the plains. It decreases slowly from the south-east towards the north-west until the influence of the Himalayas is experienced when there is a considerable increase. The temperature in the hot weather ranges from 86° to 115° F. and even higher, in the shade. In the lower districts, at this season, the heat is intense, but dry, and the prevailing winds are west; in the upper and eastern districts the heat is less and comparatively moist, and the prevailing winds are east.

Forests.

3. The Himalayan and submontane tracts are clothed and skirted with forests. All the important ones except the interior portion of

Kumaun, which are now in process of settlement, have been reserved. There are also tracts of reserved forest in the southern hills of Jhansi and Banda. With reference to the remainder of the provinces the Government have approved of an enquiry being made as to what areas are suitable for afforestation. The railway systems have been considerably extended during the decade and this has greatly facilitated the exploitation and disposal of forest produce, with a corresponding steady increase in revenue.

Minerals.

4. Of the minerals of economic value, graphite has been recorded from Kumaun: coal is known to exist in south Mirzapur but has not been worked at profit. Orpiment, a sulphide of arsenic, has been found lying among the morainic material of the Shankalpa glacier. Copper occurs widely disseminated in the slaty series and sometimes forms distinct lodes of value in Kumaun: ferruginous schists sometimes rich in iron occur under similar geological conditions. Sandstones of good quality are obtained in the Mirzapur district. A few other minerals of little value occur in various places.

Rivers and river action.

5. The Ganges and its principal affluents, the Jumna, Ramganga and Ghogra rise in the Himalaya and meet within the province. Each has numerous affluents: the general drainage of the country is towards the south-east.

6. These rivers are the life of the country, feeding the canals and maintaining the water level. Their geological action is as yet uncertain: but they are constantly modifying the lands adjacent to them, shifting their beds at the smallest obstruction. Their deep streams corrode the high ground, and alluvial flats are gradually piled up in the shallows. Their tributaries, dry in the hot weather and held back in the rains when the main river is in flood, get choked at their mouths and assist the process of deposition. The deposit is greatest when the floods of the rainy season are subsiding. In a strong current the heavy particles of sand alone have time to settle: in a sluggish current the lighter particles of clay are also deposited. The edges of the river are therefore generally sandy, whilst at a little distance the soil is loamy. Tamarisk bushes grow in the sand, and by degrees serve the purpose of catching the particles of clay by breaking the force of the flood. The rivers are now little used for traffic.

Communications.

7. The provinces are well served by railways and roads; of the former 4,917 miles are open for traffic and 316 miles are under construction or are about to be constructed.

The railways are as a rule well provided with feeder roads. Six such roads to the Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light Railway are at present being made from Provincial funds.

The metalling of gaps of the unmetalled portions of district roads to provide through communication has been completed between Lucknow and Benares via Rae Bareli and Partabgarh; and the work of metalling the gaps between (1) Cawnpore and Agra via Etawah and (2) Fyzabad and Sitapur via Gonda and Bahraich are in progress.

There are 6,832 miles of metalled and 24,649 miles of unmetalled roads in the provinces.

Irrigation works and irrigation.

8. The Ganges-Jumna Doab is intersected by the Upper and Lower Ganges and Eastern Jumna canal systems which draw their supplies from its limitary rivers. Outside the Doab are the Rohilkhand and Bijnor canals north of the Ganges and the Agra, Betwa, Pahuj-Garhmau, Dhasan and Ken canals, and numerous lakes and tanks south of the Jumna river. The major productive works comprise the Upper and Lower Ganges, Eastern Jumna, Agra, Bijnor and Dun canals. Minor productive works are represented by the Rohilkhand canals and lakes and tanks. The protective works are the Betwa, Ken, Dhasan and Pahuj-Garhmau canals. Altogether there are 1,809 miles of canals and branches and 9,485 miles of distributaries open for irrigation, 3,628 miles of drainage cuts, and 337 miles of escapes, navigation channels, mill runs, &c. In the last 5 years the area irrigated annually by these works has averaged 2,696,008 acres.

Upper Ganges canal.

9. The Upper Ganges canal, which is the biggest work in the province and ranks with the greatest irrigation works in the world, is taken from the river Ganges where it leaves the hills some two miles above Hardwar. In

the first twenty miles of its course, it passes four considerable torrents, which carry large volumes of water in the rainy season. The first two are carried in massive masonry superpassages over the canal; the third negotiates the canal by a level-crossing fitted with drop-gates; and the canal is taken over the fourth by the famous Solani aqueduct near Rurki. The total length of the main canal is 213 miles, navigable throughout. In 1905-6, 1,369,393 acres were actually watered from it, and when fully developed it will be capable of supplying 1½ million acres.

Lower Ganges canal.

10. The Lower Ganges canal is taken from the Ganges river at Narora, 149 miles below Hardwar. It is carried across the Kali nadi by a fine aqueduct at Nadrai, 33 miles from its head, and 21 and 28 miles lower down intersects the Cawnpore and Etawah branches of the Upper Ganges canal. These branches used to be fed from the latter canal, but are now, below the point of intersection, part of the Lower canal system. The Cawnpore branch is navigable throughout and with the Upper Ganges canal affords connection from Hardwar to Cawnpore. The maximum annual area hitherto irrigated was in 1907-8, when 1,163,747 acres were watered from it. It is estimated that it will be capable of irrigating about 1¾ million acres when fully developed. The other canals do not call for special notice.

11. The canal system has of late years been considerably extended and improved, and the telegraph lines put up purely for the purpose of controlling their supplies of water and its distribution in the most economical and advantageous manner now measure 1,900 miles.

Wells and other sources of irrigation.

12. Wells are of even greater value than canals to the provinces as a whole. Their nature varies widely; the principal classes are rock wells, spring wells and percolation wells. Wells sunk in rock are found only in the south of the provinces, and as a rule yield a small and precarious supply. Spring wells in the alluvial country are those which are carried down to an impervious stratum below water-level: on the piercing of this stratum water flows into the well in quantities that depend on the local subterranean conditions. The impervious stratum, which forms the necessary support of such wells, is found at a practicable depth generally, but not universally, throughout the Benares division, South Oudh and the greater part of the Doab: in some favoured localities the firmness of the sub-soil makes it unnecessary to line the shaft of the well, but as a rule lining is required, and takes the form either of a cylinder of solid masonry sunk into the ground or of a circular wall of bricks built up from the bottom of the well. Where spring wells are not possible, and particularly in Rohilkhand and North Oudh, percolation wells are relied on. These consist of a hole sunk far enough below the water-level to form a collecting chamber for the water: in some cases they are lined with masonry or wood but more often they are unprotected, except for a layer of wattle-work, and in such cases their life is short, large numbers failing after a single season's use. Broadly speaking, the percolation is inferior to the spring well, yielding a smaller supply and being more liable to fail. The number of masonry spring wells has increased rapidly in recent years, but there is still room for many more: their construction depends mainly on the supply of capital.

The larger rivers lie as a rule too far below the surface of the country to permit of direct irrigation: where the levels permit the smaller streams are dammed during the autumn to supply irrigation throughout the cold weather. The broad, shallow expanses of water, which under the name of *jhils* are so prominent a feature of the landscape in Oudh and the eastern districts, are similarly used for irrigation so long as they retain water, as are the excavated tanks where these exist. In the hilly country south of the Jumna reservoirs are constructed by embankments thrown across drainage lines at convenient points: the larger reservoirs feed minor canal systems, while the smaller are of little use for direct irrigation, but perform the most valuable function of maintaining the supply of water in the wells that lie below them. On the gentler slopes of Bundelkhand substantial field embankments are made to check erosion and retain the moisture in the ground where it falls. During the last decade much importance has been attached to the construction and maintenance of such reservoirs and

embankments as the most practicable policy towards the protection of large areas from the worst effects of drought.

Soils.

13. In the Himalayan tract cultivation is limited to the flat hill-tops, the more gradual slopes which are laboriously terraced, and small areas of alluvial soil in the valleys. The soils are of local origin and their composition depends on the nature of the rocks in the locality : but from their position they are usually rich in organic matter.

14. The soils of the Gangetic plain as far as the line of the Jumna* consist of the detritus of the Himalayas, which has been graded at the time of deposit by the differential action of running water, and appears sometimes as sand, sometimes as clay and more generally as loam : the distinctions between these classes rest on the average size of the particles rather than on differences in chemical composition. Potash and phosphoric acid are as a rule present in sufficient quantities, and the amount of nitrogen is the limiting factor in production. The light sandy soils are deficient in the power of retaining moisture and also in the supply of nitrogen. The loam is easy to work and responds readily to tillage, irrigation and nitrogenous manuring ; the land adjoining inhabited sites, which receives most of the manure and also the organic refuse of the population, is often exceedingly productive. The heavier clays present difficulties in tillage owing to the hardness of the surface when dry ; and the heaviest clay of all is usually uncultivable with the means at the disposal of the people, while the accumulation of alkaline salts due to absence of effective percolation forms an additional obstacle to its utilization.

A different soil is found in the extreme north-east of the plains, chiefly in the Gorakhpur district. It is known as *bhat*, and its distinctive characteristic is a high proportion of lime rendering it peculiarly retentive of moisture.

The surface of the Gangetic plain is broken by the newer valleys of the large rivers. The soils in these valleys consist ordinarily of coarse river sand with a deposit of finer material on top, and their productive powers depend almost entirely on the depth of the finer deposit. Their quality may vary from year to year according to the nature of the deposit left by the annual floods of the river.

15. The plain south of the Jumna consists of alluvial soil from the heights of Central India. The level-ground is ordinarily a black friable soil (known as *mar*), peculiarly retentive of moisture and difficult to till when wet. When not properly tilled, it becomes occupied with the deep-rooted and persistent grass known as *kans*, which when once firmly established cannot be eradicated with the existing resources of the people. The black soil plain is cut up into strips by the rivers and streams, and as a rule the slopes towards these drainage lines are characterised first by inferior *mar* and an allied soil (known as *kabar*) which dries very quickly : then by more denuded soil passing into a net-work of ravines that is constantly extending. Above the black soil plain there is ordinarily a belt of mixed soil leading to the red soil tracts further south. These consist of thin soils formed *in situ* from the underlying rock (in some places sandstone, in others gneiss) : their value depends on close cultivation, irrigation and manure, and where these conditions are wanting long periods of fallow are required after a few seasons' cropping.

Chief staples.

16. The crops grown vary with the soil and climate and also with the resources of the people. Rice, which requires a stiff soil and abundant moisture, is thus the chief rains crop in the north and east of the province, while it is of little importance in the drier western districts. In the small holdings of the east the raising of food-crops is the most important consideration, while cultivators of the larger holdings can pay more attention to crops for the market. The chief food-crops grown in the rains are (i) maize, and the early millets (*kodon, mandua, sawan* and others), which have a very short season : (ii) early rice, which is sown broadcast and matures about September : (iii) the late millets *juar* and *bajra* and the pulses (*urd, mung*

* The dividing line is only approximate. Himalayan alluvium is found in some places south of the Jumna and Central Indian alluvium north of it while occasionally the soil consists of a mixture of the two.

and *moth*), which mature about November : (iv) late rice which is transplanted from the nurseries in July or August and does not mature until November cr December. Before these last are harvested sowings for the winter season have begun, the chief food-crops being wheat, barley and a variety of pulses. Of these wheat is the most expensive and the most profitable : and though it is a food-crop it is only the richer cultivators who can afford to retain it for consumption. The commonest autumn-sown pulse is gram, but field-peas and lentils are sown on a large scale, and these are supplemented by the produce of the larger chick-pea *(arhar)*, which though sown with the late millets in July occupies the ground after they are harvested and matures in April.

The third or summer season is of less importance, but contributes in some districts a substantial addition to the food supply, chiefly in the form of melons, various kinds of gourds and the small millet known generally as *chehna* but spoken of in Oudh as *sawan*. In addition to wheat, which as has been indicated is largely grown for the market, the chief staples of commercial importance are sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds and poppy. The wheats grown vary in quality : a hard grain is preferred for local consumption but the soft white wheat of the Meerut division is at the present time in most demand for export to Europe. Sugarcane is planted in the spring and occupies the ground for nearly a full year. The canes are usually of the hard, thin type, and their sugar content varies within very wide limits. Most of the juice is used for the manufacture of the compost of sugar and molasses known as *gur*, which is the ordinary form of consumption : the rest is made into sugar by laborious but wasteful indigenous processes, the substitution for which of more modern methods is an urgent matter in the interests of the growers.

Cotton is sown when the rains break, or earlier if water is available to flush the fields, and picked between October and December. The varieties established in the provinces are hardy and fairly prolific, but the staple is exceedingly short and the price correspondingly low. Experiments are now being carried out to establish the best varieties and produce an improved class.

The chief oilseeds are, in the rains *til* or ginjelly, and in the winter linseed and rapeseed ; but poppy-seed and castor-seed are also important from the commercial standpoint. While large areas are sown with oilseeds as the only crop, the bulk of the produce is yielded by land in which they have been sown in lines or borders subsidiary to a food-crop.

Poppy is sown only under licence from Government and on condition that the opium extracted is sold to the Government factory. The area licensed has been recently reduced owing to the contraction of the external markets.

Variations in crops.

17. The course of cropping is affected from year to year by the nature of the sowing seasons and by the position of the markets. The principal extensions in recent years have occurred in the case of wheat and cotton, and (particularly in the case of the latter) are due in large measure to improved railway facilities ; but allowance must also be made for the fact that the dry seasons which have characterised the last decade have favoured these crops. The area under sugarcane has tended to fall in the tracts where sugar is largely made, while it has extended in the *gur*-making tract of the upper Doab : the area under poppy has been limited as has been noticed above, and the successful competition of the synthetic product has reduced the area under indigo to an almost insignificant figure. Among the food-crops maize continues to increase in popularity, while the recent dry seasons have led to a contraction of the area under rice.

Exports.

18. The chief exports of the provinces consist of agricultural produce, and represent the surplus available after local needs have been met : they must therefore vary widely from year to year with the nature of the preceding seasons. Thus the net exports of wheat were less than 75,000 tons in 1908-9, the year following on the last disastrous drought, but in 1910-11 they exceeded 400,000 tons. Similarly 250,000 tons of oilseeds were exported in the earlier year, but over 400,000 tons in the latter. Looking at the figures for a series of years it may be said that, subject to the influence of adverse seasons, there has been a tendency towards expansion in the

exports of wheat, oilseeds, cotton and to a less extent raw sugar, while the trade in hemp-fibre, though much less in volume than the staples named, has increased by one-half. On the other hand the export of indigo is now barely one-fifth of what it was ten years ago.

2.—Political.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur, Tehri, and Benares States.)

RAMPUR.

Revenue administration.

19. The financial position of the State was satisfactory and showed an improvement on the figures of last year. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was over $11\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs: at the end of the year there was a surplus of nearly $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Collections totalled $42\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs as against $42\frac{1}{10}$ in the previous year; $4\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs of the demand was outstanding, of which 3 lakhs was on account of land revenue. The old arrears which amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs at the beginning of the year were reduced to $2\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs by the end of it.

General.

20. In October 1911 the heir apparent, His Highness Sahibzada Hasan Ali Khan Bahadur, died in the 11th year of his age. His Highness the Nawab, who is Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King-Emperor, had been unavoidably prevented by serious illness from attending the Coronation in London. He was however present at His Majesty's Darbar in Delhi and was invested by His Majesty with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

In lieu of a promised donation, His Highness gave the Bhawali estate near Naini Tal to the Committee of the Provincial Memorial Fund to his late Majesty King Edward VII, as a site for a consumptive sanatorium.

Agriculture.

21. Heavy rains during September 1910 caused severe floods which damaged the crops of villages near rivers and in low-lying tracts. Later on the rabi was damaged by an excess of moisture and the west winds. The result was a reduction of 4,067 acres in the cultivated area, which was 389,894 acres.

General condition of the people.

22. Though the outturn was below normal, no serious inconvenience was felt. Prices did not rise, as the shortage of food crops was remedied by imports. The wages of agricultural labour sank, but there was ample work obtainable on canals, roads and buildings, and the general level of the wages of labour remained at its former height.

Excise.

23. The excise demand of the year increased from 1,22, to 1,38.

Police.

24. There was a trifling increase in crime (849 cases reported as against 836 in the previous year). This increase is chiefly in cases of burglary and theft. There is a marked advance in the number of cases convicted.

A new magisterial court with certain summary powers has been established during the year.

The relations with the British police continue to be satisfactory.

Medical.

25. There was a sharp outbreak of plague which lasted for over seven months. There was a decrease of 930 births and an increase of 6,191 deaths as against the figures of last year; deaths exceeded births by over 5,000.

Education.

26. The number of schools decreased by one, but the number of pupils increased from 5,062 to 5,351, as did the daily average attendance. This increase is general in all stages of education. The High School had a creditable record of successes at the university matriculation examinations.

TEHRI.

27. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 6,86,522 as against Rs. 6,57,840 in the previous year. The closing balance was $11\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs as against $15\frac{1}{2}$ in 1910-11: the decrease is due to extraordinary expenses of a non-recurring nature. The crop outturn was satisfactory. Prices rose to some extent, but so did wages. The general health of the State was satisfactory, and vaccination, which was first introduced last year, continues to make good progress: 10,177 persons were treated. There has been an increase in the number of village schools. The marriage of His Highness the Maharaja's second daughter was celebrated during the year. His Highness himself was present at Their Imperial Majesties' Coronation Darbar at Delhi. The

Imperial Service Sappers continue to improve and were highly praised for their zeal and soldierly appearance at Delhi.

BENARES STATE.

General.

28. The Benares State came into existence on the 1st April 1911 and its first report is now dealt with. All important acts of the Government of India were made applicable to the State.

29. The State is divided into two districts: Bhadohi and Chakia, with Ramnagar, the State head quarters, which is under a separate administrative staff.

Administrative divisions. Departments &c. of administration.

30. The administration of the State is divided into 16 departments, grouped as follows:—

(1) The Political, Revenue, Financial and Home departments; (2) the Jail, Police and Excise departments; (3) the Judicial and Registration departments; (4) the Army department; (5) the Accounts department; (6) the Medical and Sanitary departments; (7) the Education department; (8) the Engineering department, Buildings and Roads Branch and Irrigation Branch, and the Mechanical and Electrical department; (9) the Palace Civil Works Branch of the Engineering departments; (10) the Palace department. Each of these groups is under a single officer, who is respectively, (1) the Chief Secretary, (2) an officer holding the combined posts of administrative jail officer, Superintendent of Police, and Excise Superintendent; (3) the Chief Judge and Registrar; (4) the Chief Commandant; (5) the Accountant-General; (6) the Chief Medical Officer; (7) the Director of Public Instruction; (8) the State Engineer; (9) the Palace Engineer; (10) the Palace Controller.

Each district is under a collector and magistrate with a tahsildar. There is a judge at Bhadohi and the Collector of Chakia is also Judge of Small Causes; the higher judicial powers of Chakia and the magisterial charge of Ramnagar are in the hands of the Chief Judge. His Highness Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Ruler of the State, retains revisionary powers in criminal cases.

Political.

31. His Excellency Lord Minto visited the State in November 1910 to announce the grant of ruling powers to His Highness: and His Honour Mr. (now Sir Leslie) Porter, Officiating Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, on the 3rd April 1911 formally invested the Maharaja as Ruling Chief. His Highness was present at the Coronation Darbar of Their Majesties at Delhi.

Land revenue and the administration of land.

32. The cultivated area amounts to 228,823 acres. Both harvests were on the whole satisfactory. The land revenue demand was $11\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs and the collections $10\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. Much care has been devoted to ensuring that the methods of collection whilst being adequate and efficient, are also fair and sympathetic. Occupancy rights have been freely granted, and have been declared to be both heritable and transferable so long as the transferee is a member of the agricultural classes and a subject of the State. Irrigation schemes are under consideration; and by means of an agricultural bank, the State is endeavouring to assist agriculturists to free themselves of debt.

Police.

33. The department is in charge of a European police officer borrowed from the British Government; two inspectors, 11 sub-inspectors, 11 head constables, and 100 constables constitute the police force, of whom all but 2 head constables and 20 constables were at first lent by the United Provinces Government. Some of these have been returned however, and at present 5 sub-inspectors, 6 head constables and 59 constables are State servants. A head police station and two outposts have been added to the former stations. There were 478 cases of crime reported.

Finance.

34. The total receipts shown in the report amount to 17 lakhs and there is a closing balance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, but as is truly pointed out it is as yet not possible to make any comparison in matter of finance.

Education.

35. There are 42 schools in the State with 2,822 scholars. The construction of high schools at Gyanpur and Ramnagar and a middle school at Bhadohi has been sanctioned.

Palace department.

36. What this is is explained by the name. How it is regarded is shown by this striking statement from the report: "There is no regular line between the State and palace establishments. All that belongs to the palace is placed at the disposal of the State when required."

Miscellaneous.

37. His Highness inaugurated his rule by the remission of certain cesses, and large remissions of debts to the State.

3.—*Historical Summary.*

PART I.—POLITICAL HISTORY.

Prehistoric.

38. Stone implements, chiefly hammer stones of quartzite, celts of basalt and diorite and chert flake knives and arrows have been found in various parts of the province, chiefly in Mirzapur and Bundelkhand. There are also a few rude drawings in red oxide of iron to be seen on rock faces in the same tracts whilst copper arrow-heads and spears are occasionally found in the districts further west, e.g. Muttra, Bijnor, Cawnpore and Unao. But little can be made of such finds save the truism—*vixere fortes ante Agamemnona.*

Early historical records.

39. In the Vedas, the Aryans are found still settled west of the Jumna; and probably moved eastwards about 1000 B.C. In the Mahabharata and Ramayana we find two Aryan kingdoms established—one near Meerut, the other at Ajodhya. The war between the Pandavas and Kauravas of the former epic is dated about 3100 B.C. by orthodox Hindus, but European theories vary between 1300 and 1200 B.C.; this epic relates to the former kingdom. The Ramayana deals with the exile of Rama Chandra, son of the King of Ajodhya, and his adventures during that period. European authorities arguing from internal evidence hold that the Ramayana was written at a later date than the Mahabharata, Indian opinion refers its events to an earlier epoch. The two views are obviously not mutually exclusive.

Buddhism.

40. True history begins with the life of Gautama Buddha. Gautama's death is placed variously between 543 and 370 B.C. Buddhism maintained its position till the fourth century A.D. when Hinduism revived under the Guptas. The accounts of Hiuen-Tsiang and Fa-Hien in the seventh and fifth centuries A.D. show that Buddhism was then fast waning.

The early dynasties. The Mauryan dynasty.

41. The first great king of this dynasty was Chandra Gupta, whose rule extended from the Hindu Kush to the Bay of Bengal, with his capital at Patna. During his reign occurred the first real contact with the west. Chandra Gupta is that Sandrocottus who had relations with Seleucus Nicator. Asoka, the first great Buddhist king, was Chandra Gupta's grandson, whose edicts on pillars and rocks are scattered all over India. In this province such edicts exist at Allahabad, Sarnath near Benares and Kalsi in Dehra Dun district. These inscriptions, together with fragments of the writings of Megasthenes, ambassador of Seleucus at Patna, show a highly developed system of government, with a complete administrative system of provinces, a carefully organized army, a revenue system, and the beginning of local self-government in the board of thirty members which ruled the capital. According to the Puranas the Mauryan dynasty came to an end about 188-178 B.C.

Later dynasties.

42. History is vague for some time after this, but it would appear that parts of at least four kingdoms were included in the province—Surasena (round Muttra), North Panchala (Rohilkhand), Kosala (round Ajodhya), and possibly Kosambhi (in Allahabad). From numismatic evidence, the two former appear to have been Hindu, the two latter probably Buddhist.

The Sakas and Kushans.

43. The Sakas or Scythians appear from the Chinese chronicles to have spread into India about 150 B.C. Coins of Muttra show they penetrated to that place. They were pushed forward by the Yueh-Chi, a horde of which the chief tribe was the Kushan. Inscriptions of the great Kushan kings, Kanishka, Vasushka, Huvishka and Bas Deo have been found at Muttra and elsewhere; the latest theory places their date between 125 and 225 A.D. Kanishka is well known in Pali literature as a patron of Buddhism.

The Guptas.

44. About 300 A.D. arose the great Hindu kingdom of the Guptas in Magadha or Bihar. The third king was Chandra Gupta I who founded a new era commencing in 320 A.D. His son Samudra Gupta's empire

extended from the Sutlej to Central Bengal and Oudh to Central India. The kingdom held together for 150 years, and was remarkable for a revival in Hinduism and probably in Sanskrit literature. According to Fa-Hien (circa 400 A.D.) the people were well off and the chief tax was a land tax.

The White Huns.

45. The Gupta empire was at length broken up by the White Huns, another tribe of Central Asian invaders, and during the sixth century there was a succession of wars between various petty chiefs, of whom the Huns, the Guptas, now rulers of a shrunken kingdom, the Maukharis and the chiefs of Malwa were the most important. In the end Harshavardhana of Thanesar emerged victorious from this chaos, and became king of Kanauj. He was the first of the modern Rajputs who appear to represent the Hinduized descendants of the invaders from Central Asia.

The Rajputs.

46. His empire did not last and history is almost a blank till the ninth century, when Raghubansi kings are found reigning at Kanauj; whilst the Chandels were rising into power in Bundelkhand and Tomars in the Punjab. These ousted the Raghubansis at Kanauj and themselves gave place to Gaharwars.

The early Muhammadans.

47. In 1018 began the long series of Muhammadan invasions, when Mahmud of Ghazni took Bulandshahr, Muttra and Kanauj. There were other raids in 1021 and 1023 but they were mere raids. Meantime the Chauhan kingdom of Delhi had grown up and under Prithwi Raj their power extended as far as Bundelkhand; but he lost his life and kingdom in 1192 in battle with Muhammad Ghori. Assisted by Kutb-ud-din, a Turki slave, this king took Delhi, Kalinjar, Mahoba and Koil, and in 1194 defeated Jai Chand of Kanauj and broke the last great Hindu power, though there was much fighting between the Muhammadan governors and their Hindu subjects for many years. The Bhars of south Oudh were crushed in 1247. To the Ghoris succeeded the Slave dynasty and to them the Khiljis; Ala-ud-din Khilji, second of that dynasty, was a stern ruler, who heavily taxed Hindus and took a land revenue of half the produce. When he died in 1316, his line quickly fell and was succeeded by the Turki dynasty of Ghias-ud-din Tughlak. In 1351 under Firoz Shah III, a wise rule commenced and Jaunpur was founded, but at his death in 1388 the Delhi kingdom fell to pieces, and for many years, until 1450, the only really important power was in the hands of the Sharki kings of Jaunpur. In 1450 however the Afghan, Bahlol Lodi, started to restore order and after 25 years' fighting crushed the Sharkis.

The Moghuls and Suris.

48. The Moghuls had already harried India in 1398, when Timur took Delhi. In 1526 they reappeared under Babar, who defeated Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat. He conquered a confederacy of the Rajputs under the Rana of Udaipur, and partially conquered the Afghans in the east. When Humayun succeeded his father in 1530, he was at first defeated and driven out after three years' fighting, by Sher Shah Suri, who held northern India for a few years, but was killed at Kalinjar in 1545. Humayun returned in 1555 and reconquered Agra and Delhi, but died in 1556.

Akbar.

49. His son Akbar proved the greatest ruler India had known since Asoka. He had to conquer his kingdom, however, before he could rule it and was continually fighting, first one rebel and then another, from 1556 to 1567. The provinces then entered on a period of peace and good government which lasted 150 years. Akbar abolished the pilgrim and poll taxes on Hindus, and improved the land revenue system. His court was a centre of learning; at his invitation the earliest Christian mission of Jesuits from Goa was established: he built forts at Agra and Allahabad and a new city at Fatehpur Sikri. He died in 1605.

Jahangir and Shahjahan.

50. Jahangir's reign was chiefly marked by more fine buildings, by dissensions and wars with his rebel sons Khusru and Khurram, and by the first influx of Europeans in any numbers. In his reign English and Dutch opened trading stations at Surat and factories at Agra and elsewhere. He died in 1627 and was succeeded by Khurram, who took the name of Shahjahan. His reign was on the whole peaceful; its greatest monument is the Taj. In 1657 civil war broke out amongst his sons Dara, Shuja, Murad Bakhsh and Aurangzeb. It ended in the success of Aurangzeb (1658) and the dethronement of Shahjahan (died 1666).

Aurangzeb.

51. Aurangzeb was a capable but bigoted monarch; his administration was harsh, especially to Hindus, over whose holiest temples at Benares and Muttra mosques were built. The poll tax on them was also revived. Aurangzeb died in 1707.

Decline of the Moghul power.

52. Aurangzeb's three sons, as usual, fought for the throne; and Muazzam, the eldest, became emperor under the name of Shah Alam Bahadur. He died in 1712, and the next eight emperors reigned in all fifty years; of these one, Muhammad Shah, reigned thirty years, three were puppet rulers for a few months, three were murdered and one deposed. The incompetence of these degenerate rulers combined with repeated attacks from the growing Hindu powers (Jat, Sikh and Maratha) and Persian and Afghan invaders, produced a state of chaos.

Jats, Sikhs and Marathas.

53. The Jats had given trouble in Aurangzeb's times and were steadily growing more powerful, the Sikhs had become a nation and commenced their inroads in 1709. But the Marathas were the most dangerous of the three. Already paramount in the Deccan, they conquered Bundelkhand in 1729 and from that time on were a constant menace to the empire.

Foreign invasions.

54. Nadir Shah, the Afghan, in 1738 raided the empire as far as Delhi and struck it a serious blow. His successor Ahmad Shah Durrani invaded it thrice and at the third attempt (1757) got as far as Agra, though he could not take the city.

New states.

55. From early in the 18th century new states began to arise, which were really independent though nominally acknowledging the suzerainty of the Emperor. The chief of these was Oudh, which sprang into prominence under Saadat Ali (1721) and Safdar Jang. Farrukhabad was built by Muhammad Khan, a Bangash Pathan, who established there a practically independent kingdom. Ali Muhammad in 1740 consolidated the Rohillas and became Governor of Rohilkhand. A war ensued between Safdar Jang and these two new states, in which at first Safdar Jang was unsuccessful. In 1757 the position was as follows. Alamgir II was emperor, a mere puppet of Ghazi-ud-din, the wazir. Najib Khan, a Pathan, held the Meerut and part of the Bareilly divisions, in opposition to the Rohillas, who held the rest of Rohilkhand. The central Doab was subject to the Nawab of Farrukhabad, Bundelkhand to the Marathas and the rest of the province to the Nawab of Oudh. By 1759 Ghazi-ud-din had set up a fresh emperor, and the Rohillas and Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh were seriously alarmed by the growth of the Hindus, for Jats and Rajputs were now confederated with the Marathas. In 1760 Ahmad Shah Durrani returned to India and with the help of Rohilla and Oudh troops crushed the Hindus at Panipat in 1761.

Commencement of British power.

56. Shah Alam II was a rival of Ghazi-ud-din's puppet emperor, and generally recognized as the true emperor in Bengal. He came into conflict with the British in Bihar, and in 1761 retired to Allahabad with a promise of an annual payment in place of the revenues of Bengal. In 1763 occurred the massacre of the British at Patna, instigated by Mir Kasim, Governor of Bengal, who fled to Shuja-ud-daula in Oudh. The allies entered Bihar, but were defeated at Buxar (1764), and, with the Marathas, again at Jajmau in Cawnpore. It was finally decided that Shah Alam should receive Allahabad and Kora (equivalent to Allahabad, Cawnpore and Fatehpur) and 26 lakhs a year from the Bengal revenues, whilst Shuja-ud-daula paid 50 lakhs down to the British.

Hindu invasions and collapse of the Rohillas.

57. Meantime the Sikhs were continuing their raids in the northern Doab, the Jats (1763) had taken Agra, and the Marathas had occupied Delhi and were raiding Rohilkhand. They also extorted from the Emperor Shah Alam a grant of the Allahabad territories. British troops were then sent up to guard the Oudh frontiers (1773)—the Fatehgarh cantonment dates from this period, and Allahabad was handed over to Shuja-ud-daula, since it was held that Shah Alam had forfeited it by granting it to the Marathas. The Rohillas, who had been long intriguing with the Marathas, were defeated in 1774 by the British at Miranpur Katra and Rohilkhand was handed over to Oudh.

Benares.

58. In 1775 most of the Benares division was handed over to the British by Asaf-ud-daula, successor of Shuja-ud-daula. It remained however under

the rule of Raja Chet Singh, who refused in 1780 to supply troops and pay an increased subsidy. The result was the famous "insurrection in the zamindary of Benares," which ended in the tract coming directly under British administration.

Growth of the Maratha power.

59. For a few years there was peace. But the Marathas soon reappeared, with the powerful assistance of the Savoyard soldier of fortune, De Boigne, and the era of the military adventurer began. They seized Agra, Muttra and the northern Doab, and finally destroyed the Mogul power in 1787. George Thomas, an Irishman, held a considerable tract north of Delhi (1795); the central Doab was practically the kingdom first of De Boigne and then of Perron (1796), whilst Reinhardt and his wife in succession ruled an extensive jagir round Sardhana. Farrukhabad was under a Nawab, who acknowledged the suzerainty of Oudh, whilst British influence increased by the cession of the fort of Allahabad and an annual subsidy from Oudh as a guarantee against invasion.

Formation of the provinces.

60. From this time the British dominions grew rapidly. In 1801, when Rohilkhand was in a state of anarchy and there was a menace of a fresh Durrani invasion, Saadat Ali in return for a further guarantee of protection made over to the British the "Ceded Provinces," viz. the present Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand divisions, with Allahabad, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Etawah, Mainpuri, Etah, South Mirzapur and the Naini Tal tarai. In 1802 the Nawab of Farrukhabad ceded his rights. In 1803 war broke out with the Marathas and the result of Lord Lake's brilliant campaign was the acquisition of the "Conquered Provinces," including the Meerut and Agra divisions, most of Banda and Hamirpur and a small tract in Jalaun; besides the districts round Delhi, Gohad and Gwalior, which last two were however restored to Sindhia in 1805. In 1816 war with the Gurkhas of Nepal resulted in the cession of the Kumaun division and Dehra Dun. In 1817 the Peshwa ceded the sovereignty over the whole of British Bundelkhand except Jhansi and most of Jalaun. In 1818 and 1819 more territories (now out of the province) were ceded: and when in 1833 the Bengal Presidency was divided into two parts by an Act of Parliament which constituted the Presidency of Agra (which two years later under another Act became a Lieutenant-Governorship), the province consisted of the present province of Agra *minus* Jhansi and most of Jalaun, *plus* the Delhi territories and Ajmer. Merwara was next added, and in 1853 the Saugor and Narbada territories (acquired in 1818) were also incorporated in the province, whilst between 1840 and 1853 Jhansi, the rest of Jalaun and a part of Hamirpur were acquired by lapse. Oudh was annexed in 1856. After the mutiny some small additions were made to Bundelkhand (1858), whilst part of the Tarai in north Oudh was given to the Nepalese (1859), Jhansi fort and some villages were given to Sindhia (1861), some villages in Moradabad and Bareilly to the Nawab of Rampur (1859), the Delhi territory was transferred to the Punjab (1858), the Saugor and Narbada territories to the Central Provinces (1862), and Ajmer-Merwara to the Government of India (1871). Finally in 1886 Gwalior fort and Morar cantonment with 31½ villages were given to Sindhia in exchange for Jhansi town and fort and 58 villages. These with one or two trivial changes in Bahraich and Jhansi are the stages by which the provinces grew to the shape which was theirs in March 1911. On the 1st April of that year the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares became a feudatory state: and the province lost the parganas of Chakia and Konrh in Mirzapur, together with the fort of Ramnagar in Benares.

Political events from 1803 to 1857.

61. For many years the state of the provinces had been one of lawlessness; everybody did very much what was right in his own eyes. The old lawlessness did not pass away at once. The "Mud" war, as it was called from the mud forts attacked, consisted in the reduction of the strongholds of insurgent chiefs in the Doab and went on for some years after 1803, whilst adventurers such as Amir Khan Pindari gave a great deal of trouble. Thagi was rife throughout the provinces, and for years the river trade routes were infested by pirates. In 1816 there was a serious outbreak in Rohilkhand due to the levy of a house tax; whilst in 1824

dacoity in Saharanpur increased to the verge of insurrection. In 1817 Hathras, a Jat fortress, was reduced after a regular siege : in 1812 Kalinjar in Banda was taken, whilst all along that frontier a chain of cantonments had to be maintained, which did good service in the Pindari war. But by 1830 a settled peace began which was not broken till the mutiny.

The mutiny.

62. The mutiny in these provinces broke out at Meerut in May 1857. It is unnecessary to rewrite the history of the mutiny ; it is sufficient to say that these provinces, which then included Delhi, was the cockpit in which the struggle was chiefly fought out. It was in essence a mutiny of the sepoys : there was little if any attempt at organized resistance on the part of the mutineers, though where representatives of former rulers were found, as at Delhi, Banda, Bareilly, Farrukhabad, Cawnpore and Jhansi, they assumed the leadership. In places where there were neither troops nor such leaders, anarchy ensued; the jailbirds and *badmashes* fought and looted, chiefly for their own hand. By the end of June the British held no more than the forts at Agra and Allahabad and the Residency at Lucknow ; but with the retaking of Cawnpore about the 17th July the recovery began. Delhi fell in September, and the Lucknow garrison, already reinforced by Havelock and Outram, was relieved in November ; it was finally retaken in March 1858 and Rohilkhand was then subjugated. The Doab had already been brought to order by the Delhi column. In April 1858 Jhansi was retaken by Sir Hugh Rose. Oudh and the rest of the Agra province were gradually reduced, and though the business of rewards and punishments took a long time the mutiny soon became merely a bitter memory.

Later political events.

63. Since 1857 the history of the provinces has been one of peace broken only by dacoities and riots, mostly religious. It is perhaps incorrect to dignify violent crime by the name of a "political" event : but the endemic nature of dacoity has been recognized as one of the most serious problems of the administration. No year is free from dacoity : the most serious outbreaks have occurred in 1861, 1863, 1864, 1869, 1871, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1887, 1891-3, 1900, 1901, 1903, 1905 and 1907-8. The localities chiefly affected have been the border districts of the Agra and Jhansi divisions, and (of late, in an increasing degree) the districts which fringe Nepal. It is also worth noting that hard times and dacoity usually go together. The remedy for dacoity of the professional type (a majority of cases are invariably only magnified robberies) has been held to lie in closer co-operation with the States on the frontier, a principle which has been carried out for some years past with considerable success, notably on the Agra-Gwalior-Dholpur-Bhartpur and Nepal frontiers : and also—since by far the greater number of all cases (the proportion has been estimated to lie between 50 and 75 per cent.) can be definitely laid at the door of the criminal tribes,—by action against these. A new Criminal Tribes Act is contemplated which will make repression far more effective : but on the old principle that prevention is better than cure, determined efforts have been made in the last few years to reclaim these tribes. In the past efforts at reclamation have not been wanting. Colonies of Doms were established in Gorakhpur in 1884 and 1889, and of Barwars in 1884 in Gonda ; whilst efforts were made both by Sir A. Colvin in 1890 and Lord MacDonnell to reclaim the Sansias by similar means. All these efforts failed. The members of these tribes cannot be reformed by ordinary official means : they are not only criminal but absolutely non-moral. Their reclamation can only be effected by men who are infinitely patient and infinitely enthusiastic as well as capable and honest. Such men were found in the Salvation Army, to whom Sir John Hewett entrusted the work, giving them every kind of assistance, whether in land, buildings or money. The Army has now seven settlements and three homes under its management, and is about to undertake the establishment of an eighth large settlement of Sansias. Though a majority of these institutions have only just been started, the reports so far received are most encouraging, and officials and non-officials alike are unanimous in their appreciation of the remarkable work already achieved ; amongst the most enthusiastic supporters of the movement are police officers who know best the difficulties involved. But the fringe of the problem has only been touched as yet. There are still

between five and eight thousand members of such tribes abroad: but proposals are now being worked out for dealing with them on the lines to which the Salvation Army settlements point.

Considering how fond the people of these provinces are of appealing to the law, it is curious to note how ready they also are to appeal to the *lathi*. Riots are by no means of uncommon occurrence; but they are seldom of much importance unless caused by religion. Religious rioting was frequent between 1868 and 1872 in Hardoi, Bareilly, Pilibhit and Moradabad, and again in Etawah in 1886. There were also riots in Benares in 1891 and 1895 and in Azamgarh and the eastern districts, over the question of the slaughter of kine, in 1894. Plague inoculation was the pretext for a serious outbreak in Cawnpore in 1900. During the decade there have been no really serious riots save those between Sunnis and Shias at Lucknow in 1908 and 1909.

Political unrest.

64. The provinces have always been somewhat sensitive to waves of excitement, apart from actual crime. Instances are the circulation of mysterious letters in Oudh in the years following the mutiny to the effect that "there was sickness in the land:" but it was never clear whether the "sickness" referred to was cholera, taxation or sedition. There was again the mysterious tree-smearing of the 90's, whilst in this decade the provinces have not been immune from the directly seditious movements which were so common and had such fatal results elsewhere, though these have been as a rule kept well under control and there were no violent political crimes as there were elsewhere. Census, when it was a new thing, used to give rise to all sorts of extraordinary rumours; and even in 1911 it was believed in some parts that the house numbering, which is an integral part of the census operations, was an attempt to spread plague. Mysterious rumours, mysterious agitation, sudden outbreaks of religious excitement over such questions as cow killing may not be very important in themselves, and are frequently due to nothing more than misapprehension: but they are perpetual reminders that "under a peaceful surface there still lurk many elements of disorder."

The Benares State.

65. On the 1st April 1911 the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares became a State consisting of the parganas of Bhadohi (or Konrh) and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur) with the fort of Ramnagar. The Maharaja's powers are those of a ruling chief, subject to certain conditions; of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with excise.

Changes in administration.

66. Up to 1833 the province was part of the presidency of Bengal. In 1833 the presidency of Agra was formed under the administration of a Governor and three councillors: and Sir Charles Metcalfe was appointed the first Governor. In 1835 the new territories (their extent has already been described) were given the name of the North-Western Provinces, under a Lieutenant-Governor, with his capital at Agra. In 1856 Oudh was annexed and placed under a Chief Commissioner: the first was Sir James Outram. In 1877 the two provinces were placed under the same administrator, who was known as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh; the first officer to hold the double post was Sir George Couper. Finally, the title of Chief Commissioner was dropped and the province became known by the name of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902, when Sir James LaTouche was in office. A list of the rulers of the province with dates will be found in an appendix. It may be mentioned that from 1877 to 1890 the supreme revenue jurisdiction in Oudh remained in the hands of the Chief Commissioner: in the latter year the jurisdiction of the Board of Revenue was extended to Oudh. The Chief Court and the judicial service have always remained separate, and the peculiar laws of Oudh have never been changed.

APPENDIX I.

Dates at which the present districts came under British rule with dates of alterations in the boundaries of the province.

Districts or tracts concerned.	*Reason of change.*	*Date.*
Benares division, except South Mirzapur ...	Ceded by Nawab of Oudh.	1775
Allahabad Fort	Ditto	1798
Gorakhpur division, South Mirzapur, Rohilkhand division, Naini Tal tarai, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Cawnpore, Etawah, Mainpuri, Etah.	Ditto	1801
Farrukhabad	Ceded by Nawab of Farrukhabad.	1801
Agra, Muttra, A'igarh, Bulandshahr, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur. [Delhi, Gurgaon Rohtak, Hissar, Sirsa, Karnal: separately administered.]	Surrendered by Marathas after defeat by Lord Lake.	1803
Most of Banda and Hamirpur, part of Jalaun ...	Ceded by Marathas or acquired on lapse of Himmat Bahadur's grant.	1803-4
Parts of Agra district	Resumed by treaty from Raja of Bhartpur.	1805
Kumaun, Dehra Dun	Acquired from Nepalese.	1816
Tahsil Handia, Allahabad	Ceded by Nawab of Oudh.	1816
Sovereignty over Bundelkhand [and Saugor and Narbada territories].	Ceded by Peshwa ...	1817
Pargana Khandeh, Banda	Ceded by Raja of Jalaun.	1817
[Saugor, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Jabalpur, Mandla: separately administered.]	Ceded by Raja of Nagpur.	1818
[Ajmer]	Ceded by Sindhia ...	1818
[Merwara]	Added to province ...	1819—22
Delhi districts	Ditto	1832
Jalaun	Lapse	1840
Villages in Jhansi, part of Lalitpur ...	Ceded by Raja of Jhansi and Sindhia.	1842—44
Jaitpur, Hamirpur	Lapse	1849
[Saugor and Narbada territories]	Added to province ...	1852
Jhansi	Lapse	1853
Oudh	Annexation ...	1856
[Delhi districts]	Transferred to Punjab	1858
Small additions to Bundelkhand	Confiscation after mutiny.	1858
Part of Oudh Tarai	Given to Nepalese ...	1859
Villages in Moradabad and Bareilly	Given to Rampur ...	1859
Jhansi Fort and some villages	Given to Sindhia ...	1861
[Saugor and Narbada territories]	Transferred to Central Provinces.	1862
[Ajmer-Merwara]	Transferred to Government of India.	1871
Some villages in Jhansi	Given to Sindhia ...	1871
Jhansi town, fort and 58 villages	Transferred by Sindhia, in exchange for other lands.	1886
Parganas Konrh and Chakia and Fort Ramnagar	Became a State under Maharaja of Benares.	1911

N.B.—The Gohad-Gwalior transfer is ignored. Places in brackets are such as only formed part of the province for a time.

APPENDIX II.

List of rulers of the province.

GOVERNMENT OF AGRA.

Name.	*Date of appointment.*
Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart.	14th November 1834.
Mr. W. Blunt	20th March 1835.
Mr. A. Ross	1st December 1835.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE N.-W. P.

Name.	*Date of appointment.*
Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B. ...	... 1st June 1836.
Governor General (Earl of Auckland) ...	... 1st June 1838.
Mr. T. C. Robertson	... 4th February 1840.
Governor General (Earl of Ellenborough)	... 31st December 1842.
Sir G. R. Clark, K.C.B.	... 30th June 1843.
Mr. J. Thomason	... 22nd December 1843.
Mr. A. W. Begbie	... 10th October 1853.
Mr. J. R. Colvin	... 7th November 1853.
Mr. E. A. Reade	... 10th September 1857.
Col. H. Frazer	... 30th September 1857.
Governor General (Viscount Canning)	... 9th February 1858.
Sir G. F. Edmonstone	... 19th January 1859.
Mr. R. Money	... 27th February 1863.
Hon'ble E. Drummond	... 7th March 1863.
Sir. W. Muir, K.C.S.I.	... 10th March 1868.
Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	... 7th April 1874.
Sir G. Couper, Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B. ...	... 26th July 1876.

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Name.	*Date of appointment.*
Major-General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B. ...	... 1st February 1856.
Mr. C. C. Jackson	... 8th March 1856.
Major-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B.	... 21st March 1857.
Major J. S. Banks	... 5th July 1857.
Lieutenant-General Sir J. Outram, G.C.B.	... 11th September 1857.
Mr. R. Montgomery	... 3rd April 1858.
Mr. C. J. Wingfield, C.B. ...	... 15th February 1859.
Lieutenant-Colonel L. Barrow, C.B. ...	... 20th April 1859.
Mr. G. U. Yule, C.B.	... 4th April 1861.
Mr. R. H. Davies	... 26th August 1865.
Mr. John Strachey	... 17th March 1866.
Mr. R. H. Davies	... 24th May 1867.
Major-General L. Barrow, C.B. ...	... 18th January 1871.
Sir G. E. Couper, Bart., C.B. ...	... 20th April 1871.
Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I. ...	... 15th March 1875.
Sir G. E. Couper, Bart., C.B. ...	... 15th November 1875.
Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I. ...	... 26th July 1876.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE N.-W. P. AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Name.	*Date of appointment.*
Sir G. E. Couper, Bart., K.C.S.I., C.B.	... 15th February 1877.
Sir A. C. Lyall, K.C.B.	... 17th April 1882.
Sir A. Colvin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. ...	... 21st November 1887.
Sir C. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. ...	... 28th November 1892.
Mr. A. Cadell, C.S.I.	... 9th January 1895.
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. ...	... 6th November 1895.
Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.I. ...	... 6th May 1898.
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I. ...	... 6th November 1898.
Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I. ...	... 14th November 1901.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Name.	*Date of appointment.*
Sir J. J. D. LaTouche, K.C.S.I. ...	... 22nd March 1902.
Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	... 1st January 1907.
Mr. L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I ...	... 30th April 1910.
Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	... 20th October 1910.
Mr. L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I. ...	... 1st April 1911.
Sir J. P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. ...	... 17th December 1911.
Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I. ...	... 16th September 1912.

PART II.—LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The land revenue system.

67. The provinces are essentially agricultural: at the last census some 72 per cent. of the total population was found to depend on agriculture for its chief source of income. It is not surprising therefore to find that the history of British administration is closely bound up with the history of its land revenue system. This ultimately rests on the principle, clearly enunciated in Regulation XXXI of 1803, that "by the ancient law of the country the

ruling power is entitled to a certain proportion of the annual produce of every bigha of land." Under Ala-ud-din Khilji (D. 1316) the land revenue was 50 per cent. of the produce: under Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak, five or six years later, it was 10 per cent. A revenue based on the produce was a system only workable in a primitive society where there could be direct communication between ruler and ruled. It is clear from the skeleton history given above that such communication was not possible for very long, or for very long at a time. In the constant round of wars and invasions, chiefs were continually setting themselves up as petty rulers who took the payments of the cultivators and themselves paid tribute to the King. The settlement of invaders on the land (and the history of castes is full of stories of such settlements), the grants of lands to the kinsmen or followers of such chiefs, the landgrabbing of officials and speculators all operated to interpose several interests between that of the King and that of the cultivator. One of the first problems of British rule was to straighten out the tangle of consequent rights and their corresponding duties.

Tenures before British rule.

68. Proprietary rights in land occasionally existed before British rule, but were not strictly defined. In most places the system was zamindari, where the owner or co-owners were jointly responsible for the payment of the land revenue of the whole village: but in Bundelkhand and Kumaun it was ryotwari, where each several cultivator was responsible for the land revenue due on his own land. This is a distinction which though no longer recognized has left its mark on the modern land revenue system and joint responsibility is still enforced with difficulty in some parts of the province. In some districts double rights existed, mostly in estates known as taluqdari, where the inferior proprietors were known as zamindars, biswadars, birtias, &c. Some of the taluqdars were representatives of those old princes who had held authority over large areas: others were officials who had acquired similar authority, or grantees and contractors. These had interposed themselves between the lesser proprietors and the supreme authority, and in the disorders of the 18th century had swallowed up the property of the former either by forcibly dispossessing them or by receiving a voluntary submission. On the other hand the taluqdars had been in the habit of granting subordinate rights in parts of their hereditary domains, of which the most common was *birt* or "cession." These grants were made for money payment or in return for services of various kinds. There were and are also other similar subordinate rights extending only to specific plots instead of to a whole village.

Growth of the present land revenue system.

The permanent settlement of Benares.

69. In 1788 Mr. Jonathan Duncan was authorized to amend the system of revenue management in the Benares division, which was oppressive and caused much distress; the revenue was simply levied at the highest sum which anybody would offer. He obtained valuations of the produce of parganas and fixed standard rates for different classes of soil. His summary settlement was carefully revised with a view to making the demand permanent and after a few corrections was declared unalterable by Regulation I of 1795.

Ceded and conquered districts.

70. It was at first desired to introduce a similar permanent settlement in what is now the province of Agra. There were to be two settlements for 3 years each, and a third for 4 years, after which the demand was to be fixed in perpetuity. But the court of Directors refused to sanction a permanent settlement and short term assessments continued. The system was far from satisfactory. There were no data available on which to base the estimates, save the statements of the kanungos and the accounts of the patwaris, both unreliable, and checked only by information given by the zamindar's enemies. The assessments were very uneven: and since at first (till 1806) the tahsildars were paid by a percentage on collections, they were interested in high revenues and full collections. The natural result was corruption of all kinds; and in 1807 a special commission was appointed to supervise the settlements, which grew into the Western Board of Revenue. Matters improved with each successive settlement, but the Collectors could deal only with persons actually in possession and the courts were not numerous enough, nor able, to cope with claims

to recover possession. The result of this was the special commission appointed by Regulation I of 1821 to consider such claims, which sat till 1829 when its powers were transferred to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit. In 1835 the powers were withdrawn and transferred to the ordinary courts.

Mr. Mackenzie's memorandum of 1819 and Regulation VII of 1822.

71. Mr. Holt Mackenzie brought matters to a head in 1819 in a remarkable memorandum which covered the whole ground and once more urged the need of a permanent settlement. Though the Directors refused again to commit themselves to this, they approved of his suggestion for a complete inquiry and the result was Regulation VII of 1822. This laid down new and improved methods of assessment, including a complete record of rights of all kinds, a full account of the rates of cash rents and the method of division of produce where grain rents existed, a survey and the maintenance of village records and the establishment of revenue courts. The assessment was to be such as to leave the zamindars a profit of 20 per cent. on their revenue. Though the Regulation marks the first advance towards a systematic assessment on the rental assets of each village, it involved most elaborate and minute inquiries and in 1830 the Board went so far as to describe the system as unworkable. At last matters came to a head in 1832-3. The impossible method of determining the assets on estimates of the produce of each field was denounced by Mr. Bird: a few officers had already realized that the simplest way to ascertain the assets was to obtain a correct rent roll. At last the matter was focussed by Lord William Bentinck's minute of the 26th September 1832.

Reg. IX of 1833.

72. In this minute he laid down seven principles of action. A professional survey was to take the place of the amin establishment; the assessment was to be fixed on a general knowledge of the aggregate cultivated area of an estate and its special advantages; the apportionment in detail of the assessment was to be left to the landlords: the settlement officer's judicial powers were to be restricted; existing institutions and systems of village management were not to be interfered with: all existing rights and privileges were to be secured; and the patwari establishment was to be put on an efficient footing. These principles were accepted by Regulation IX of 1833 which laid down the new procedure. Village maps, a field book, a rent roll, and statements of the revenue demand, receipts and balances were drawn up and the revenue demand was fixed on a consideration of these papers. Incidentally, the Regulation created the appointment of deputy collectors.

First regular settlement.

73. On these lines the first regular settlement was completed by Messrs. Bird and Thomason between the years 1833 and 1849 and was confirmed for 30 years. Its results may be summarized as follows:—

(1) Settlement was made wherever possible with village proprietors; and the ryotwari system of Bundelkhand was replaced by a zamindari system with joint responsibility. In the eastern districts the subordinate proprietors or birtias were given full proprietary rights. The taluqdar generally disappeared save in rare cases where the village proprietors desired the connection to continue, in which case their payments to him were fixed; elsewhere the taluqdar received a rent charge or malikana, originally fixed at 18 per cent. on the assets. The taluqdari system is now rare in Agra.

(2) Hereditary tenants, and tenants who had resided and cultivated in the same village for 12 years, were given rights of occupancy when they claimed them, or even when they did not claim them, if the local officer thought they might have done so.

(3) The assessments were on the whole moderate; though they amounted on an average to 66 per cent. of the rental assets.

Saharanpur settlement.

74. In 1855 were issued the Saharanpur rules of Mr. Colvin, then Lieutenant-Governor. This modified the proportion of the assets taken by Government to about 50 per cent.; the assets were to be the "well ascertained" net average assets, after consideration of other data, though time was

not to be wasted in " minute and probably fruitless attempts to ascertain exactly " the amount of such assets. The passage is somewhat confusing and certainly has given rise to some confusion : but at all events this standard is still in force though it is applied with increasing moderation, and to-day it is exceptional to take a full 50 per cent. assessment. The term " net assets " has also been restricted to the assets as actually existing at settlement, and no allowance is made for prospective increases of values.

Rules and progressive moderation in assessment.

First summary settlement of Oudh.

75. When Oudh was annexed in 1856 Lord Dalhousie decided to introduce the system of settlement with the village proprietors. The principle was carried out with a lack of consideration for the great taluqdari families of the province which was probably never intended, and the taluqdars were ousted from the greater parts of their estates, sometimes even from their own hereditary villages. After the mutiny however Lord Canning reverted to a taluqdari settlement. He had, he wrote, lost faith in the stability of the village system even in the older provinces, for many proprietors had acknowledged the suzerainty of the former taluqdars as soon as British rule was subverted ; it was obvious that the taluqdari system was " the ancient, indigenous and cherished system of the country : " and if this was so in Agra it would be much more so in Oudh, where village occupancy independent of taluqdars was unknown.

Second summary settlement of Oudh.

76. The result was the second summary settlement of Oudh in 1858, by which the taluqdars were given full proprietary rights in all the villages which they held at annexation and the gift was confirmed by sanad.

Recognition of inferior rights in taluqas.

77. It was originally provided that the rights of the under proprietors, or " parties holding an intermediate interest in the land between the taluqdar and the ryot," were to be maintained as they existed in 1855. The taluqdars moreover agreed to waive their sanads as regards lands mortgaged to them within 12 years before annexation with no fixed term for redemption, and also all those in which a term had been fixed which had not expired before annexation. Apart from such lands the sanads were final and village proprietors could only claim underproprietary rights.

At a later date (1860) however the question of subordinate rights in Oudh again came up ; and after much discussion it was held to be proved that there was no such thing as tenant right in Oudh before annexation ; the gift of underproprietary rights was limited to those who had enjoyed proprietary rights within 12 years of annexation, whilst occupancy rights were conferred on all tenants who had been in proprietary possession within 30 years of annexation. These underproprietary rights range from subsettlements of whole villages to rights in specific plots.

Finally by Act I of 1869 the privileges of the taluqdars, the power of making a will, and the special rules for intestate succession (which amounted to this, that the condition of primogeniture was recognized in such cases if the taluqdar himself desired that it should be so) were confirmed.

Second regular settlement in Agra.

73. In the second regular settlement there were various improvements. As stated above the assessment had been based upon the average rental assets, but the patwaris' papers were still far from reliable and the assets were calculated on the rates of rent actually found to be paid in the locality. The soils were now classified, at first field by field, but afterwards (1868) by a system of demarcating blocks of soils, and standard rates of rent were fixed for each class. The assessment was based upon this estimated rental, which might be higher than the amount actually paid, but represented the sum which could be realized.

Proposals for a permanent settlement.

79. The idea of a permanent settlement was revived in 1860, as a consequence of Colonel Baird Smith's report on the famine of that year. The discussion was long : and meantime it was discovered that in some parts the rents were rising rapidly, whilst elsewhere they were so low that no assessment on the rates of neighbouring tracts would have been possible. A financial crisis turned all concerned against the proposal and in 1874 the question was shelved. In 1882 proposals were made for a scheme whereby enhancement of revenue would only be possible in case of an increase in the area under cultivation, a rise in prices or an increase in production due to improvements made at Government expense. The scheme was considered impracticable and finally rejected in 1885.

Third regular settlement.

80. The discussion however led to a simplification of procedure. Steps were taken to provide for more careful preparation and check of the patwari's record so as to form a reliable basis of assessment, and revised rules were issued in 1884—6. The change lay in the fact that whilst the circle rent rate, ascertained by inquiry and selection, had formerly been the basis of assessment, the actual rent roll now became that basis and the circle rent rate was used as a check. At the same time (as already mentioned) all consideration of prospective increase in value was definitely excluded from the assets, and concessions were made to private individuals for improvements made by them. The method of survey and revision of records was materially cheapened, and the principle that existing settlements should be continued where no substantial enhancement was likely to occur was accepted. The settlement of a district now takes 3 years instead of from 6 to 10 years.

Revenue and rent legislation in Agra.

81. Act X of 1859 was passed for the protection of the tenants in Bengal and extended to the North-Western Provinces. It gave a statutory right of occupancy to every tenant in respect of every field which he had occupied continuously for 12 years. After several amendments it was entirely remodelled in Act XII of 1881 which, among other changes, gave occupancy rights in their home farm *(sir)* to persons who parted with their proprietary rights (ex-proprietary tenants). The 12 years' rule however was left substantially unaltered. Increasing competition for land soon led landlords to obstruct the accrual of occupancy rights, which prevented the raising of rents. To prevent "continuous" holding which carried the right with it, the fields were shifted or the tenants nominally ejected every eleventh year or so. It became necessary to alter the law to meet the new situation and the result was the Tenancy Act of 1901. This exacts that continuity of holding is not interrupted by any shifting of the actual lands held, provided the holder is not left altogether without land for at least a year at a time. It is assumed that land to which a tenant is admitted by such shifting is given to him in exchange for his previous holding. Under the old Act, too, any period for which a tenant cultivated under a written lease could not be counted towards the 12 years necessary to acquire occupancy rights. The new Act provides that no written lease can bar the growth of occupancy rights unless it is for at least 7 years. Further, ejectment of ordinary tenants was made more difficult. In spite of this, the number of ejectments has in fact risen, and was greater by some 34,000 in 1910-11 than the average number under the old Act. But this cannot be definitely put down to the weakness of the Act, for the same phenomenon is observable in Oudh, and the improvement in general conditions, the rise in prices and the increasingly commercial nature of the relations between landlord and tenant, are other effective causes which would produce a rise in such litigation. On the other hand the area protected from arbitrary ejectment by long leases or occupancy rights has grown very largely and now amounts to 67 per cent. of the total area held by ordinary tenants.

Rent and revenue legislation in Oudh.

82. No restrictive action was taken to prevent the rise of rents in Oudh for a decade after the restoration of order there. Under their sanads the taluqdars had to treat their tenants with consideration; and they on the whole fulfilled their obligations. After the first regular settlement however rents were generally raised, and increasing competition for land began in southern Oudh. Colonel Erskine made a special inquiry and recommended the grant of 7 years' leases with power to eject after that term, but with a limit to the enhancement of rent in any new lease. These principles were accepted by Sir A. Lyall: the limit of enhancement was fixed at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. or 1 anna in the rupee. This was embodied in the Oudh Rent Act of 1886, which is still in force, with minor amendments directed to permitting the creation of an occupancy right in their home farms in favour of ex-proprietors.

The Land Revenue Act, 1901.

83. The land revenue law was consolidated in 1873 and 1876 for Agra and Oudh respectively, and the two Acts were amalgamated and revised in 1901. The law is still substantially the same as in Regulation VII of 1822, but has been elaborated in the matter of records, partitions and the collection of revenue. The formation of any mahal whose area is less than 100 acres or which has a revenue of less than Rs. 100 is forbidden.

Other Acts dealing with land, estates and rights in land.

84. Act II of 1900 has provided a system of entail in Oudh which can however be applied only in the case of taluqdars and grantees whose estates are subject to the rule of primogeniture. They enable the estate to be settled, thereby reducing the interest therein of the owners and their successors to a life interest. Of late a similar act for Agra has been under consideration.

The Oudh Encumbered Estates Act (1870), the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act (1882), and the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act (1903) were passed with a view to relieving distress and indebtedness by means of inquiry by a special judge, and liquidation of the amounts found to be justly due with the aid of loans from Government. The Bundelkhand Land Alienation Act (1903) supplemented these measures by limiting alienation of land by either sale or mortgage from a member of specified agricultural castes to members of other castes. The necessity of extending similar legislation to the rest of the province has of late been considered, and after a full inquiry into all the circumstances, it has been decided that such extension is unnecessary.

Finally the Court of Wards Act has been amended. The most important change is that proprietors whose extravagance or indebtedness is likely to dissipate their property may now be disqualified by Government and their estates taken under management by the Court: whilst advisory committees of landlords have been appointed to assist the Government and the Court in all matters relating to the assumption, management and release of estates. The responsibilities of the Court have grown with great rapidity; in 1907, 169 estates with a rental demand of 75½ lakhs were under management, whilst there are now (1912) 204 such estates with a rental demand of 117 lakhs.

Development of agriculture.

85. An Agricultural department was created by Sir J. Strachey as far back as 1874, with the object of collecting information and increasing the food supply. Though experimental action in regard to cotton, sericulture, tobacco, &c. was taken during the years 1874 to 1901, there was little practical result, and the chief value of the department lay in distributing good seed and improving the land records. In 1905 however matters changed. The Government of India allotted funds, and a scheme was worked out, of which the main features are (1) agricultural stations in each distinct region of the province, which permit the detailed study of the local conditions on the spot, and the dissemination amongst the people of the knowledge so acquired; and (2) a central institution for research and education. The former agricultural school has become an agricultural college. The old school (opened in 1893) was in practice a school for officials only; though open to agriculturists few came forward, and those that did had usually the ulterior motive of Government service. The new college (started in 1907, though its buildings were not ready till 1911) provided accommodation for both research and education. The aim of the college is to train not only subordinate revenue officials, but landlords, estate managers and men equipped to carry out the higher branches of the work of the department, such as demonstration, lecturing and experiment; the need for both classes of men in modern conditions is urgent. At present the college is in its infancy and it is too early to speak of its probable results. Efforts have also been made to improve the quality of the more important cereals by maintaining local seed depôts, and attempts, not all unsuccessful, have been made to introduce European agricultural implements. The qualifications of the revenue staff and the accuracy of the land records are rising steadily. The improvement of sugarcane and cotton, the two most valuable money-making staples of the province, is being scientifically studied, and already promising results have been attained.

Masonry wells.

86. Masonry wells have always been a need of agriculture in the provinces. After 1878 some experiments were made which proved fruitless. In 1906-7 a detailed well survey was commenced and its results show that there are 3 main tracts, the submontane and the Doab tracts and Bundelkhand, where conditions in the matter of well irrigation differ. In the submontane tract what is required is a satisfactory percolation well—a problem still in process of solution. In Bundelkhand the water-level is so low that power pumps are required to raise water; and it is believed that this form of

irrigation will be taken up by the people. Already some 30 projects are in progress. In the Doab considerable success has been attained. A trained staff of well sinkers fully equipped with tools is now available and their services can be hired at a small cost.

The system of agricultural loans.

87. The main obstruction to well sinking as well as to many other forms of agricultural improvement is the lack of capital. This the Government has endeavoured to remedy in two directions. The settlement system has been thoroughly revised and the pockets of the revenue payers are increasingly spared. The collection of the revenue is much more elastic, and in times of calamity suspensions and remissions are granted liberally. On the other hand, a liberal policy, so far as funds permit, is pursued in the matter of agricultural loans, whether for permanent improvements, such as building tanks, dams, wells, &c. or for minor necessities, such as the purchase of seed or cattle. Nor is this policy without its educative value : loans are now granted to individuals on the joint security of their friends, and the people are thus being familiarized with the first principles of co-operative credit.

Co-operative societies.

88. Cheap credit is the agriculturist's great need, which up to the present has been met by the money lender. In famine time the tenant borrows freely from Government, who plays the benevolent bania at such times to some purpose. A crore and a quarter was advanced in 1907-8 for the rabi, 78 lakhs for the kharif; the agriculturist, it has been estimated, will take 3 crores when he is next compelled to do so by a similar disaster. The principle of joint security enables Government to give and the agriculturist to take much larger loans than of old. But in normal times the only available capitalist is the village bania, whose resources are inadequate, and whose rates of interest, in view of the trivial security which the individual cultivator can offer, are high. The co-operative credit society solves the difficulty, because the joint and unlimited liability of all members can secure loans at much lower terms than any single cultivator could. There has been notable progress in the establishment of such societies, a new departure in this decade. In June 1907, there were 24 central banks financing small societies with a capital of some $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, 130 rural cash societies maintaining their own accounts with a working capital of under 2 lakhs and 12 seed societies: in June 1911 there were 26 such central banks with a capital of 28 lakhs, 1,090 cash societies with a working capital of $19\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and 18 seed societies. Such societies also prove an invaluable medium to the Agricultural department by which to reach the cultivator: the best types of societies are now beginning to perform the functions of agricultural associations, supplying good seed, assisting in the demonstration of improvements whether of methods or implements, introducing new crops and exhibiting local products.

Minor improvements.

89. Amongst the minor matters in which improvement has been effected or inquiry with a view to improvement made during the decade, are the maintenance of grazing grounds and the breed of cattle, the development of agriculture in the hills, by means of experimental nurseries for new plants and fruit trees and the establishment of a Kumaun fruit growers association, the creation of a subordinate gardening service, and the revision of the pay of naib-tahsildars, supervisor and sadr kanungos. The agricultural court at the Allahabad exhibition will be referred to later ; as well as such changes in the nature of decentralization as affect revenue and agriculture.

The Jhansi Commissionership.

90. An administrative change may here be referred to, inasmuch as the causes which led to it are chiefly connected with revenue and agriculture. Up to 1891 Jhansi, Jalaun and Lalitpur (now part of Jhansi) formed a separate revenue division. Certain changes then occurred which involved the inclusion of these three tracts in the Allahabad division. The arrangement after 17 years' experience has been proved unsatisfactory. Bundelkhand is a tract entirely, so far as this province is concerned, *sui generis*. The tract's physical features are unlike those of any other district, it has its own separate economic problems, it is especially subject to climatic disaster, and its people are backward and primitive. Its revenue system in some respects, especially in the matter of quinquennial revisions of settlement, is peculiar to itself: special legislation in the nature of Encumbered Estates and

Land Alienation Acts has had to be applied to it. It needed the closest attention of its Commissioner, who, with the charge of 7 districts covering an area of 17,000 square miles, could not give it such attention. With effect from the 1st November 1911, it was constituted into a separate Commissionership, with head quarters at Jhansi, of four districts—Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda. As a result Etawah and Farrukhabad have been transferred from the Agra to the Allahabad division, and Aligarh from the Meerut to the Agra division.

PART III.—FAMINE.

Early famines.

91. Famines are known to have been frequent before British rule, but their history is lost, save for a few horrors recorded in contemporary accounts. Between A.D. 1291 and 1786, there were 13 famines round Delhi alone. There was one at the end of the 13th century when people drowned themselves in the Jumna from hunger: another between 1325 and 1350, when the results of drought were aggravated by the exactions of Muhammad bin Tughlak. The Upper Doab suffered at the end of the 14th century after the ravages of Timur: and in 1424 famine prevented the march of an army to Kanauj. In 1471 the Lower Doab and Bundelkhand suffered during the wars betweeen the Lodis and the Sharkis. Famine due to drought ravaged the Doab in 1661. In 1783-4 occurred the *chalisa* (1840 was the *samvat* year), in which instructions were issued to chiefs and collectors to regulate the price and sale of grain and establish store houses. The monsoon of 1803 failed and famine again visited the provinces. Thirty lakhs of revenue were remitted, ten lakhs advanced to landowners and a bounty offered on all imports of grain into Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Fatehgarh. In 1812 there was a famine in the trans-Jumna tract of which little is known.

1837-8.

92. In 1837-8 occurred perhaps the worst famine of the 19th century. It was intense from Allahabad to Delhi and worst from Cawnpore to Agra. The rains of 1836 failed and previous harvests had been poor. Prices rose to 10 seers a rupee, there were violent outbreaks of crime, and the troops were called out; mortality was very great. The principles of modern relief policy date from this famine. Ninety-five lakhs of revenue were remitted, 20 lakhs spent on relief work and 3½ lakhs on gratuitous relief.

1860-61.

93. After the mutiny and two years of irregular rainfall, conditions were ripe for famine. In 1860 the monsoon failed and famine was general in Bundelkhand and between Agra and Delhi. Nine lakhs were spent on relief works, 5½ lakhs on gratuitous relief, 3 lakhs were given in advances and 2½ lakhs of revenue remitted. Poorhouses were opened for the first time, at the suggestion of Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Strachey: and relief was given to *parda-nashin* ladies in their homes. This famine produced the report by Colonel Baird Smith already referred to: he attributed the greater resisting power of the people to stability of tenure, the result of the new settlement and canal irrigation.

1868-9.

94. The "Rajputana" famine of 1868 affected the same parts of the country as the preceding one, but was intense chiefly in the trans-Jumna tracts. Food was poured in from Oudh and the eastern districts. The relief system broke down under the weight of immigration from the neighbouring states and the mortality was great. Twenty-five lakhs were spent on relief works and 4½ lakhs on gratuitous relief: there were advances of 10 lakhs but remissions of revenue were small. It was on this occasion that Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, issued the famous order that officers were personally responsible that every life that could be saved was saved.

1873-4.

95. The Behar famine was accompanied by scarcity in the adjacent districts of this province and in Bundelkhand, but little relief was required.

1877-8.

96. The monsoon of 1877 failed and the autumn crop was lost: but good rains in October and December saved the spring crop. Relief works were opened in September, but people did not come in any numbers till early in 1878. Only 16 lakhs were spent on relief works and about 4 lakhs on gratuitous relief.

1890-92.

97. In 1890 both crops failed in Kumaun, and though there was money there was no grain to be bought. Government imported 45,000

maunds of grain which saved the situation. Exactly similar measures were required in 1892, when, though relief works were opened, few people came to them.

98. The monsoon of 1895 failed in Bundelkhand, and by the end of the year relief was started. The rains of the next year failed more or less generally, and famine was general save in the Meerut division. The organization was extremely elaborate. The expenditure on relief was 167 lakhs, 40 lakhs were advanced, 145 lakhs of revenue were suspended, and 65 lakhs remitted. The people came out of the ordeal, on the whole, well. Though the labouring population had not improved in condition, it was clear that the landowning and tenant classes had exhibited a power of resistance previously unknown. 1896-7.

99. In 1904 and 1905 the crops were unsatisfactory in Bundelkhand, Muttra, Etawah and parts of Agra and Cawnpore, whilst the monsoon of 1905 was very badly distributed. The result was that in 1905-6 conditions approximating to famine prevailed till a good monsoon in 1906 brought relief. 1905-6.

100. The monsoon of 1907 failed completely in August and by December most of the province was in the grip of a severe famine. Nineteen districts were classed as famine, 21 as scarcity and 8 as normal districts. It was remarkable for attacking Oudh, parts of which scarcely knew what famine was, with great severity, whilst as usual the trans-Jumna tracts suffered. The power of resistance of the people however proved to be very great indeed, and the excess of the death rate over the normal was only 3·88 per mille during the famine months, which is low as famine death rates go. The net loss in crops was valued at about 30 million sterling; 207¾ lakhs were spent on famine relief generally: 77½ lakhs of revenue and 12½ lakhs of advances were remitted, and 274½ lakhs of advances were made. The most striking feature in this famine was the absence of wandering which kept the death rate down and the poorhouses empty. 1907-8.

101. Since this famine, the Famine Code of 1905 has been carefully examined and amended. The amendments range from matters of detail to questions of principle and have been accepted by the Government of India. The programmes of famine relief works whether of the Public Works department or the village programmes have been and are still being amended; and the Irrigation branch has been preparing supplementary lists of small irrigation works.

Part IV.—Local Self-Government.

102. Up to 1871 the only revenue over which the Provincial Government had control was that raised from such sources as ferries, pounds and cesses on land. The cesses were payments made by zamindars with the land revenue. In 1871 these cesses received legal sanction: the receipts formed a provincial fund from which allotments were placed at the disposal of the district committees, half the members of which were non-officials appointed by Government. These committees replaced a number of distinct bodies which had assisted district officers in the management of roads, education, and dispensaries; and their functions were confined to these matters. The rates were raised in 1878 by an additional famine cess of 2 per cent. on the revenue; and from the same year the difference between provincial and local expenditure was more clearly marked. District self-government. Early history.

103. Act XIV of 1883 provided for a board in every district with power to supervise the control and administration of roads, schools, dispensaries and other local works. There were also local boards in tahsils, but these had no independent authority and no longer exist. The Act also provided for the establishment of a fund in each district to which were credited the receipts from local rates minus certain deductions, especially for *chaukidars* (village police) and the famine rate. The fund also obtained other receipts such as those from pounds and ferries. The expenditure of the board always exceeded their income, and for some years the contributions from provincial revenues required to make up the balance was calculated to produce exact equilibrium, and there was never any balance from year to year. The boards were chiefly consultative bodies, and took little or no interest in their duties, partly no doubt owing to the absence of financial independence. Act XIV of 1883.

Further progress.

104. In 1897 the district funds took on a complexion of more reality. Opening balances were allotted and an attempt was made to ascertain the normal income and expenditure of each district. Annual grants were then made from provincial revenues sufficient to provide a small margin, but it was found impossible to fix these for a term of years in the unsettled condition of provincial finances. Balances were however carried forward from year to year. Act II of 1906 paved the way for greater financial independence by abolishing all deductions from the rates except those for village watchmen. The famine rate was abolished. Act III of 1906 enlarged the sphere of usefulness of the boards. In 1903-4 there were 48 district boards with 938 members, of whom 255 were appointed *ex officio*, 74 nominated and 609 elected.

Finance contract of 1906.

105. In 1906 contracts were made with the boards regulating the contributions from Government during the next three years. The contracts provided for a normal expenditure (based on the budgets of 1906-7), for an annual increase of 1 per cent. in the recurring expenditure and for a margin between the income and recurring expenditure, which was to be available for original works. Since then various additions and reductions have been made, the latter owing to the provincialization of certain charges. The receipts of district boards during these three years are shown in the margin (000's are omitted and figures are rounded to nearest 1,000). The expenditure during the same period aggregated 2,34,49, or a yearly average of 78,17. The system of special grants for original works was abolished: in its place a programme was prepared to form the basis for future working and the distribution of such funds as were available for allotment in the provincial revenues. The cost of these works amounts to 104⅓ lakhs, of which 15⅔ for middle vernacular schools, 11⅖ lakhs for primary schools, 8½ lakhs for hospitals and dispensaries, and 66½ lakhs for communications, are the most important items. It was calculated that these works could be completed in 13 years and the budgets were framed accordingly; consequently the boards know definitely the amounts they will receive from Government on this account for 13 years, a fact which has induced a greater sense of responsibility.

Head.	Receipts.
Land revenue ..	48
Local rates ..	1,08,56
Interest	83
Police	13,22
Education	17,20
Medical	8,26
Scientific departments ..	1,37
Miscellaneous ..	1,15
Civil works	18,97
Ferry fund surplus ..	1,28
Provincial contribution	69,27
Total	2,40,60
Average, yearly ..	80,20

Decentralization.

106. Such action as has been taken in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Decentralization Commission will be referred to later.

History of the local rates.

107. At the present time proprietors contribute in all 5 per cent. on the annual value of their land as local rates. This term may be explained. The annual value is taken as twice the land revenue, actual or assumed. In the earlier settlements the rates were calculated on the assets; and as the revenue was theoretically 50 per cent. of the assets, the assets were theoretically equal to the annual value. But in practice the revenue is usually much less than 50 per cent. of the assets, so that the annual value is considerably less than the assets, and in consequence it is simplest to speak of the rates as being 10 per cent. of the revenue. In Agra the local rates consist of a 10 per cent. consolidated rate; in Oudh of a 5 per cent. consolidated rate, and 6 per cent. rural police rate.

Agra local rates.

108. At the settlements under Regulation IX of 1833 the village servants were paid by the proprietors; patwaris received cash or grain payments, chaukidars rent free holdings. The proprietors also paid the following cesses, which in theory were voluntary, viz. ½ per cent. of the assets each to the road and school funds respectively and ⅛ per cent. to the district post fund.

109. In 1855 it was proposed to give the proprietors some relief and put the cesses on a more regular footing, under the Saharanpur rules; but the mutiny intervened and the relief was never carried out. The chaukidars' remuneration was however converted to a cash payment, and the police were reorganized; one chaukidar was allotted to every 60 houses and received Rs. 3 per mensem. In 1863 it was found that these payments fell very unequally on the proprietors: and a uniform cess of 2¾ per cent. on the land revenue took their place, whilst Government took over the responsibility for

the village police. It was also decided to consolidate the cesses with the land revenue in one engagement; they had formerly been the subject of separate engagements. The old cesses amounted to $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on the assets or $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the revenue; with the $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. chaukidari cess the total was 5 per cent. In 1836, however, as this last cess was found insufficient it was raised to 10 per cent., which was given legal force in 1871 (Act XVIII); and in 1878, with the institution of the famine rate, it was further raised to 12 per cent. From 1st April 1905 the famine rate of 2 per cent. was abolished.

110. As regards patwaris it is sufficient to say that from 1833 to 1879 they were supposed to receive pay equivalent to 3 per cent. on the assets of their circles, or 6 per cent. on the revenue. In 1879 a provincial fund was constituted for their pay (Act VIII). In 1882 (Act XIII), proprietors were relieved from the necessity of paying patwaris, and debarred from suing for the recovery of the patwari cess from the tenants. This however pleased nobody for the cess had long been merged in the rent, and the landlords objected to the complete independence of the patwaris. Accordingly by Act IX of 1889 a reduced rate of 4 per cent. on the land revenue was imposed. This rate was subsequently abolished from 1st April 1906.

Oudh local rates.

111. At the first regular settlement after the mutiny the cesses amounted to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the revenue, as follows: road fund 1 per cent., school fund 1 per cent., district post fund $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., margin fund $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. These cesses were incorporated in the land revenue engagements. In 1871, a local rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and in 1878 a famine rate of 2 per cent. were added, making in all 7 per cent., at which it was consolidated by Act V of 1894. The famine rate of 2 per cent. was as previously stated, subsequently abolished from 1st April 1905.

112. In 1856 the chaukidars became cash paid Government servants and a cess of 6 to 7 per cent. on the land revenue was levied to pay them. After the mutiny they were again paid by rent free holdings, but this caused a great deal of trouble, and after various makeshifts the chaukidari force returned to its position of 1856 in 1895, and the chaukidari rate was fixed at 6 per cent. on the revenue. It is unnecessary to tell the story of the struggle between the taluqdars and the Government over the patwaris. Government all through endeavoured to assert some measure of control over these officials, whilst the taluqdars maintained that they were their private servants. In 1889 (Act IX) the patwaris finally became Government servants and a cess of 3 per cent. on the land revenue was imposed, which, as mentioned in paragraph 108, was subsequently abolished.

Municipal self-government.

113. At the time when British rule began, towns were usually administered by the kotwal or city police officer, who was responsible for elementary conservancy and the regulation of the residences of "butchers, hunters of animals, washers of the dead and sweepers." By Regulation XVI of 1814 ward committees of householders were appointed to assess and collect a tax for the payment of subordinate police. Act XV of 1837 made it legal to apply savings from this rate to urban improvements, and committees of private persons were appointed to assist in the supervision. Act X of 1842 authorized Government to appoint representative committees in any town where two-thirds of the householders desired the Act to be introduced; this committee could impose a rate of 5 per cent. on the annual value of premises and the proceeds were applied to improvements. The Act was a failure and was repealed by Act XXVI of 1850, which gave the Government a freer hand in the constitution of municipal committees, and also allowed town dues or octroi to be imposed; whilst the committees were authorized to make rules, with Government sanction, defining and prohibiting nuisances. This Act was subsequently applied to Oudh. In 1868 Act VI was passed for the Agra province, which provided for the gradual introduction of the elective system, enlarged the basis of taxation by permitting a tax on houses and land up to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the actual value, with taxes on professions and trades, carriages and animals used for draught or burden, and tolls, besides octroi. The duties of the municipal committees were defined more clearly and expenditure on education was permitted. The law was assimilated for both provinces by Act XV of 1873,

which also conferred power to regulate carriages plying for hire. The next and most important Act of all was Act XV of 1883, which provided for the elective principle in all cases and was extended to all municipalities except six, which were considered backward. The Commissioners were given increased functions with regard to the supervision of municipal work and the powers of the boards to make rules for the prevention of nuisances were more strictly defined. Act I of 1900 gave larger powers to deal with matters of public interest and convenience and new taxes were legalized. A bill to amend it is now under consideration.

Octroi taxation.

114. The great improvement since that date is in connection with octroi. After having been abolished many years before it was re-introduced generally about 1860. It was a tax that required a great deal of regulation and between 1868 and 1903 Government issued orders on the subject no less than 9 times. It was held to be preferred by the public to direct taxation, but there was a steady advance towards the substitution of the latter. In 1906-7 octroi receipts were only 72 per cent. of the income from taxation as against 86 per cent. in 1870-71. In October 1908 a committee was appointed to inquire into the whole system. Their report, whilst recognizing its advantages, its productiveness, the preference of the people for indirect taxation, and the smallness of the burden imposed by it on individuals, pointed to many disadvantages. It contravened the principle that taxation should never touch what is necessary to the subsistence of the consumer, it was expensive to collect, and offered many opportunities of peculation and oppression. It was a heavy and effective tax on through trade in spite of the system of refunds, and was responsible for much displacement and even prevention of trade. They advised that the system should be abolished at almost any cost. In forty-four towns they recommended the substitution of direct taxation, a change which has been approved by the Government of India: much has already been done to carry out the recommendation. Elsewhere they suggested a terminal tax and this change is still under consideration. In some places where octroi still remains certain improvements in procedure have been introduced.

Decentralization.

115. The improvements carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization will be noticed separately.

Election procedure.

116. New rules were published in 1910, revising the procedure of election of municipal members. This action had become necessary in view of the occurrence of serious irregularities in several places, and the changes were designed to secure the unbiassed preparation of voters' lists, the secrecy of the ballot, and full publicity throughout the proceedings.

Municipal sanitation.

117. Before 1908 municipal drainage had been looked after by an inadequate staff without sufficient attention to economy, and in an incomplete or extravagant fashion. After the recommendations of the Sanitary Conference of that year were received, the task of directing the energies of municipalities, and of distributing the annual grant of 5 lakhs for sanitary work, was made over to the Sanitary Board. Many projects were recast, and the programme now only includes works which can be carried out in a reasonable time. There are now 49 projects to be undertaken, and 51 to be worked out as soon as the staff available permits. Drainage schemes have been completed in Mirzapur, Hathras and Moradabad, and begun in many other places. The extension of such schemes is entirely a matter of money; the expenditure has risen from under 4 lakhs in 1908-9 to nearly 7 lakhs in 1910-11. The supply of pure drinking water is another matter on which much money has been spent. A provincial service of health officers has been started, to be posted to municipalities, who will generally provide half their pay; whilst the introduction of a trained conservancy staff is also in progress. Many town improvement schemes are also being carried out, and experiments in the matter of providing model dwellings have been made.

Notified areas.

118. In 1904, 16 towns were constituted notified areas under Act I of 1900, and the total number of such areas now is 45. Their administration is simpler than that of municipalities: they are managed by small

committees appointed by Government, and only certain parts of the Act are applied to them.

PART V.—POLICE.

119. Before the mutiny police duties were carried out by the native army, various disconnected establishments, and a military police force, all of which melted away during the mutiny with great rapidity. **Pre-mutiny police.**

120. After the mutiny, a commission sat at Calcutta, whilst a local committee sat at the same time. The commission evolved a scheme for a force on the model of the Irish constabulary consisting of a dismounted force of civil police dispersed in large numbers at suitable points. Each circle with a separate force was divided into beats for daily visitation. The local committee however maintained a mounted branch and reduced the size of the circles, dispersing the force in small bodies within 6 miles of each other. The district magistrate had only a general control over the superintendent of police, and this caused much friction. **1860.**

121. In 1863 therefore the system was again remodelled. The daily walk system was replaced by a system of police reports, and the force was concentrated at stations under sub-inspectors. There had been a deputy inspector-general to each revenue division under the old scheme, and the commissioners had no power at all. This was now given, and the deputy inspectors-general were reduced to two whilst the subordination of the district superintendents to the district magistrates was asserted. **1863.**

122. Various changes occurred during the next 23 years, which may be summarized as follows:— **1867—90.**

(1) 1867.—A special East Indian Railway police under an assistant inspector-general was formed, which has since grown into the Government Railway Police.

(2) 1876.—The district superintendent was made the assistant of the district magistrate, and commissioners were given the powers of deputy inspectors-general.

(3) 1879.—The 1st grade of district superintendents was abolished and the pay of superior officers reduced. This was due to the gradual disappearance of the old class of military superintendents and the recruitment of men from the class of unemployed Europeans.

(4) 1886.—The Etawah riots of 1886 and the Agra dacoities of 1886-7 proved the weakness of the armed police, which was increased in numbers, whilst 4 extra assistant district superintendents of police and 8 court inspectors were added. But it was already becoming clear that much larger reforms were necessary.

123. A committee met in 1890 which suggested reforms costing 8½ lakhs. These consisted in trebling the number and improving the pay and allowances of sub-inspectors: in raising the pay of the rank and file; in restoring the pay of district superintendents of police to which it was before 1879, and increasing that of assistant superintendents of police and court inspectors. With minor reforms in procedure, one great change was effected in separating the upper and lower branches of the service in recruitment and status. Promotion from the ranks was greatly limited. At the same time European officers began to be recruited in England by competitive examination instead of by nominations in India. **1890.**

124. In 1902-3 was held the Indian Police Commission, whose report necessitated far-reaching reforms, which have since been elaborated. There are now (since 1904) four deputy inspectors-general instead of 3, of whom one is in charge of Railways and the Criminal Investigation department. The pay of all higher grades was improved: whilst the number of the assistant superintendents was increased. A class of deputy superintendents, 35 in number, was created. The number of inspectors was raised to 258, of sub-inspectors to 2,042, of sergeants to 52, and of constables to 27,469, whilst the grade of head constables was reduced. The pay and allowances of all grades were improved. **1902-3.**

Criminal Investigation department.

125. The important addition of a Criminal Investigation department was also made in consequence of the recommendations of the Police Commission. It consists of a central provincial bureau with a staff of trained detectives.

Police training school.

126. The training school at Moradabad, founded in 1893, has been reconstituted. In this assistant superintendents of police and sub-inspectors are both trained; and about 85 per cent. of the latter come direct from the school, only 15 per cent. being promoted head constables.

PART VI.—EDUCATION.

Before 1843.

127. In 1791 Jonathan Duncan founded a college at Benares to cultivate the laws, literature, and religion of the Hindus, and incidentally to supply qualified assistants for European judges. In 1823 Pandit Gangadhar left funds to endow the Agra College. Between 1823 and 1837 eight schools, chiefly for Oriental learning, were opened. From 1835 however English education was gradually introduced in accordance with Lord William Bentinck's minute inspired by Lord Macaulay.

1843—54

128. In 1843 the control of education was made over to the Local Government. Mr. Thomason then took in hand his famous organization of the educational system. Indigenous schools were aided instead of the existing expensive institutions: vernacular became the medium of instruction, and text-books were drawn up. In 1849 a scheme was sanctioned for a model school at the head quarters of each tahsil in eight districts (Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Agra, Muttra, Mainpuri, Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Etawah): there was a district visitor and two or three pargana visitors in each district, all under a Visitor-General. In 1854 Mr. Alexander, Collector of Muttra, devised a scheme by which primary schools were established for groups of villages and paid for by the landlords (*halqabandi* system). Other districts soon followed this example.

1854—71.

129. Mr. Thomason's system was warmly commended by the Directors in 1854, who ordered its adoption all over India. The department of Public Instruction was constituted under a director and two inspectors and devoted itself chiefly to founding *halqabandi* schools and tahsili schools as described above. There were two colleges and one high school: but otherwise secondary education was left to the missionaries, who maintained 3 colleges and 10 schools. District schools were established in 1857. In Oudh the earliest schools were of this nature; they were started by private subscriptions and Government grants between 1859 and 1862, whilst tahsili schools were introduced between 1861 and 1865: the Oudh department was established in 1864. University education commenced with the affiliation of colleges to the Calcutta University in 1860.

1872—81.

130. In 1872 was founded the Muir Central College at Allahabad which was intended to be the focus of an improved system; and in the same year the idea of the Aligarh Anglo-Muhammadan College took shape. Before this date some attempt had been made to concede the principle of local control by the appointment of educational cess committees: but it was not till the passing of the Local Rates Act of 1871 that these committees became active bodies, when they were turned into sub-committees of the district committee or board. In 1877 they were given partial control over the tahsili schools. About the same time fees were for the first time raised. Municipal committees were more or less independent and the growth of municipal schools was a feature of the decade: but the district committees remained financially impotent.

1881—7.

131. The Commission of 1882 animadverted on the want of support given to private enterprise both in the matter of indigenous primary and secondary schools. The educational sub-committees were abolished in that year and to the district and municipal committees was given the administrative and financial control of all Government primary and secondary schools: the district inspecting staff was subordinate to them. This was the position for many years. In 1887 the Allahabad University was founded.

1887—1906

132. For the next twenty years the history of education is a history of a struggle to get more money, into the details of which it is hardly necessary to go. In 1904 Act VIII reconstituted the university senate.

1906—11.

133. Save in the direction of primary education, the last quinquennium has witnessed a remarkable expansion. The number of primary schools has risen from 9,135 (board aided and unaided) to 9,207 with 477,141 scholars as against 385,352, the expenditure has risen from $13\frac{1}{3}$ to $16\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs. Considerable progress was made during the beginning of this period, but in 1909-10 there came a distinct set-back, from which a recovery was made only in 1911-12. A committee on primary education, representative of both official and non-official opinion will be appointed during the present year, and it is hoped that its recommendations will result in improvements in administrative methods, which may eventually diminish the aversion or indifference to education at present displayed by the cultivating and artisan classes. Any large measure of progress is however essentially a matter of money. Provincial resources are quite inadequate for the purpose, and need to be liberally supplemented.

In directions other than that of expansion in numbers, some advance has been made. The number of upper primary schools has slightly increased; the pay of teachers though still far too low has since improved. More training classes have been opened and uncertificated teachers are now in a minority. The district inspecting staff has been brought under the department of education, a reform which should make for continuity in policy and its pay has been revised.

134. In 1907 a committee met to consider the needs of secondary education. Before 1906 district high schools had been under the Educational department, but by the District Boards Act of that year they passed under the boards. It was quickly shown however that the system was unsuitable. The boards were unable to deal with technical questions, whilst administration, especially in the matter of transfers of masters, became extremely difficult. Moreover it was an accepted principle that Government schools should be model schools, and that Government should confine itself to setting a standard. This was impossible, if Government did not control the schools. As a result the high schools were provincialized. The pay and prospects of head masters have been improved, whilst the institution of a training college of higher grade than previously existed together with a lower grade college for undergraduates has done much to improve the qualifications of the masters. The cadre of inspectors has been increased; there are now 14, one to each revenue division, four special inspectors for drawing, science, and oriental languages and one inspector of normal schools and training classes. The equipment of the schools and the hostel accommodation have also been improved. Finally the introduction of the school leaving certificate examination has proved a great success. In 1904 the old school final examination and the university entrance examination were amalgamated into the matriculation examination. But it was narrower in scope than the examinations it replaced, and whilst providing for the needs of university students ignored those who did not intend to follow a university career. The new examination is conducted by the department; it provides courses leading up to university studies and as such has been recognized by the University authorities as a substitute for the matriculation; but it also has courses for those who intend to follow other walks in life. Its character is also new; for oral and practical tests form part of it as well as written tests, and account is taken not only of the examination results themselves, but also of the record of work done in class.

Female education.

135. Female education is still in its infancy, and real progress only began in this decennium. A chief inspectress has been appointed; the normal school at Lucknow has been enlarged, and its staff revised so as to enable it to train secondary teachers more effectively. Fifteen training classes have been established, and the Crosthwaite Girls' School at Allahabad has received a grant which enabled it to open a training class for teachers of good social status. There has been a steady, if slow, improvement in the quality of teachers, and it is the lack of suitable, or indeed any, women teachers which has chiefly stood in the way of progress. The number of model schools has risen to 62: the system of scholarships has been extended. On the whole there has been satisfactory progress and the number of female literates has doubled since 1901. There are now 7 inspectresses instead of 4.

European education.

136. Much has been done, by giving stipends to students sent to the Sanawar training class, by providing grants to teachers with certain qualifications, for the boarding of indigent scholars, for free day-scholars, by increasing scholarships, and in other ways, to improve the facilities for the education of the European domiciled community. The most important event however is the reorganization of the famous Martinière College at Lucknow. A larger and better paid staff, the improvement of the courses of instruction, the construction of laboratories and workshops, are the chief items in this reorganization, which has been carried out by funds provided by the trustees and liberal assistance from Government. The school has now come under the inspection of the Education department.

Arts Colleges.

137. No addition has been made to the numbers of arts colleges in the provinces, but the staffs of most of them have been greatly strengthened, whilst the study of economics, biology, and other subjects of importance in view of industrial progress has been provided for. Buildings and hostels have also been greatly extended and increased in number. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the needs of oriental studies in the matter of staff, equipment, and buildings have not been neglected. The University took the first step to a change from an examining to a teaching body, when the school of law was opened in 1907 : a senate hall has also lately been built. There are also proposals under consideration for a library and certain professorial chairs. There have been many improvements in the courses required for degrees, whilst a faculty of medicine has been established consequent on the opening of the Medical College at Lucknow, and a two years' course in commerce has been instituted.

The Medical College.

138. The Medical College at Lucknow was inspired by the visit of the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress in 1905. Seventeen lakhs have been contributed by Government and 13 by subscription. The buildings are of the most complete and modern description, whilst the standard of instruction is intended to be of the highest, and to meet all requirements of a training in surgery, medicine, gynaecology and hygiene. There will be 16 professors, of whom the Principal and five others will be members of the Indian Medical Service. The college's first session began in October 1911 with 32 students.

PART VII.—INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Before 1901.

139. In the General Administration Report of 1901-2 it was possible to sum up what there was to say about industrial progress in a paragraph of 12 lines : progress indeed was but just commencing. There have always been a good many more or less flourishing hand industries in the province ; but the rapid growth of mills and factories is a phenomenon of this decade. At the census of factories taken in 1911 there were 366 in existence employing over 20 hands, and of these 176 used some sort of mechanical power.

140. The chief industries of the province are cotton and sugar. These were both indigenous industries, and chiefly hand industries. There are now many factories connected with the preparation of these two articles. Silk, embroidery, wool, carpets, and rugs (both woollen and cotton), dyeing, goldsmith's work, brass and copper, pottery and leather, are other industries which are important in various places : whilst jute and iron are coming into prominence. Soap works, ice factories, flour mills, oil presses, printing presses, brick and tile works, glass works, dairies, stone and wood-carving are also found. A few years ago indigo was a leading industry of the province, but is now in a rapid decline : whilst the lac factories of Mirzapur have also closed their doors of late. A striking feature of the industrial system of the province is the way in which industries which have no sort of connection with each other are combined in one factory, so that a mill which at one time gins cotton at another grinds flour or makes ice. The cause is that some industries are of a seasonal nature, and by this method the machinery is kept working all the year round.

1901—1911-12.

141. This decade and especially the last quinquennium has witnessed a great expansion of industry, whilst Government has devoted much time to its systematic development. The first step taken was to carry out an industrial survey. There was already in existence a number of handy

monographs on individual arts and industries, but many of them are now old, and they dealt rather with the actual state of affairs than with the causes of decline of such industries as were indigenous and the possibilities of reviving them. In 1907 a complete survey was begun by a special officer which has since been completed.

142. Next an Industrial Conference was summoned to consider how industrial enterprise could be encouraged and to frame a system of industrial education. Its first recommendation was the creation of a department to deal with industrial questions and control technical education. This proposal has been carried out. The duties of the new Director of Industries are firstly to inspect technical and industrial schools and advise on such education, and secondly to control an office, which shall be a bureau of information for all persons who wish to develop or initiate industries, and thirdly to investigate the possibilities of development. The office came into existence in 1910. A technological institute was also recommended, and though lack of funds has made it impossible to carry out the scheme in its entirety, much has been done. A technological department has been started at the Thomason College which includes a textile, a mechanical, and an electrical section; whilst the appointment of a chemist with four assistants and the construction of a laboratory and workshops which are to form the nucleus of a technological institute at Cawnpore have lately been sanctioned. The Industrial School at Lucknow has been extended by new workshops and its equipment has been improved; the staff has been increased, and a hostel built. A new industrial school has also been opened at Gorakhpur. A school of design at Lucknow (to teach designing for textiles, metal work, wood and stone-carving, furniture, calico-printing and modelling), an experimental cotton-weaving station at Benares and a carpentry school at Bareilly have been opened. Three demonstration schools for popularizing improved methods of weaving have been opened (1908), whilst five similar private schools receive grants from Government. It is said that they are showing signs of progress. One of them (the Hewett Weaving School at Bara Banki) already exhibits its productions in so public a place as a stall at the Lucknow railway station.

Allahabad exhibition.

143. The Allahabad exhibition was opened on the 1st December 1910 and remained open for three months. Government was responsible for the agricultural, forestry, and educational courts and also advanced a loan: the rest of the expenditure was met by private subscriptions. Besides these courts there were irrigation and medical courts: a textile court, where the chief exhibitors were the Elgin, Muir and Cawnpore cotton mills, the Cawnpore Woollen and Egerton Woollen mills, and the Bara Banki Hewett Weaving School: an engineering court, chiefly tenanted by Marshall & Co., Heatley & Gresham, Burn & Co., Osler & Co., the German Engineering Building Co., Octavius Steel & Co., Balmer Lawrie & Co. and Jessop & Co.; the wood, stone and metal courts, which had specimens of woodcarving from Saharanpur and Nagina, architectural stone-work from Mirzapur, Agra and Muttra, and brass and copperware from Benares, Jaipur and Moradabad; the Native State courts; and, most interesting of all, the stalls where Indian artisans of all kinds were seen working at their traditional trades in the traditional way. The exhibition's object was to promote the advance of the province in industries and agriculture; and there are already signs, especially in the attitude of the landowning classes towards machinery, that it has assisted the industrial awakening of the United Provinces.

Various industrial improvements.

144. Experiments of a successful nature have been carried out to test the commercial possibility of a cotton oilseed industry, with the assistance of Messrs. Begg, Sutherland & Co. of Cawnpore. Steps have been taken to amend railway rates for raw produce: and educational facilities have been afforded to their youthful employés by some firms in Cawnpore and elsewhere in the shape of half-time schools.

PART VIII.—MORAL PROGRESS.

145. Moral progress is not a thing that can be analysed or expressed in exact terms, and it is difficult to estimate its quality and amount at any

particular moment. Higher things are only attainable by the assistance of the "stepping-stones of dead selves;" destruction has to precede construction, and whilst matters are still in the destructive stage it is often difficult to foresee the ultimate advance. But there are signs of advance. Education is spreading and that "vague indistinct and fearful desire for social reform and the purification of religious and secular life," which was referred to in the similar report for 1901-2 has begun to take on a definite shape. The Arya Samaj has long preached many social reforms, especially higher education, a later marriage age, the abolition of the restriction on the re-marriage of widows and the abatement of caste restrictions. It has doubled its number of adherents in the last ten years and its census figures prove that it practises what it preaches, the factor in any crusade which makes most for its success. The various Hindu caste sabhas have in many cases preached similar reforms as strenuously and with some measure of success. The Muhammadans are not behind them in such advocacy. Even the "unrest" of the past few years, though it took its most coherent shape, unfortunately, in objectionable forms, betokened at all events that desire for "some new thing" which is the ultimate cause of progress. There is no longer stagnation but movement: it remains only to guide it in the right direction: and on the whole it can be said that its general trend has been in such a direction.

PART IX.—DECENTRALIZATION.

146. The following are some of the most important changes in administration which have occurred of late as the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization:—

(1) In the domain of local self-government the powers of district boards have in some cases been delegated to tahsil sub-committees, such as the upkeep of school buildings, the supply of furniture and apparatus to schools, arboriculture, repairs to unmetalled roads, and short leave and minor punishments of low-paid servants. The power to sanction district board budgets has been delegated to commissioners, whilst their accounts and the audit of those accounts have also been much simplified. The rules regarding public works undertaken by the boards have been relaxed, and they now enjoy practically complete control in respect of works not costing more than Rs. 2,500.

(2) As regards municipalities, the gradual replacement of official by non-official chairmen is due to the recommendations of the Commission. This is a matter to which reference has already been made. The power reserved in the matter of ferry leases and transfers of property has been delegated to local officers: whilst commissioners have been authorized to sanction the farm of a tax. Though the commissioner is still required to sanction the budgets of indebted boards, boards not in debt are allowed to sanction their own budgets, and even indebted boards can make reappropriations during the year so long as the increased charge to meet which the transfer is made is not of a recurring nature. Further decentralization is only possible when the Act has been amended, a matter now in hand.

(3) As regards questions connected with the administration of land, the new and wider devolution of responsibility in the Court of Wards, which has already been described, was largely due to the suggestions of the Commission. Many important changes in the matter of the subdivisional system have also been made:—

(a) The subdivisions of districts for revenue and criminal work have been fixed anew, on the basis of the proposals of a committee as revised by the Board of Revenue and Government. These subdivisions, though as nearly as

possible equal as regards the tale of work involved, could not be made completely so without ignoring tahsil boundaries. This was considered undesirable, and consequently it was also pointed out to district officers that the equalization of work was left to their discretion, and the subdivisions were indicated in detail where such measures appeared prima facie desirable.

(b) Though Government did not approve of enforcing the residence of subdivisional officers in their subdivisions, the touring orders were re-emphasized to ensure that subdivisional officers spent sufficient time there, and it was recommended to the Government of India that eight other subdivisions, besides those which are so already, should become residential. Orders on this recommendation are still awaited, and the whole effect of this policy on administration is obscured by the present shortage of officers to work it.

(c) The subdivisional officers of the six existing residential subdivisions have been empowered to hear appeals from convictions by magistrates of the second and third classes and to call for records. Joint and officiating joint magistrates of over five years' standing were also empowered to hear such appeals and district magistrates have been directed to apply for similar powers in the cases of deputy collectors whom they considered fit to exercise them. All first class subdivisional magistrates and other first class magistrates who have exercised such powers for two years were empowered under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, within their districts: and tahsildars approved for deputy collectorships or otherwise fitted are in special cases invested with second class powers.

(d) Several extensions of powers under the Revenue Act, which are held desirable by Government, are delayed until the amendments of the Acts have been carried out.

(e) Residential subdivisional officers will be empowered not only to transfer but to remove or dismiss a patwari as soon as the above Acts have been amended. They have been given powers to punish tahsili peons, and have been given control of Act XX towns.

(4) Other changes are all of a minor kind, such as entrusting commissioners with the power to issue circulars of a routine nature, to sanction sales of property of judgement-debtors where the Court of Wards were the decree-holders, to grant such portion of lapsed pensions as are available for distribution up to an amount of Rs. 25 to heirs in the case of the ex-Oudh and ex-Delhi royal families, delegating the power of making certain temporary appointments to certain heads of departments such as the Inspectors-General of Prisons and Registration; and there were also certain minor alterations in the regulations connected with departmental appeals.

4.—Form of administration.

147. There are two branches of the public services, the executive and the judicial. Strictly speaking, the former is administrative and both are executive. **Executive and Judicial.**

148. The head of the executive is the Lieutenant-Governor who is assisted by a staff of 5 secretaries and 5 under-secretaries. Three of the secretaries are members of the Indian Civil Service and divide the work of the civil department, one being chief secretary: the other two are chief engineers (for Buildings and Roads, and Irrigation respectively) in the Public Works department. All other heads of departments approach the Local Government through the secretaries. **Local Government.**

Heads of departments.

149. The Board of Revenue consists of two members with three secretaries. The Board is the controlling revenue authority, subject to the Local Government in administrative matters but independent of it in judicial work: it is the final court of appeal in revenue and rent cases: and it is also the Court of Wards.

Other heads of departments are (1) the Inspector-General of Police, who has a personal assistant and is assisted by 4 Deputy Inspectors-General, (2) the Director of Public Instruction, (3) the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, (4) the Inspector-General of Prisons, (5) two Conservators of Forests. Subordinate heads of branch departments are (1) the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, (2) the Commissioner of Excise, (3) the Inspector-General of Registration, who is also the Deputy Director of Land Records of Agriculture, (4) the Sanitary Commissioner, and (5) the Director of Industries.

Commissioners.

150. The commissioners of divisions advise the Local Government, and (in revenue matters) the Board of Revenue, and control district officers. They are revenue courts of appeal and have final powers in some administrative matters.

District officers.

151. The district officer is the representative of Government in his district, and primarily responsible for its peace and the collection of its revenue. He is aided by a staff of assistants. He is responsible for the treasury, supervises excise and stamps, is frequently (though far less often than of old) chairman of the municipalities in his districts and always chairman of the district board. All matters affecting the district are submitted to him or reported through him to higher authority.

Revenue.

152. The revenue system rests on the village accountant (patwari), who is nominated by the proprietors of the village. He is supervised and controlled by the inspector (kanungo), who is the backbone of the revenue system. These officials are engaged in maintaining records and making reports. The collection of the land revenue is the work of the tahsildar and his assistant, the naib tahsildar. The tahsildar has large administrative and some judicial powers. He is directly subordinate to the collector.

Police.

153. The police system rests on the village policeman (chaukidar), who is nominated by the proprietor or proprietors of the village. He reports crime to the police-station to which he is attached. In charge of each police-station is a sub-inspector. The sub-inspector is directly subordinate to the superintendent of police, who is aided sometimes by an assistant or deputy superintendent or both, and always by one or more inspectors. The action of the police is controlled or directed by the district magistrate in his capacity of head of the criminal administration of the district.

Local self-government.

154. A fresh advance in local self-government has been made by the passing of the Local Rates and District Boards Act of 1906. There are now elected district boards with wider administrative and financial powers than were previously enjoyed. The boards are directly responsible for all schools in the district, small public works, local roads, ferries, sanitation, vaccination and dispensaries. For these services the boards budget from their funds, which are excluded local funds under the control of the commissioner.

155. Municipal boards continue to be regulated by the same law and have considerable powers; restrictions on their raising and expending revenue are few. The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization have given the boards still further liberty, and the measure which will replace the existing Act provides by increased delegation of powers for a greater development of local self-government.

Provincial departments.

156. Except in matters relegated to local bodies, the departments of Public Works and Education are carried on by special officers, of whom the chief are, in the former case, the superintending and executive engineers, in the latter, the inspector of schools.

Legal department.

157. The legal advisers of the Government are the legal remembrancer and the Government advocate: the former a member of the I. C. S., the latter a member of the local bar.

158. The chief judicial authorities are the High Court at Allahabad, consisting of a chief justice and six puisne judges, and the Judicial Commissioner's court at Lucknow, consisting of 3 judicial commissioners. All decisions in civil or criminal cases are subject to revision by them. **High Court and Judicial Commissioner's Court.**

For each district or group of districts there is a district and sessions judge. On the civil side there are subordinate judges, judges of small cause courts, and munsifs, all subordinate to him; these decide the bulk of original civil suits. On the criminal side he is the court of appeal for cases decided by the district magistrate and his first class assistant magistrates, and he decides important cases which are committed to him for trial by the magistrates. The district magistrate is the court of appeal for cases decided by assistant magistrates of the second and third classes. **Other courts.**

Much valuable work is done by honorary magistrates, honorary munsifs, and honorary assistant collectors. Village munsifs decide petty claims in some districts. **Honorary courts.**

In Kumaun the commissioner has the powers, in criminal cases, of a sessions judge, and in civil cases of a high court. The deputy commissioner has in civil cases the powers of a district judge. In other respects the form of administration in the scheduled tracts is generally similar to that prevailing in the more civilised parts of the provinces. **Scheduled tracts.**

5.—Character of land tenures.

159. The growth of the revenue system has been already traced. It remains to group the tenures as they are to-day. Proprietary right now corresponds with the obligation to pay the land revenue, where the land revenue has not been remitted, assigned or redeemed.* Legally, in Agra and the non-taluqdari estates in Oudh the right grows up out of the obligation; in taluqdari estates in Oudh the obligation legally follows the right. In practice the right and the obligation have become inseparable in the former case. Historically, the distinction has been important only in the treatment of inferior proprietary interests. In Agra there can legally be and are, in non-taluqdari estates in Oudh there might legally be but are not, two proprietary interests in the same land. In taluqdari estates in Oudh there can legally be only one proprietary interest. **Proprietary right in theory and practice.**

In practice however there is only one proprietary right in both provinces. In Agra, where the settlement has been made with the holders of the inferior interest, the holder of the superior interest is merely an assignee or stipendiary; where on the other hand the settlement has been made with the holder of the superior interest, the holders of the inferior interest are inferior proprietors. In Oudh all recognized inferior proprietary interests are underproprietary.

It is important to remember that the word taluqdar has had a different meaning and effect in the two provinces. In Agra, where it is no longer used, it meant a person who was originally the holder of the superior of two proprietary interests, and is now an assignee or actual proprietor: in Oudh it means an opulent and privileged land owner, whose rights are secured by a sanad and confirmed by Act I of 1869, as amended by Act X of 1885, and the United Provinces Act III of 1910.

The settlement of the United Provinces is called zamindari in contradistinction to ryotwari. In that sense all proprietors, including taluqdars in Oudh, are zamindars or persons who may receive rent from cultivators and must pay land revenue to Government. Apart from the taluqdari estates in Oudh, which are a thing *per se*, the proprietary tenures are similar in the two provinces, viz:— **Tenures.**

(i) *Single zamindari.*—Where there is one proprietor;

(ii) *Joint zamindari.*—Where there are more than one proprietor who hold the land in common;

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* Where the land revenue has been remitted, assigned or redeemed, the proprietary right resides in the person or persons who, but for such remission, assignation or redemption, would have been liable to pay the land revenue, and who in fact pay the local rates.

(iii) *Pattidari.*—Where there are more than one proprietor who hold the land separately, and whose interests are recorded by fractional shares;

(iv) *Bhaiyachara.*—Where there are more proprietors than one who hold the land separately, and whose interests are recorded by the areas actually in the possession of each;

(v) *Imperfect pattidari or bhaiyachara.*—Where there are more than one proprietor who hold part of the land in common, and part separately on either tenure.

In origin the pattidari tenure is disintegrated *joint zamindari.* In origin the *bhaiyachara* tenure is either disintegrated *joint zamindari* where the fractional shares have been lost sight of, or ryotwari articulated by joint responsibility.

Mahals and joint responsibility.

The unit of revenue management is the mahal, or estate, which may be one village or several villages, or part of one village, or parts of several villages. All the proprietors of a mahal (i.e. where the tenure is not single zamindari) are jointly and severally responsible for the land revenue fixed on the mahal. Joint responsibility is the distinguishing feature of the zamindari form of settlement.

Originally the land revenue was paid where there were more than one proprietor, through representatives or lambardars elected by the proprietors concerned subject to the approval of the collector. The tendency to fission which is the unavoidable result of peace and good government is acting as a solvent on the principle of joint responsibility, and the lambardari system is breaking down. The "little republics" of Sir C. Metcalfe's picture if they ever existed have long since disappeared. In parts of the province the continued subdivision of proprietary holding is already realizing the fear of Mr. Holt Mackenzie that "we may speedily have a system of management even more detailed than the ryotwari." Where the principle of joint responsibility has already broken down, the zamindari is in fact degenerating into the ryotwari form of settlement. The process of *morcellement* however tends to correct itself, as wealthier co-sharers buy up the shares of their poorer brethren and the Land Revenue Act seeks to resuscitate the lambardari system which is the life of joint responsibility.

Quasi-proprietary rights.

160. Persons possessing quasi-proprietary rights are numerous. They may be classified according as their rights are or are not transferable:—

I.—Heritable and transferable—

Agra.—*(a)* Inferior proprietors where the settlement has been made with the superior proprietor.

(b) Permanent tenure-holders.

(c) Fixed rate tenants.

Oudh.—*(d)* Sub-settlement-holders.

(e) Other under proprietors.

II.—Heritable but not transferable—

Agra.—*(a)* Occupancy tenants.*

Oudh.—*(b)* Ditto.

(c) Permanent lessees.

(d) Tenants holdings under special agreement or decree or given leases for the term of settlement in villages granted by Government.

In Agra, occupancy tenants have acquired their rights (i) by order of the Settlement Officer at the first regular settlement, between 1833 and 1849; (ii) as ex-proprietary tenants in the home farm; and (iii) by twelve years' continuous cultivation as defined in the Tenancy Act.

In Oudh, occupancy tenants have acquired their rights under the Oudh compromise, or the Oudh Laws Act, or the amending Rent Act of 1901; all are ex-proprietary tenants, though their rights were acquired in different ways; some other tenants by decree of court, or agreement, have been given occupancy rights in plots of land.

* The rights are transferable only by consent between persons in favour of whom as co-sharers in the tenancy such right originally arose, or who have become by succession co-sharers therein.

The value of an occupancy right is great. The holder of it cannot be ejected except for arrears of rent, and his rent can only be enhanced by written agreement or by order of a revenue court, and then only under certain prescribed conditions. In Agra, the rents of occupancy tenants are not privileged, and are raised periodically; in Oudh, the rents of occupancy tenants are privileged to the extent of two annas in the rupee below those of statutory tenants. In both provinces ex-proprietary tenures created after the Acts of 1901 are privileged to the extent of four annas in the rupee below the rate paid by non-occupancy tenants.

System of survey and settlements.

161. The system of survey has been steadily simplified. Down to 1871 two surveys were made at settlement, one on a large scale by the revenue survey department, one on a small scale by the professional survey department. In that year the work of the two branches was amalgamated and the modern methods of cadastral survey were introduced. This was conducted under the Survey of India, generally by temporary surveyors (amins), in one or two cases by the village accountants (patwaris). In 1894 a scheme for the preparation of maps and records by patwari agency under the control of a provincial survey department was introduced, but was discontinued in 1905. Until 1908 a deputy director for surveys was added to the Land Records department to complete work already in hand, and in that year the special survey branch of the Land Records department was abolished. Owing however to the large number of settlements now coming on the director has recently asked for the appointment of a small staff of permanent surveyors to work under his direction. **Survey.**

162. During the decennium the object which has long been before the Government of so improving the annual registers as to do away with the necessity of preparing complete records of rights at settlement has been pursued, and some of the recent revisions of settlement of land revenue have been based, so far as possible, on the annual registers which have now attained a high degree of accuracy in many districts. The ideal in modern settlements is that the accuracy of the record of existing rentals should make an elaborate attestation unnecessary, and that actual rents, as recorded, should form the basis of assessment. But land valuation, specially in the case of Indian village communities where there are many complex factors of tenure, caste, and custom to consider, can never be a mere matter of arithmetic, and therefore many checks are imposed.*

The villages are grouped in assessment circles †; the soils are demarcated in each village; and for each class of soil in each assessment circle a standard rent rate is worked out from the actual rents, after the exclusion of all unduly high and unnecessarily low rents. The result of applying the standard rates to the appropriate areas is a standard rental which represents the average fair and safe letting value of the soil; it is used as a check on recorded rentals, and it serves as the ordinary valuation of areas, which are not rented and for which a rental has to be assumed (assumption areas). Unstable and fraudulent and plainly privileged rents are rejected in assessment, and the standard rental, or some other safe and fair valuation, is substituted.

* The danger of making arithmetical settlements was realized by old generations of settlement officers. Thomason says in his directions to settlement officers "The object of the fiscal part of the settlement is to fix the demand upon the land for a certain period of years prospectively, within such limits as may leave a fair profit to the proprietors and create a valuable and marketable property in the land This end cannot be attained with certainty by any fixed arithmetical process, or by the prescription of any rule that a certain proportion of the gross or net produce of the land shall be assigned to the Government and to the proprietors. It is better to acknowledge at once that the operation is not one of arithmetical calculation but of judgement and sound discretion." It is interesting to note that in the Government of India's resolution on Land Revenue policy, dated the 16th January 1902, the same maxim was laid down after 50 years' experience: "Indeed the one claim that the Government of India would decline to make for the land revenue system of the country is that it can properly be regarded as a science at all. In no country can land valuation be so described, and India, in spite of records, estimates and tables is no exception to the rule. Assessments cannot be dictated by the theorist in his study; they elude dogmatic treatment and can only be safely worked out by the settlement officer in the village and on the fields." This is the principle now accepted in the United Provinces.

† The tendency is to make circles topographical, otherwise there is little check on the settlement officer's opinion. The danger of grading villages other than topographically is the danger of arguing in a circle. The settlement officer says a village is first class because the rents are high, or second class because the rents are low, and then says the rents are fair because the village is first or second class.

The first object in settlement is to find the true assets of the land. In determining what percentage of the assets should be taken, full regard is paid to the circumstances of the proprietors. As already stated, the standard is still 50 per cent. of the assets, but the full assessment is rarely imposed if it involves any considerable enhancement. The minimum proportion of assets prescribed is 45 per cent., but in exceptional cases (which require the special sanction of the Board of Revenue) lower percentages are taken. Where the enhancement exceeds 25 per cent. on the expiring demand, the new revenue is brought into force by graduated instalments which take effect in the 1st, 6th, and 11th year of the settlement.

Term of settlement.

163. The term of settlement is now 30 years except in some precarious or deteriorated tracts, where five years' settlements are given. In the case of landowners, who conceal their true rentals (the number is small), short-term settlements are also usually given. Special rules provide for the settlement of villages which are exposed to diluvion. Special short-term settlements are also in force in Bundelkhand, where owing to the precarious nature of the outlying cultivation due to a constant liability to drought or the spread of *kans* grass, the cultivated area is classed as *established* and *nautor* (i.e. land nearly broken up), the latter being valued for assessment purposes at a customary low rate. Variations of over 10 per cent. in the area of established cultivation result in a revision of the assessment and all villages come under scrutiny according to a roster once in 5 years. If, however, any village shows a decrease of 15 per cent, the landholder may apply for a revision within the quinquennial period. These rules have so far worked well and justified themselves.

6.—Civil divisions of British territory.

Division and district.

164. There were nine divisions or Commissionerships in the province, but with effect from the 1st November 1911 a new division known as the Jhansi division was created. There are therefore now eight divisions in Agra and two in Oudh. In Agra there are 36 districts, and in Oudh 12. The average size of a plains district is 2,079 square miles and its average population is 1,018,961, but the variations are great. At the extremes in area are Gorakhpur with 4,528 and Lucknow with 967 square miles.

Subdivision.

165. The large Bundelkhand districts, Banda, Hamirpur and Jhansi, have residential subdivisions at Karwi, Mahoba and Lalitpur. Rurki in the Saharanpur district, and Kasia and Deoria in the Gorakhpur district are also residential subdivisions. Elsewhere subdivisions have now been regularly constituted, but are subject to temporary re-arrangements owing to the insufficiency of the actual cadre of deputy collectors.

Tahsils.

166. The revenue subdivision is the tahsil. There are altogether 214 in the province. In Oudh no district has more than four tahsils; in Agra many districts have five or six, and in the Allahabad district there are nine.

Pargana.

167. Below the tahsil is the old native division of the pargana. In tracts where the Brahmanic polity was strong this generally coincided with the Raja's local jurisdiction. A shifting pargana boundary in history indicates an unsettled state of property. The pargana has lost its importance now, but is convenient for the purpose of keeping revenue records.

Thana.

168. The thana is the police subdivision of the district. Thanas overlap tahsils and parganas; but there is invariably a police station at the tahsil head quarters. There are 786 thanas in Agra and 236 in Oudh, the average area and population being 106 square miles and 44,051 souls in Agra and 102 square miles and 53,220 souls in Oudh.

Departmental circles.

169. The Forest, Education, Public works and Police departments have circles containing several districts, in the charge of superior officers.

7.—Details of the last census, tribes and language.

General distribution of population.

170. The census of 1911 gives a population of 47,182,044 in British territory and 832,036 in States territory on areas of 107,267 and 5,079 square miles respectively. These are the figures as they stood on the day of the

census. Since then a population of 346,936 and an area of 865 square miles have been transferred from British to States territory by the creation of the new Benares State; the resultant figures are 46,835,168 and 1,179,012 (population) and 106,402 and 5,944 (square miles) respectively. The Survey department has extracted areas of 106,333 and 5,994 square miles from the maps. The figures of all kinds given below refer to the facts as they stood at census time; i.e. the Benares State figures are included in them.

The mean density in British districts is 440 per square mile. But 31,240 square miles have a density (calculated with tahsils as units) between 450 and 600; 21,057 square miles have one lying between 300 and 450; 17,487 square miles have one under 150; 17,262 square miles have one between 600 and 750; 13,177 square miles have one lying between 150 and 300. The density of the rest is over 750. The lowest density is found in the Himalayan tract (103) whilst it is just over 200 in the trans-Jumna tracts. Elsewhere the density increases from west to east and reaches its maximum in Benares (890). Ninety per cent. of the population is rural, 10 per cent. is urban; the urban population has decreased by 1 per cent. since 1901; this is due partly to greater strictness in the interpretation of the term "town," though towns have probably lost more from the ravages of plague than the rural tracts, whilst the actual existence of plague at census time was responsible for a temporary emigration of the urban population to safer quarters in the country.

Urban population.

171. The average population of a town is 11,584. The total urban population is subdivided as follows; in towns of over 20,000 inhabitants, 50 per cent.; between 10 and 20 thousand, 19 per cent.; between 5 and 10 thousand, 19 per cent.; under 5,000, 12 per cent. The largest class of towns has gained 2 per cent. at the expense of the third class since 1901. There are 34 towns of over 20,000 inhabitants of which 7 are over 100,000. Lucknow heads the list with 259,798.

Rural population.

172. The average population of a village is 398. Of the total rural population under 1 per cent. lives in villages of over 5,000 inhabitants, 9 per cent. in villages of 2,000 to 5,000 inhabitants, 52 per cent. in villages of 500 to 2,000 inhabitants and 38 per cent. in villages of under 500 inhabitants. The smallest class has gained 1 per cent. at the expense of the two largest classes.

Decrease in population.

173. The population has decreased by 1·1 per cent. in British territory and 1 per cent. including States, since 1901. The causes are the epidemics of plague of the decade and the epidemic of malaria in 1908. The famine of 1907-8 had very little effect on the population in itself: the mortality during the famine months was only 3·88 per 1,000 over the normal. The agricultural conditions in all years save 1905-6 (partially unfavourable) and 1907-8 were favourable: other material conditions, such as the state of the labour market, were satisfactory. It was the unfavourable nature of public health during the decade, and this alone, which has caused the loss. It is important to notice that the whole loss and more fell on the female sex: there is a trivial increase in males. The cause of this phenomenon is that plague and malaria are both house diseases and consequently chiefly affect women, who are confined by custom or their domestic duties to the house more than men. Out of every 1,000 deaths from plague 555 are of women and 445 of men. The decrease is almost entirely confined to the doabs (Jumna-Ganges and Gogra-Ganges). All the districts of the Meerut division save Dehra Dun, of the Agra division save Etah, of the Allahabad division, of the Lucknow division save Hardoi and Kheri, of the Fyzabad division save Gonda, of the Benares division save Benares, and Basti and Azamgarh in the Gorakhpur division, with Naini Tal district and Rampur State, in all 29 districts and one state show decreases, which range from ·2 in Naini Tal to 14·0 in Muttra and 14·4 in Ballia. The rest (19 districts and 1 state) show increases, ranging from ·4 per cent. in Bareilly to 15·9 in Almora. Counting districts which have varied in either direction by under 1 per cent. as stationary, we shall find that the province falls into three belts of country, running roughly east and west. The middle belt is bounded on the north by the Ganges and Gogra, and a line joining the two which runs west of

Cawnpore, Unao, Lucknow and Sitapur: and on the south roughly by the Jumna and Ganges, after its confluence with the Jumna. All districts wholly south or north of these lines show increases or are stationary, all districts wholly or partially between them show decreases save Etah (stationary) and Benares (1·7 increase). It is to be noted that the most prosperous parts of the province have suffered most severely.

Migration.

174. The figures suggest that there has been possibly a small actual decrease, but more probably no actual decrease, and a proportionate increase in emigration. The cause of uncertainty lies in temporary plague emigration. During an epidemic of plague people evacuate their houses to escape it, and whilst such evacuation for the most part only takes them at most a mile or so from their homes, there are undoubtedly many cases where they go further afield, e.g. to the houses of relatives in uninfected areas in other districts. The marriage customs of the country have an important result from this point of view, for married women are frequently married outside the district in which they were born. If these women and their children returned, as they naturally would, to their own parents' houses to escape plague, it would result in a decrease of the immigrants in the district where their husbands reside and of the emigrants from the district where they were born, and in an increase of the home-born. The further custom whereby women often go to their parents' houses for a confinement, especially the first, would result in a proportion of their children being in the same case as their mothers. It is noteworthy that as a matter of fact the home-born have increased by 1·1 per cent. since 1901. In brief the census of 1911 found the population temporarily distributed in an abnormal way and it is not possible to say what the true distribution is. The home-born amongst males have increased by 2 per cent. and amongst females by 1·7 per cent. The greater increase amongst males is probably accounted for by the fact that the supply of labour has been short during the decade: plague and malaria have shortened it, there has been more work obtainable at home and consequently there has been less emigration in search of it—a cause that affects chiefly men. But on the whole it is probably true that there has been no real actual decrease in emigration of either sex, and a proportionate increase, considering the total loss of population.

Emigration out of the province was as usual chiefly from the eastern districts and chiefly to Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, and Central India. About 150,000 persons left the province for the colonies as indentured labourers: to these must be added emigrants to Nepal and unregistered emigrants over seas.

Religion.

175. Of the total population (British and States territories combined—48,014,080), 40,705,353 or 85 per cent. are orthodox (Brahmanic) Hindus, 6,904,731 or 14 per cent. are Muhammadans, and other religions account for some 7 per cent. Muhammadans have decreased much less rapidly than Hindus. Aryas and Indian Christians have increased by 100·9 and 98·2 per cent. respectively, a result due to conversion rather than natural growth.

Sex.

176. The proportion of females to 1,000 males is now 915, as against 937 in 1901. The causes of the loss have already been described. The proportion is relatively greater in the east (where many males are abroad) and north than the west. It has long been held that the lack of women is due to defective enumeration, and statisticians of eminence have repeated the assertion at different times since 1901. The census report deals at some length with this assertion and gives grounds for disbelieving it.

Civil condition.

177. Amongst males 55 per cent. are or have been married, amongst females 70 per cent. Of females aged 15 to 20 only 2 per cent. are unmarried, whilst of all females over 15, 98 per cent. are or have been married. 7·9 per cent. of males, as against 6·7 per cent. in 1901, and 17·2 per cent. of females as against 17·0 per cent. in 1901, are widowed. The greater increase in widowers is accounted for by the greater loss in women. Polygamy is uncommon: 1,009 women are married to 1,000 men. There are indications in the figures which show that the efforts of social reformers to postpone the age of marriage have not been altogether fruitless.

178. As regards literacy 1,505,945 males and 112,520 females in British territory have been recorded as able to read and write, an

increase of 6 per cent. for males and over 100 per cent. for females since 1901. The proportion of literate persons is highest in the Himalayan districts, followed by Bundelkhand and the eastern districts, and is lowest in the west. A curious point is that whilst the literate under 20 have increased generally, there is a decrease of adult literates. This is due to the fact that a standard of literacy was insisted on at this census, which resulted both in greater discrimination in the record of literates and the disappearance of adults who had learnt to read and write, but from disuse had since forgotten the art. Further 49 males and 7 females per 10,000 of each sex can read and write English as against 35 and 5 in 1901. It may be noted too that the quality of education is improving, as is shown by the fact that there is an increase of 16 per cent. in the number of persons who know both the Nagari and Persian scripts.

Language.

179. The language classification adopted was that of the Linguistic Survey, and with one minor change is the same in all respects as in 1901. Of the three main vernaculars 13½ millions are estimated to speak Western Hindi, of whom 8⅕ millions speak Urdu or Hindustani, 15¼ millions speak Eastern Hindi, 9⅖ millions speak Bihari, and 1⅖ millions Central Pahari. The figures are estimates only, as owing partly to the Hindi-Urdu controversy, partly to popular ignorance of the difference between dialects, the actual figures are untrustworthy.

Castes and tribes.

180. There were 667 Hindu caste entries alone which were reduced on classification to some 245. These have been grouped in the report (not in the tables) according to their traditional occupation. There can be no doubt of the mixed origin of most castes.

Occupation.

181. Of the total population 72 per cent. follow occupations connected with agriculture. This is a considerable increase (6 per cent.) since 1901, and is due to a combination of several factors. The census returns show only the state of affairs on a particular day, and the rules demand that the most lucrative occupation should be shown as the principal one. At census time, the cultivator after a succession of good crops was particularly well off, and the large number who are partially agriculturist and partially something else described themselves in consequence as chiefly agriculturist. Moreover, it has been a good decade for the labourer, as wages have been high, and many have taken up a little land. Thirdly, though there has certainly been no industrial decline, but on the contrary considerable industrial progress, this very progress by substituting machinery for men and mill for hand industries, has diminished the number of the persons actually employed in industries. 2·4 per cent. are engaged in textile industries, 2·8 in dress and toilet industries, 3·0 in the trade in foodstuffs, 1·9 per cent. in domestic service and 1·1 per cent. in learned professions and arts. There are 366 factories employing over 20 hands, of which 176 use machinery of some sort.

8.—Changes in administration.

182. On the afternoon of the 31st March 1911, the Honourable Sir Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, K.C.S.I., took over charge of the provinces from the Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., when the latter was placed on special duty in connection with the Delhi Coronation Darbar. On the afternoon of the 16th December 1911 Sir John Hewett resumed charge of the provinces.

9.—Relations with tributary states and foreign affairs.

183. In consultation with the Government of Nepal the question of the frontier along the Sarda river in the Naini Tal district was further considered and the way prepared for a final demarcation of it. Other similar rectifications of boundaries have taken place or are in progress between Nepal and Kheri and Bahraich districts, and Jhansi district and Samthar State. Certain restrictions on the trade of British subjects in Tibet, which were contrary to the Tibet Regulations of 1908 and had been imposed by the local Tibetan authorities, were removed after representations had been made to higher Tibetan officials.

10.—Condition of the people.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1911.)

General.

184. The year was one of sustained prosperity. The monsoon 1910 was abundant though abnormally distributed in point of time; there was a prolonged break in July and torrential falls in October, with no marked deficiency anywhere. The break of July caused some anxiety for the standing crops in the four western divisions, but the well-distributed rain of August and September saved the situation. The downpour of October caused heavy floods in the Rohilkhand and parts of the Gorakhpur divisions; but it proved very beneficial to the rabi sowings. There were again heavy falls in January, March and April. The kharif sowings started well and though retarded in July did not suffer appreciably. The winter rains were even more timely still, and with the exception of some rust and the loss of the mango crop, there was no cause for agricultural complaints. Indeed, so unnecessary was migration that the agricultural population enjoyed an unusual amount of leisure during the rabi season. The area of the autumn crops was smaller than that of the previous year, the result of the July drought, but the rabi area continued to increase, and the total area was 2·1 per cent. over normal. Districts such as Agra which are normally deficient in water-supply shared in peculiar measure in the expansion of the spring crop area. There has been a return to normal conditions in Oudh, the prosperity of whose northern districts is fully re-established. The hot weather crops show a decrease, but there is a rise in the twice-cropped area, thanks to the wet autumn.

The mortality was greater than in 1910 and culminated in the third quarter of the year. The total increase in deaths was by 218,708 from 1,898,771 in 1909-10 to 2,117,479 in 1910-11. The cause was a severe outbreak of plague: Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Ghazipur and Ballia especially suffered. There was also an epidemic of cholera in the division of Fyzabad, parts of Gorakhpur division, and Sitapur district. Plague has a serious effect on the productivity of agriculture reducing as it does the number of available workers and in consequence damaging both the quantity and quality of cultivation. This is particularly striking in the Muttra district, the condition of which has attracted the serious attention of Government.

Crops, prices and trade.

185. The outturn of the autumn harvest of 1910 was slightly inferior to that of 1909; the total area falling from 237 to 227 lakhs of acres. Once more the late rains produced an improvement in the yield of sugarcane and late rice, and did some damage to *juar*, *bajra* and cotton. The yield of the rabi, or spring harvest, however was much more satisfactory; the total area rising from 195 to 215 lakhs of acres. Poppy alone suffered severely, with mangoes. Barley, gram and linseed gave a normal or better than normal crop, and the area under wheat, the most important crop, increased from 65 to over 73 lakhs of acres. Exports rose from 44½ to nearly 49 million maunds, chiefly due to wheat and oil-seeds; and imports increased from 55 to 57 million maunds, chiefly due to cotton goods, kerosine, salt and spices.

Prices were normal or approximately so up to the end of June 1911. There was an upward tendency in July, which was however checked as the monsoon improved. At the beginning of the monsoon the lowest rates quoted were wheat 15½ seers; barley and gram 24⅝ seers; maize 31⅜ seers; *juar* 23 seers; *bajra* 21½ seers, and *arhar* 20 seers.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—Realization of the land revenue.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1911.)

Total demand and collection.

186. The total demand from all sources of income under the administration of the Board of Revenue was 851$\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs as against 934$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the preceding year. The difference of 83 lakhs is due to a reduction of 19$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the arrear demand of land revenue and of nearly 56 lakhs under the head of agricultural advances. After writing off nominal items the true demand was nearly 849 lakhs and the actual collections 840$\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs. The arrear, after excluding remissions of a little over a lakh, was nearly 9$\frac{2}{3}$ lakhs, of which the only heavy item is 8 lakhs due on account of land.

Land revenue.

187. The total net demand for land revenue which might have been enforced during the year was Rs. 6,50,65,993: the total collections were Rs. 6,50,15,987 or half a lakh short of the full demand, accounted for by remissions of Rs. 33,411, suspensions of Rs. 8,520, and postponements of Rs. 2,412, and ordinary arrears of Rs. 5,663 in petty sums of which some Rs. 1,800 were collected the day after the close of the year's accounts.

Rates.

188. The *malikana* demand was collected practically in full. The demand for canal rates consisted of Rs. 44,141 arrears, and Rs. 73,27,018 current demand. The collections amounted to Rs. 73,15,288, but Rs. 13,300 of the balance was remitted, and the uncollected demand was Rs. 42,571. The demand on account of local rates including arrears was Rs. 69,52,884, of which all but Rs. 10,123 was collected, the arrears except a small sum of Rs. 104 being nominal balances.

Advances.

189. Nearly 17$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs was advanced as *taqavi* during the year against 12 lakhs in the former year. Under Act XIX of 1883, there was a decrease of about a lakh, but the loans under Act XXI of 1884 were more than doubled; for this increase the floods in Rohilkhand of October 1910, and the drought of July and August 1911 are chiefly responsible. The demand for seed *taqavi* was greatest in Rohilkhand and Gorakhpur: but advances to purchase cattle were in considerable demand. About 1$\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs were advanced for fodder. A number of advances were taken for agricultural machinery. Thanks to the favourable rains, there was a fall in the demand for masonry wells and only 2,019 were constructed and 1,859 reported as under construction. Under Act XIX, nearly 63$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was the total principal sum due on the 1st October 1910: 4$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was advanced during the year. The net demand due for collection during the year was over 13$\frac{1}{5}$ lakhs, of which 11$\frac{7}{10}$ lakhs was collected; with surplus collections, there was a gross collection of 12$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs; of this 7$\frac{2}{5}$ lakhs was credited to principal and the rest to interest. The total principal demand at the end of the year was 60$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. Under Act XII, the opening balance of principal was 24$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs and 13$\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs was advanced during the year. The net demand was 24$\frac{1}{6}$ lakhs of which 18$\frac{1}{3}$ was collected. The principal due at the end of the year was 18$\frac{3}{5}$ lakhs, whilst 1$\frac{9}{10}$ lakhs was credited to interest.

Coercive processes.

190. The number of coercive processes declined by 20,967, to 195,581. Citations to appear increased, and writs of demand decreased, as did all the severer processes. The increase in citations to appear is the result of the rule that each separate defaulter must receive a separate citation. There were 379 attachments of immoveable property. Sale took place in five cases, of which four were in Garhwal where rigorous action was needed. There were 21,752 attachments of immoveable property and sales took place in 853 cases. (These figures refer to coercive processes for all kinds of arrears, not to such processes for land revenue and cesses alone, as the figures quoted in the General Administration Report of 1910-11 did. As regards these there is a considerable decrease under all heads save citations to appear and sales of immoveable property: the figures for the latter are the same in the two years.)

12.—Settlements.

Districts under settlement.

191. Regular settlements were in progress in Fatehpur and Etawah during the year; in both districts map correction and the training of patwaris continued. A commencement of the attestation of records was made in one tahsil of each district in preparation for the inspection by the settlement officers who joined the district in October. A resettlement of the cis-Jumna tracts of the Allahabad district was decided on. In Muttra a summary revision of the revenue was found necessary as a preliminary to the regular revision of settlement. In Moradabad the preparation of the new maps and the entry in the patwaris' papers of the enhanced rents fixed by the settlement officer was completed. The periodical revisions of assessment under the Bundelkhand rules which fell due during the year were postponed owing to the necessity of employing the kanungos and patwaris on census operations. The Board issued final orders on the proposals for the resettlement of 158 mahals in the Shahjahanpur district: in five mahals further short term settlements for five years were considered necessary. The remainder were resettled for the rest of the term of settlement. Proposals were considered for the re-assessment of a number of mahals assessed for short terms in Hardoi and Gonda, and also for the resettlement of some jungle grants in the Dehra Dun and Gorakhpur districts. The work of khewat correction in Bara Banki was completed.

Case work.

192. The unsatisfactory state of the Fatehpur records led to the institution of 620 cases during attestation, of which only 182 were disposed of during the year. In Etawah the similar figures were 507 and 100.

Cost of settlement operations.

193. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 19,626.

13.—Land records.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of land records for the year ending 30th September 1911.)

Establishment.

194. The improved grades of pay of the departmental inspectors, which were sanctioned last year, were introduced in this.

(a) Patwaris (village accountants).

195. The patwari staff of the Gorakhpur district was strengthened by the addition of 90 patwaris and 75 assistant patwaris. The re-allocation of patwari circles in the Moradabad district and Kashipur tahsil of Naini Tal district, with petty re-allocations in other districts, took effect during the year. Twelve patwaris were promoted permanently to posts of assistant registrar kanungo, four were made partition amins, and one was appointed assistant record-keeper of patwari records. One obtained a post in the Etawah settlement and another in the Agra census office. Some 60 obtained temporary appointments. The percentage of patwaris with the patwari school certificate is now 93·8 as against 93·7, and of exempted patwaris 2·1 as against 2·3. The proportion of uncertificated men rose slightly from temporary causes. The percentage of resident patwaris rose to 81·6 from 80·5 and exemptions fell from 8·9 to 8·4.

(b) Kanungos.

196. Two supervisor and one assistant sadr kanungo have been added to the Gorakhpur staff. Four supervisor kanungos were appointed sadr kanungo, six obtained posts in the Etawah and Fatehpur settlements, and five were appointed naib-tahsildars permanently or sub. pro tem. A considerable number officiated in this post. A sadr kanungo was also selected for naib-tahsildarship.

Testing of papers.

197. Generally speaking the last year's punctuality in submitting village records was maintained, though census duty and other extraordinary causes produced some delay. The amount of testing of papers by supervisors fell on account of their census duties. The kharif test was by order reduced to 3 per cent., whilst the rabi test and the khatauni verification were not carried out at all. Testing by superior officers was adequate as was that of sadr kanungos: but the testing of tahsildars and naib-tahsildars suffered from the interruptions caused by census duty.

Map correction.

198. Complaints have been received as to the state of the Bulandshahr and Azamgarh maps. Training classes for patwaris were held in Etawah, Fatehpur and Allahabad, with a view to map correction, and an enquiry was held as to the reliability of the Muttra maps. The results of map checking

in such districts as these show that where cultivation was well established at last settlement, the patwaris have kept their maps up to date; but in alluvial areas or tracts where cultivation fluctuates, the task has proved beyond them. The opinions of district officers in the districts where the new system of map correction sanctioned last year was introduced are somewhat divided as to its probable success.

199. Concealment of assets is reported from 12 districts. In Agra, landholders recorded the names of relatives who were not actual cultivators with a view to concealing the rents: in Basti about 12,000 fictitious khudkasht entries were detected. In Gorakhpur the khewats were freely corrected, but much still remains to be done. **Concealment of rents.**

200. Circle and tract registers for Basti and Gorakhpur are now being compiled. **Circle and tract register.**

14.—Waste lands.

201. There is nothing of importance to record under this head.

15.—Government estates.

(For details as regards minor estates and Dudhi, see the annual report on the revenue administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending the 30th September 1911, *and for the Government estates in the Kumaun division, see the separate reports for the year ending* 31*st March* 1912.*)*

202. The number of state properties was 605 at the beginning of the year: 13 new properties were acquired and ten disposed of during the year, leaving a total of 608. The current demand was Rs. 3,36,527 as against Rs. 3,34,533 in the last year: the total demand was Rs. 3,60,196, including arrears. Of this, Rs. 3,35,087 were collected or 93 per cent. as compared with 91 per cent. of the former year. The balance to Government was Rs. 2,65,777: Rs. 24,635 were spent on improvements. **Minor estates.**

203. Dudhi estate had a most prosperous season and both harvests showed a full crop. Rupees 23,927 out of Rs. 24,020, all but cent. per cent., was collected; of the Rs. 93 balance Rs. 81 is irrecoverable. The expenditure on improvements was Rs. 10,622, whilst there was an increase in the expenditure on education. The balance to the credit of Government was Rs. 12,538 as against Rs. 9,033 in the former year. **Dudhi.**

204. The Tarai-Bhabar estates had on the whole a successful year. The actual receipts were Rs. 7,22,001 as against Rs. 7,24,570: the expenditure was Rs. 4,86,256 as against Rs. 4,63,468, an increase however which is due to a change in the method of accounting for land revenue; there is a real decrease of Rs. 1,527 in expenditure. There is an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,439, of which Rs. 1,366 is irrecoverable. **Tarai-Bhabar estates.**

The areas of both crops were below normal owing to the vagaries of the rainfall. Plague caused 216 deaths at Haldwani alone, whilst there were scattered outbreaks of cholera in several places. Much good was done by the widespread distribution of cholera pills. The Bhabar shows a decreased birth and an increased death rate, the Tarai a decrease in both rates.

205. The demand for the year was Rs. 27,687, of which Rs. 23,367 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,320 out of the kharif demand. The balance was Rs. 10,070. The health of the people was excellent, and there was no cattle disease. The crops were all but normal, and the year generally satisfactory. **Garhwal-Bhabar estates.**

16.—Wards' Estates.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards ending the 30th September 1911.*)*

206. The number of estates under the Court of Wards rose from 199 to 204, with an aggregate rent roll of Rs. 1,17,48,324. Eleven states with a rent roll of Rs. 6,69,457 were released, whilst charge was assumed of 16 estates with a rent roll of Rs. 11,80,592. **Number of estates under the court.**

Of the estates taken over, Majhauli in the Gorakhpur district, and Awa in the Etah district are the two most important. The former has an income of $1\frac{1}{2}$, the second one of $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs (rent roll alone). Of the estates **Estates taken over and released.**

released that of Payagpur (in Bahraich) was the largest, whilst the Gandasa estate may also be mentioned.

Financial.

207. The ordinary income of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 1,39,72,067 as against Rs. 1,14,63,030 in the former year. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 2,03,37,500. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,96,37,591, of which 48⅔ lakhs was spent in Government revenue, 10½ lakhs in the cost of management, 20¾ lakhs on the maintenance and education of wards, 84⅕ lakhs on the liquidation of debt, 5¼ lakhs in improvements and 16¾ lakhs in investments. The cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 32,83,186.

Rent collections.

208. On the whole the seasons were favourable to the agriculturist; the kharif was rather below the average, the rabi somewhat above it. The current rental demand amounted to rather less than 117½ lakhs; from which however 3 9/10 lakhs on account of sums secured by decrees and advance collections must be deducted, leaving a recoverable demand of over 113½ lakhs. The collections amounted to 104⅕ lakhs or 91·7 per cent. of the demand: of the arrear demand only 25 per cent. was collected. The total collections came to 97·2 per cent. of the recoverable demand. This result is worse than that of the preceding year, but sufficiently satisfactory considering the uncertainty of agricultural conditions at some periods of the year.

Land revenue.

209. The payments on account of revenue, cesses, and rates amounted to Rs. 48,63,573. The incidence of the current revenue demand is light, being only 41·2 per cent. of the current rental demand.

Cost of management.

210. The total charges of management amounted to Rs. 10,47,733 or 8·4 per cent. as against 8·1 per cent. last year. The rates of contribution levied for superior supervision under the Government Management of Private Estates Act (X of 1892) were reduced to 1⅓ per cent. on estates under the special and 2⅓ per cent. on estates under the ordinary scheme of management. In most districts in the former class the incidence of cost was under 10, and in the latter under 9 per cent.

Repayment of debts.

211. The total liabilities of the estates under management including the debts incurred after superintendence was assumed amounted to Rs. 8,18,82,659 of which Rs. 5,88,76,801 have been paid off, leaving Rs. 2,30,05,858, due at the close of the year. The payments made during the year on account of principal, interest and costs aggregated Rs. 84,18,596, as against Rs. 1,02,46,737 in the preceding year; the payments made by contracting fresh loans however were 32 lakhs less than in that year.

Improvements.

212. Five and a quarter lakhs, or Rs. 40,000 more than in the preceding year, was spent on improvements. Wells and other irrigation works to the amount of nearly a lakh of rupees and protecting 15,000 acres were built.

Sanitation and education.

213. Rupees 39,995, as compared with Rs. 35,625 in the previous year, were spent on sanitation and medical aid. The health of the tenants was generally good, but there were severe outbreaks of plague in the eastern districts and the Meerut division, and cholera in 10 districts especially in central Oudh. Quinine, cholera pills and chlorodyne were freely distributed and vaccination vigorously carried on. The cost of education amounted to Rs. 58,724. One hundred and seven boys' and 6 girls' schools were entirely maintained by the Court of Wards, an increase of 2 on the preceding year.

Agricultural Banks.

214. There is considerable improvement in the agricultural banks on Court of Wards' estates, due to the scheme sanctioned last year by which the direct management of such banks is handed over to local whole-time supervisors trained by, and under the orders of, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, but paid by the estates.

Litigation.

215. The Court of Wards was a party in 35 suits of a value of over Rs. 10,000 during the year; of these 11 were decided in its favour, two against it, five compromised or withdrawn, and 17 remained pending at the end of the year. Of 21 appeals in which the court was concerned six were decided in its favour, and 15 were pending at the end of the year.

Audit of accounts.

216. The accounts of 68 estates were audited as against 67 in the previous year. There are defects in Allahabad, Naini Tal (head office), Farrukhabad, Etawah, and Mirzapur (ziladar's accounts), Muttra, Etah, Jaunpur and Kheri.

17.—Revenue and rent-paying classes.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1911.)

Rent litigation in Agra.

217. The net decrease in litigation is 13,540 (suits and applications) after adjusting the figures on account of suits of last year filed on the first day of this, and suits of this year filed on the first day of the next, due in each case to the occurrence of holidays. The actual volume of litigation was 336,891, which is still heavy, though the decrease marks further progress in the return to the normal.

Arrears of rent and ejectment suits for arrears.

218. There was a trifling increase of 371 in the number of suits for rent from 166,343 in 1909-10 to 166,714 in 1910-11. There were 45,346 suits for ejectments against 48,766 in 1909-10 or 3,420 less than in the preceding year: ejectment was ordered in 9,933 cases.

Enhancement of rent.

219. Suits for the enhancement of rent showed a decrease from 7,256 in 1909-10 to 6,347 in 1910-11 or 909 on the previous year's figures; this was due to the uncertainty of future prospects during the monsoon.

Surrenders.

220. There has been a decrease from 14,979 in 1909-10 to 13,608 in 1910-11 or 1,371 in the number of applications for service of notice of surrender. The figures are high in Cawnpore, Moradabad, Muttra, Allahabad.

Ejectments other than for arrears.

221. There was a fall from 98,893 in 1909-10 to 92,085 in 1910-11 or of 6,808 cases of ejectment other than for arrears. The increase in Gorakhpur during the last few years is maintained and it is probable that it will continue till the new settlement, for the value of land has gone up and the recorded rents are less than those paid. Pressure is brought to bear on landlords and tenants to attest rents, and quarrels which lead to these suits occur during attestation. The total area from which ejectment was ordered was 219,967 acres or 5 per cent. less than in the former year: the area from which ejectment occurred was 185,728 or 2 per cent. less.

Protected area.

222. The area protected by long leases or occupancy rights has risen to 14,019,468 acres as compared with 13,923,288 in the former year; 68 per cent. of the area is now so protected as against 67 per cent. last year and 64 per cent. in 1902-3.

Litigation in Oudh.

223. In Oudh there was a marked fall in the number of cases from 101,304 to 93,921; the decrease in arrears of rent cases was from 31,308 in 1909-10 to 28,846 in 1910-11 or 2,462, and the number of notices issued under section 55 (ejectment) was 26,227 or 1,458 less than in the former year.

Court work.

224. The year opened with a pending file of 102,064 suits and applications under the tenancy law in Agra and of 1,791 in Oudh. New institutions raised these to 438,955 (as against 458,496 in the former year) in Agra, and 95,712 (as against 102,634 in the former year) in Oudh. The balance at the end of the year was 86,981 in Agra and 1,539 in Oudh. Appeals to collectors decreased from 5,857 in 1909-10 to 5,619 in 1910-11 or by 238, to commissioners from 7,312 in 1909-10 to 6,786 in 1910-11 or by 526: the percentages of appeals to appealable cases were under 4 and 9 respectively.

Mutations in revenue papers.

225. There is a remarkable fall from 260,956 in 1909-10 to 251,029 in 1910-11 or of 9,927 in cases of mutation of proprietary rights which is shown by every class of transfer: succession cases fell from 151,055 in 1909-10 to 147,867 in 1910-11 or by 3,188, mortgage cases from 29,248 in 1909-10 to 26,904 in 1910-11 or by 2,344. Sales, whether by order of court, or private sales, and of both revenue-paying and revenue-free land, decreased. There was a fall in the number of cases caused by redemption of mortgage. The cause is doubtless a return to a condition of stability and recovery among the proprietary classes.

Partition cases.

226. The total number of cases of perfect partition amounted to 3,098 of which 1,937 were pending from the previous year and 1,161 were instituted during the year: 410 cases were disposed of. As regards imperfect partition the total number of cases was 6,288 and the balance at the end of year was 3,679—an increase of 248. A heavy pending file is scarcely avoidable in partition cases, owing to their difficulty and to the fact that the parties rarely bring themselves to accept any award.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

18.—Legislative authority.

Constitution of the legislative body.

227. By the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII, Cap. 4) and the Regulations framed in accordance with section 6 thereof by the Governor General in Council, considerable changes were introduced into both the constitution and the functions of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces.

The number of members, which, by a Proclamation issued on the 26th of November 1886 under section 46 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, had been fixed at nine, and by the Indian Councils Act, 1892, had been raised to fifteen, was in the latter part of 1909 further raised to a number not exceeding fifty; and by the Regulations of the 15th of November, 1909, the number was fixed at forty-eight.

These forty-eight members are selected in the following manner:—

Twenty members are elected by various constituencies, namely—

1 member by the University of Allahabad.
4 members by certain of the larger municipal boards.
8 members by delegates from various district and municipal boards combined.
2 members by the landholders.
4 members by the Muhammadan community.
1 member by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Twenty-six members, of whom not more than twenty may be officials, are nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, and of these one member is selected from the Indian commercial community. In addition, two members may be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, either officials or on-officials, having expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation. But in any case the majority of all members of the Council must not consist of officials. Another member, to be elected by the district and municipal boards of the Jhansi division, has since been added, making forty-nine in all.

Legislative functions.

228. The legislative powers of the Council are exercised subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, to whom all Bills included under the provisions of section 43 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or containing penal clauses, are submitted for previous sanction, and to whom also every project of law is forwarded for transmission to the Secretary of State before it is introduced into Council. Before any measure carried through the Council can become law, it must receive the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor and of the Governor General in Council. Under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Council has also power, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to repeal or amend, as to the United Provinces, any law or regulation made either before or after the passing of that Act by any authority in India.

Other functions, not strictly legislative.

229. The functions of the Legislative Council have been greatly enlarged in respect of the preparation of the annual provincial budget and of the discussion of matters of general public interest.

In accordance with rules framed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, a committee consisting of 12 members of the Council, 6 being officials nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor and 6 non-officials elected by the non-official members, is formed each year to assist the Government in the preparation of the financial statement. In this, known as the Finance Committee, the annual financial statement is discussed. After the presentation of the financial statement in the Council, non-official members are at liberty to move resolutions advocating alterations in the allotment of the funds at the disposal of the Government, and on the occasion of the budget being presented the non-official members offer suggestions as to various objects upon which the provincial revenues may be suitably expended.

In virtue of section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, and rules framed thereunder by the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Legislative Council may, subject to certain restrictions, move resolutions on matters of general public interest which they may desire to bring specially to the notice of the Government. These resolutions when carried take the form of recommendations by the Council to the Government that the latter should take action in a certain direction.

The right of interpellation, now based upon section 5 of the Statute of 1909 and rules framed thereunder, remains practically as it was before the passing of the Statute, and is largely availed of. Considerable use has also been made of a rule empowering the Lieutenant-Governor to constitute committees of the council to draft Bills.

19.—Course of legislation.

230. The following six Bills were dealt with during the year:—

1. The United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1911.
2. The United Provinces Court of Wards Bill, 1911.
3. The United Provinces Arbitration (Amendment) Bill, 1911.
4. The Oudh Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1911.
5. The Oudh Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1911.
6. The United Provinces Village Sanitation (Amendment) Bill, 1912.

The report of the select committee on the United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1911, was presented on the 13th March 1912.

The United Provinces Court of Wards Bill 1911, was introduced into the council and referred to a select committee on the 11th August 1911. The report of the select committee was presented and taken into consideration on the 22nd January 1912. The Bill was passed into law on the 15th February 1912. It is now Act IV of 1912.

The United Provinces Arbitration (Amendment) Bill was introduced into the council, taken into consideration and passed into law on the 22nd November 1911. It is now Act I of 1912.

The Oudh Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill, 1911, was introduced into the council, taken into consideration, and passed into law on the 22nd November 1911. It is now Act II of 1912.

The Oudh Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1911, was introduced into the council on the 22nd November 1911. It was referred to a select committee on the 22nd January 1912. The report of the select committee was presented and taken into consideration on the 15th February 1912. The Bill was passed into law on the 15th February 1912. It is now Act III of 1912.

The United Provinces Village Sanitation (Amendment) Bill, 1912, was introduced into the council and referred to a select committee on the 25th March 1912.

20—Police.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police department for the year ending 31st December 1911, and the tables under the head "Police," part VI, Statistics of British India.)

Crime statistics.

231. The total volume of reported crime, including the number of the cases reported to magistrates, was 163,612 as against 159,860, which shows an increase of 3,752 or 2·3 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The increase is general save under offences against special and local laws. It is greatest in the case of offences against property, with 165 cases of dacoity, 155 robberies, and 3,411 lurking house-trespasses in excess. The cause appears to have been chiefly the uncertainty of the rains. Other offences showing increases are murder, rape, unnatural offences, grievous hurt, and wrongful restraint. None the less the volume of crime is smaller than that of any year since 1898, save 1910. The incidence of crime per 10,000 of population is 33·5 as against 33·07.

Investigation.

232. Investigation was refused in 41·8 per cent. of the total number of crimes as against 43 per cent. in 1910. The option of investigation is still overstrained: and the police are too apt to consider an absence of desire

for investigation as an all-sufficient cause for not making it. The number of cases struck off as false was 3,885, a decrease of 61 cases from the figure of 1910. The number of investigations by gazetted officers rose from 849 to 928. In cases investigated by the police the percentage of convictions was 43·9, 3·5 per cent. less than in 1910, while the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested sank by 2·1 to 77·2 per cent. The number of non-cognizable offences rose by 110,580 to 120,836: the increase is chiefly under offences of the nature of assault, and is attributed to the anxiety and abnormal heat consequent on the partial failure of the rains, which tried the people's temper and drove them to quarrelling.

Offences relating to coin, stamps and notes.

233. The total number of true cases relating to coin, stamps and notes fell from 179 to 118, of which 87 were disposed of during the year and 75 ended in conviction.

Murder.

234. Excluding 35 false cases and 72 cases in which the murderer committed suicide, the number of reported murders was 546 as against 454 in 1910; there were 82 cases pending from 1910. There were 329 cases involving 747 persons disposed of, resulting in the conviction of 230 cases and 394 persons respectively. The percentage of convictions to reports and of cases convicted to cases disposed of rose from 31 to 33, and 65 to 70, respectively.

Poisoning.

235. The number of true cases of poisoning were 55: 11 were pending from 1910, which made a total of 66 as against 54 in 1910. Of 27 cases involving 34 persons sent up for trial, 15 cases involving 17 persons resulted in conviction.

Dacoity.

236. There were 674 cases of dacoity for disposal as compared with 562 in 1910. Of these, 136 cases involving 864 persons were disposed of, and 90 cases involving 392 persons resulted in conviction. The percentages of cases convicted to cases disposed of, and of persons convicted to persons tried were 66 and 45, to 69 and 46 in 1910. Dacoities were most common in Rae Bareli, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Kheri, Agra and Cawnpore. There can be no doubt that the major part of all dacoity is committed by criminal tribes and it is hoped that the new Criminal Tribes Act will put an end to much crime of this nature. Effective action is being taken to stop dacoity, and since the year under report some good results have been obtained.

Robbery, burglary and thefts.

237. There were 945 cases of robbery as against 777 in 1910: 242 cases involving 264 persons resulted in conviction: the percentages of cases and persons convicted to cases and persons disposed of are respectively 72 and 47 as against 79 and 49. The largest number of such cases occurred in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Pilibhit, Aligarh, and Allahabad, and were also chiefly the work of criminal tribes. Cases of burglary increased from 70,043 to 73,923: there were 74,583 for disposal including pending cases. The percentages of convictions to reports and cases convicted to cases disposed of were the same as in the former year, viz. 6 and 87 per cent. The number of cases of theft for disposal fell from 39,446 to 39,005: the percentage of convictions to report was 14, as in 1910. There were no cases of theft of military rifles.

Cattle theft.

238. The number of cases of cattle theft was 5,458, or 31 more than in 1910; 1,394 cases were tried and 1,177 convicted.

Criminal tribes.

239. There can be no doubt that most of the dacoities and highway robberies that occur are due to criminal tribes; and it is agreed that proclamation under the new Act will be the only effectual way of restraining them. Kanjars have given much trouble, especially in Cawnpore, Muttra and Agra. The work of reformation undertaken by the Salvation Army has had good results, and has increased and expanded in a most remarkable manner.

Surveillance.

240. Five thousand and eighty-six persons were dealt with under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code as against 6,417 in 1910. The average security demanded was Rs. 159 under section 110, and Rs. 112 under section 109: only 11 and 2 per cent. of persons bound over were able to furnish the security demanded. The number of history sheets at the end of 1910 was 58,423: there are now 69,021. The names of 28,954 persons were in the surveillance register as against 25,844 in 1910.

241. In the finger print bureau the slips of 11,269 unidentified persons were received for search as against 11,084 in 1910. The per centage of successful searches was 23·6 as against 21·9 in 1910. There are 152,288 slips on record, an increase of 1,451. It would appear, apart from the increase to be expected when the new Criminal Tribes Act comes into force, the number of slips has approximately reached its maximum. **Finger impression slips.**

242. There were 2,465 names in the register of absconded offenders at the end of the former year and 845 were added, making a total of 3,310. There were 591 such offenders arrested as against 606 in 1910. **Absconded offenders.**

243. Relations with the police of neighbouring native states everywhere continue to be cordial. **Co-operation with Native States police.**

244. There was a slight increase in the number of headmen, the number having risen from 97,319 in 1910 to 97,769 and a decrease in the number of cases reported by them from 6,242 to 5,876. The number of mukhias who have been rewarded has increased by one. **Village headmen.**

245. The sanctioned strength of all branches of the force was 2,278 officers and 33,357 men as against 2,253 officers and 33,522 men in 1910. The difference is due on the one hand to reforms, and on the other to a transfer of a portion of the force to the Benares state. There was an increase of 2 deputy superintendents, 24 inspectors and 12 sergeants, and a decrease of 1 assistant superintendent, 11 sub-inspectors, 53 head constables, and 108 constables. The total cost of maintenance increased by 5¼ lakhs to Rs. 84,49,060; the increase was due chiefly to "reforms." **Strength and cost of the police.**

246. The punishment roll was much the same as in 1910. Twelve officers and 285 men were dismissed as against 16 and 264 respectively in 1910; 123 officers and 537 men were departmentally punished as against 121 and 626 respectively in 1910. Five officers were punished by courts, the same number as in 1910: 10,953 men were rewarded in various ways, as against 11,796. **Punishments and rewards.**

247. The armed police have decreased by eight head constables (due to reforms) and 45 constables (due to conversion of armed to civil police). There was no change in the strength of the mounted branch. **Armed and mounted police.**

248. The jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police of the provinces has increased by 133 miles. There was a decrease of two sub-inspectors, two sergeants, seven head constables, and 37 constables, due to the transfer of certain sections of the East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway to the Punjab police. Convictions were obtained in 21 per cent. of the cases investigated and 85 per cent. of the cases disposed of. There were 39 cases of obstruction placed on the line as against 41 in 1910, of which 9 were convicted. **Railway police jurisdiction.**

249. Rupees 30,265 were distributed in rewards to 11,892 chaukidars during the year as against Rs. 31,139 to 11,936 chaukidars in 1910. The number of punishments decreased from 2,450 to 2,198. **Rural police.**

250. The number of students who sat for the final examination at the training school was 144, of whom 129 passed. One assistant superintendent and two out of three deputy superintendents passed in all subjects. **Training school.**

251. Including 29 cases pending from 1910, the department took up 113 cases, of which 27 related to fraudulent civil suits. Thirty-five of these cases were convicted and five acquitted; 43 were undetected or not sent up—the rest are pending. Three sensational murder cases, 10 gang cases, 15 cases of robbery by poisoning and 3 dacoities were, with the civil suit cases, the subject of the most important enquiries that were made. The department had also heavy work in connection with the visits of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany, and Their Imperial Majesties to the Delhi Darbar. There were no complaints against the department and their duties were satisfactorily carried out. **Criminal Investigation department.**

252. Two deputy superintendents were appointed during the year, making 34 out of 35 sanctioned. The regrading and completion of the cadre from inspectors to head constables has been completed; and 2,841 candidates have qualified in the "first aid to the injured" examination. The Urdu shorthand classes at the Reid Christian College in Lucknow were continued. Of the last batches of students sent, eight have been declared experts, nine **Reforms and reorganization.**

have been returned to their districts as unlikely to become proficient or have left the class, and 23 are still under training.

21.—Criminal Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on Criminal Justice for the year ending 31st December 1911, and the tables under the head "Criminal Justice", part VI, Statistics of British India.)

Agra.

Number of trials.

253. The number of offences reported under the Penal Code was 97,268 as against 89,978 in 1910; the number of cases returned as true rose from 65,691 to 71,342. The totals were higher than those of any preceding year; crime however save in regard to offences against the person was little more prevalent than in 1910. The increase in offences is chiefly in crimes of a petty nature: no less than 54,000 persons were brought to trial for hurt, of whom less than 7,000 were convicted, and less than one-third of the 15,000 persons tried for criminal trespass. Only 340 persons were convicted in over 5,000 cases relating to marriage. Given prosperity, an increase in reported offences amid a litigious people points only to more time and more money to indulge the love of going to law, and not necessarily to increased crime.

Duration of trials.

254. The average duration of cases was 10 days as against 9 in 1910, due chiefly to the stipendiary magistrates who tried the bulk of the cases: their average increased from 10 to 11 days.

Punishments.

255. Sentences of death fell from 87 to 78, of transportation for life rose from 194 to 259, and of imprisonment above 7 years from 171 to 175. Rigorous imprisonment was inflicted on 16,654 persons in 1911 as against 15,878 and fine on 58,201 persons instead of 56,826. The high figures in the two latter categories shows that though the volume of reported crime increased its seriousness did not. Whippings decreased from 2,282 in 1910 to 2,130.

Appeals and revisions.

256. The number of appellants and applicants for revision amounted to 19,439 as against 18,295 in 1910; of these, 15,976 (including 35 whose sentences were enhanced) were wholly unsuccessful; 1,823 had their sentences altered or reduced and so were partially successful; in 2,704 cases the sentences were reduced and in 183 the proceedings were quashed and in 775 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

Oudh.

Number of trials.

257. As in Agra, so in Oudh, there was a decrease in heinous and an increase in minor offences under the Penal Code. Cases affecting life decreased by 16 per cent., robbery and dacoity remained stationary. The number of cases returned as true under all laws were 35,533 against 33,849 in 1910. Only 503 cases were committed to the courts of session as against 509 in 1910.

Duration of trials.

258. The average duration of trials was practically the same as in 1910 (9·33 days as against 9·06 days), in the case of magistrates, and $36\frac{1}{2}$ as against $35\frac{1}{2}$ days in the sessions courts.

Punishments.

259. Death sentences fell from 68 to 65, and sentences of transportation from 131 to 106. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment numbered 5,635, the same as in 1910; sentences of fine rose from 15,390 to 16,283, whilst sentences of whipping fell from 963 to 862.

Appeals and revisions.

260. There were 4,582 appeals and 798 revisions as against 4,628 and 947 in 1910. Of these cases only 714 sentences were reversed and 348 reduced or altered; 22 proceedings were quashed and in 221 cases a new trial was ordered.

22.—Prisons.

(For details see the annual report on the Jail department for the year ending 1st December 1911, *and tables under head "Jails," part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

General

261. At the beginning of the year there were 24,409 prisoners of all classes in the jails. The total number of admissions was 74,152 and of discharges 77,073 ; there were only 21,488 persons in jail at the end of the year. Of the discharges 3,008 were made on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar of His Majesty the King-Emperor. The daily average of prisoners in jail fell from 25,364 to 23,928.

Punishments.

262. The number of jail offences shows a notable decrease from 34,660 to 30,475, of which 24,607 were minor punishments and 9,694 merely warnings. The number of serious offences relating to assaults, mutinies, escapes, &c. was only 135, as against 150 in 1909; in 1910, owing to the Fatehgarh central prison *emeute*, the figure was 702. The number of floggings was 70 as against 52 in 1910 : the increase was confined chiefly to one central and one district jail under the same Superintendent ; in 80 per cent. of these cases the prisoners were habituals.

Expenditure.

263. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 15,88,246 to Rs. 14,67,707—a decrease of Rs. 1,20,589 ; the average cost per head of prison population was Rs. 61-5-4 as against Rs. 62-9-10 in 1910.

Employment.

264. The total cash profits made as a result of the employment of prisoners amounted to Rs. 2,81,116 as compared with Rs. 2,89,031 ; much of this however is a paper loss, due to the non-adjustment of certain accounts before the end of the year. The figures therefore are exceedingly satisfactory, considering the decrease in the jail population.

Health.

265. The health of the prisoners throughout the year was excellent ; the death rate for 1,000 was 14·6, as against 15·6 in 1910 : this rate is believed to be the lowest on record. There was no serious epidemic of any kind.

Juvenile jail at Bareilly.

266. The juvenile jail continues to flourish : it is under consideration to introduce special courts for juvenile offenders and inaugurate a second reformatory, in addition to the recently improved one at Chunar.

23.—Civil Justice.

(For details see the annual report on Civil Justice for the year ending 31*st December* 1911, *and the tables under head "Civil Justice," part VI, Statistics of British India.)*

Original suits.

267. The total number of suits before the court fell from 169,981 to 152,900. Of this number 117,872 were new institutions. The outstanding feature of 1910 was the institution of 20,000 mortgage suits in a single week to save limitation. These have fallen from 36,341 to 9,216. Suits for money or moveable property fell from 98,495 to 92,477. The value of the suits rose to Rs. 8,31,92,821 from Rs. 5,57,44,958 : this rise was due to two suits valued at 4 crores which were instituted at Saharanpur.

The number of cases disposed of was 132,636 as against 139,609.

Appeals.

268. The number of appeals rose from 10,531 in 1910 to 11,136, whilst the number disposed of fell by 773 to 6,995. The pending file rose from 3,209 to 4,702.

High Court.

269. The number of appeals before the High Court fell from 3,663 to 3,571 : the pending file rose slightly from 1,605 to 1,646.

Applications for executions of decrees.

270. The number of these applications fell slightly from 117,757 to 111,869 ; the disposals continued to decrease, from 102,151 to 95,718. The pending file rose by some 500 cases, whilst the percentage of fructuous applications rose from 51 per cent. to 52 per cent.

Village and honorary munsifs.

271. The number of village courts fell from 368 to 327 : 250 were actually at work. Institutions numbered 12,939 valued at Rs. 1,87,612 as against 11,917 valued at Rs. 1,77,718 in 1910. Five benches of honorary munsifs have been appointed at Meerut, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Ballia.

Oudh.

Suits.

272. The number of suits for disposal fell from 80,126 to 76,378. There were 64,572 institutions as against 71,366. At the end of the year

only 8,532 suits were pending as against 9,887 in 1910. The total value of the suits instituted was 189½ lakhs, a decrease of 349¼ lakhs from the abnormal figures of 1910.

Appeals.

273. Institutions rose to 2,004 as against 1,883 in 1910; there were 869 pending: and at the end of the year the balance was 601.

Judicial Commissioner's Court.

274. The number of appeals instituted fell from 669 to 628; the pending file was 496 at the beginning of the year, and rose to 571 at the end.

Applications for execution of decrees.

275. The number of such applications instituted decreased from 55,464 to 52,720, and there were 60,577 for disposal, of which 52,075 were disposed of. The percentage of infructuous applications was reduced from 56 to 52 per cent.

Village and honorary munsifs.

276. The number of honorary civil courts decreased by 20, chiefly in Fyzabad (18); institutions decreased by 388 (7 per cent.) and disposals by 447 (9 per cent). There were new appointments of three honorary munsifs made during the year; as well as of four benches of honorary munsifs, at Sitapur, Sidhauli, Hardoi and Sandi.

KUMAUN.

Suits.

277. There was a slight increase in the number of suits instituted, from 5,061 to 5,127. The value of the suits was Rs. 4,16,054, a fall of some Rs. 15,000. There were in all 5,838 suits for disposal including arrears: those pending amounted to 499 as against 603 in 1910.

Appeals.

278. The number of appeals from decrees rose by 8, from 449 to 457. The pending file at the end of the year increased from 57 to 59. There were 43 miscellaneous appeals and 5 applications in revision.

Execution of decrees.

279. The number of applications for execution increased from 3,128 to 3,219: 477 remained pending as against 362 in 1910. Of the total number 1,438 were wholly infructuous, and only 715 wholly fructuous.

24.—Registration.

(For details see the report on Registration for the year ending 31st December 1911, and the tables under the head "Registration," part VI, Statistics of British India.)

Registration.

280. The total number of documents registered in 1911 amounted to 258,345 as against 279,479 in 1910—a decrease of 7·5 per cent. This is practically a return to the normal after the abnormal returns of 1909 and 1910, which had been inflated by transactions connected with *taqavi* and mortgages.

Financial.

281. The total receipts fell from Rs. 6,07,238 to Rs. 5,68,845 or a decrease of 6·3 per cent. The expenses amounted to Rs. 2,80,422 as against Rs. 3,08,060: the decrease is due to the fact that the staff was allowed to draw the pay of December 1910 before the Christmas holidays.

Prosecutions.

282. There were three prosecutions under the Registration Act.

Inspections.

283. There were 446 inspections made against 444 in 1910.

25.—Municipal administration.

(For details see the annual review of Municipal Administration for the year ending the 31st March 1912, and the tables under the head "Municipalities" part VIII, Statistics of British India.)

Elections.

284. In the 85 municipalities which possess the privilege of electing their members the percentage of qualified electors to population was 2·9, and there was no material change in the number of voters which was 89,399 as against 89,893 in 1910-11. Fifty-three per cent. of the electors came forward to vote in the 57 towns where polls were held, as against 51 per cent. in 60 towns in the former year. In some places however the keenness of a contest is often due to ulterior causes rather than to an intelligent interest in public affairs. In individual towns the percentage of voters who exercised their right varied enormously, being as high as 90 in Jaunpur and Nagina, and 89 in Budaun, and as low as 40 in Allahabad and 36 in Meerut; whilst in Amroha only 3 out of 200 electors came forward. The

figures however are not necessarily a criterion of the amount of interest taken in municipal matters, for many elections in various wards were uncontested. The rules for regulating municipal election procedure have on the whole worked well.

Chairmen.

285. The number of towns with non-official chairmen remains unchanged. With one exception these gentlemen have done satisfactory work, and the results are regarded as encouraging. The number of meetings of the boards rose by 140 to 2,128, and the members save in 9 towns were regular in their attendance.

Taxation.

286. In the previous year it had been decided to abolish octroi in 42 smaller municipalities. The revised scheme of direct taxation had only matured in one town before the end of the year under report: but 20 others have prepared systems which are anticipated to yield as much as octroi. These will generally have effect from the 1st April 1913. A revision of octroi rates has taken effect in Mirzapur in order to finance the loan for the water supply project. The schedules of Saharanpur and Etawah were also wholly or partially recast, whilst some municipalities have introduced minor changes to relieve trade, notably Allahabad and Gorakhpur, where the duty on oil-seeds has been abolished. Fourteen boards introduced standard weights or rates for the commoner articles imported by carts, animals, or head-loads; whilst in Naini Tal the toll rates have been enhanced, and in Jhansi a tax has been placed on bicycles.

Rules.

287. Revised rules prescribing the qualifications of electors and candidates have been sanctioned for 52 towns: and the qualifications are now practically on a uniform basis throughout the province. Five more towns passed rules for previous sanction to the erection of all buildings, five dealt with "tehbazari," and 7 boards regulated the sale of meat. The control of dairies (in Fyzabad and Dehra), the inspection of markets (in Lucknow), the regulation of slaughter-houses, bullock-carts, traffic, and crops have all been dealt with. The provident fund rules of some municipalities were also amended. Tax rules of importance are those relating to the Cawnpore terminal tax and toll, the taxes on circumstances in Mau, Ujhani and Sahaswan, and the house and professions taxes in Hardoi. Rules were also made for the preparation and construction of the public works in municipalities.

Financial position.

288. The total income rose from Rs. 70,38,285 in 1910-11 to Rs. 73,18,523 in the year under report. The outlay under the ordinary service heads rose by over 1¾ lakhs to Rs. 75,72,314. Charges under the head "Extraordinary and debt" rose to the high figure of Rs. 14,89,149 from Rs. 6,87,979, mainly owing to very large investments both permanent and temporary. Payments on account of liquidation of loans also increased. Twenty-two boards have closing balances of over Rs. 30,000; Mussooree with Rs. 3,05,187, Benares with Rs. 2,94,609, Lucknow with Rs. 2,69,321, Allahabad with Rs. 2,34,538, Cawnpore with Rs. 2,10,467, Koil with Rs. 1,54,281, Hapur with Rs. 1,32,453, Naini Tal with Rs. 1,30,526, and Agra with Rs. 1,24,193, all had balances over a lakh. At Benares, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Lucknow and Mussooree these amounts include balances of loans granted for specific purposes, but they mainly represent grants unutilized during the year.

Octroi receipts.

289. Excluding Sardhana, where octroi was abolished during the year, the net receipts from octroi amounted to Rs. 36,76,994, as against Rs. 37,25,035, in 1910-11. The small set-back was due almost entirely to a great activity in exports, due to the prospect of a revival of trade, and the forecast of a good harvest which made the dealers put their old stocks on the market. Marked increases are noticed at Mirzapur and Fyzabad, due to enhanced rates, and at Lucknow, due to good supervision, whilst large decreases occurred at Allahabad, Benares, Jhansi, Gorakhpur and Hapur. Extensive frauds were discovered in Nagina and Bareilly.

Receipts from taxes other than octroi.

290. Receipts from taxes other than octroi rose by over 1½ lakhs to Rs. 16,01,924; of this increase, revisions of assessments in the large towns and the construction of new buildings account for some Rs. 66,000; tolls account for some Rs. 11,000 more, the terminal tax and toll for over Rs. 48,000, the tax on trades and professions for Rs. 15,000, the tax on

circumstances and property for Rs. 6,500 (which is the new tax at Sardhana), and the new Cawnpore taxes for conservancy and on vehicles and animals for some Rs. 8,000. The pilgrim tax showed a decline of Rs. 4,000: this is in force at Benares, Fyzabad and Hardwar Union. The incidence of taxation per head of population is Re. 1-12, as against Re. 1-13 in 1910-11; at Mussooree the figure is now just under Rs. 10, and at Naini Tal it is Rs. 7-12.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

291. The increase from sources of income other than taxation rose by Rs. 1,87,626 to Rs. 20,39,584, apart from special grants. The most important increases were Rs. 36,700 under conservancy receipts, Rs. 23,300 under sale of water, and just under Rs. 20,000 in rents. The increase in these heads and also markets was satisfactory, 72 per cent. as against 74 in 1910-11 of the total income was obtained from taxation.

Special grants.

292. The assistance given to municipalities for general works has risen to the record figure of Rs. 16,90,774, as against Rs. 3,83,776 in 1910-11, though even this does not exhaust the help given by Government in various ways. The contribution from provincial revenues was Rs. 4,23,389; Rs. 3,19,385 from the recurring 5-lakh assignment by the Government of India for sanitary purposes; and Rs. 9,48,000 from the special donation from imperial funds for the same purpose. Rupees 91,000 was on account of recurring grants; over 11 lakhs was given towards drainage schemes, Rs. 3,80,000 to water works, and over 1 lakh to miscellaneous works. Over half a lakh went to Naini Tal for sanitary improvements and Rs. 23,000 to Lucknow for model dwellings; whilst for schemes connected with water works Rs. 1,45,000 was given to Lucknow, Rs. 60,000 to Agra, Rs. 1,17,000 to Mirzapur, Rs. 38,000 Naini Tal, and Rs. 20,000 to Jhansi. The grants for drainage were divided amongst 11 towns (Allahabad 4 lakhs, Mussooree $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, Benares Rs. 1,35,000, Aligarh and Hapur, 1 lakh each, Firozabad and Moradabad $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh each, Almora Rs. 28,000, Fyzabad Rs. 15,000, whilst Cawnpore and Sandila received smaller sums). Mention must also be made of the trust funds in Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow for opening out congested areas. The most marked progress is once more in Lucknow. Of the sum obtained by the provincialization of the police charges on establishment and buildings, just under 1 lakh has been expended on drains and paving lanes, Rs. 1,15,000 on charges connected with loans for public improvements, Rs. 1,11,000 on conservancy reforms, and $\frac{1}{5}$ lakh on education, besides minor sums on various objects aggregating over $\frac{3}{4}$ lakh.

Loans.

293. The amount actually utilized for municipal loans was Rs. 4,48,000 as against an allotment of 10 lakhs. The short advances were due to the commencement of some works with other grants and to the delay in completing certain estimates. All the loans given were new: the most important were Rs. 25,000 to Benares for a road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to Cawnpore for additions to the water works installation, Rs. 70,000 to Bareilly for a scheme of extension, Rs. 1,13,000 to Lucknow for their drainage works, and Rs. 40,000 to Jhansi for a water supply project, and half a lakh to Mussooree for various objects, mostly connected with electric lighting.

Expenditure.

294. Expenditure on the collection of taxes, markets, roads, and under some minor heads was reduced; it increased for general administration, water supply, drainage, conservancy, hospitals, buildings and education. The Hardwar board spent more money on fairs: the increase under hospitals is chiefly due to a donation in Bulandshahr to the female hospital. The Coronation Darbar bonus to the lower-paid servants accounts for much of the increase under general administration. The decrease under the collection of taxes is due partly to misclassification in the accounts of Hapur in 1910-11. The extra expenditure on conservancy is largely due to the money spent in Naini Tal, but it is likely to rise much higher when the scheme for the introduction of health officers and trained inspectors takes shape. The expenditure on lighting is now 6·7 per cent. of the whole income, but is still too low. The decrease under roads is due to extraordinary expenditure in Benares in 1910-11 and is not a real decrease; and the same is true of markets under which head there were special outlays in Benares and Lucknow in that year.

295. The total expenditure on water supply occurred in the 8 large towns which possess works and on the new schemes at Mirzapur and Jhansi; it aggregated Rs. 9,50,359 as against Rs. 7,37,633 in 1910-11. Extensive additions to the plant are being made at Cawnpore and Lucknow, whilst schemes are in hand for improvements at Benares and additions at Agra. The serious condition of the plant at Allahabad came to the notice of Government just before the end of the year and has since formed the subject of special correspondence. **Water works.**

296. The expenditure on drainage rose to Rs. 7,80,977 or Rs. 85,109 in excess of the figure of 1910-11. Of this, Rs. 6,75,865, a rise of Rs. 72,398, is on capital account; and of this latter sum Rs. 5,84,000 was used in 8 large towns on special works. Large outlays occurred at Lucknow (over 2 lakhs) and Moradabad (1½ lakhs): the other six municipalities were Firozabad, Benares, Khurja, Hapur, Fyzabad and Lakhimpur. The extension of the civil stations and cities of Lucknow, Bareilly and Cawnpore are also projects in existence and under consideration. **Drainage.**

297. Expenditure on education rose by Rs. 10,628 to Rs. 3,85,213; the increase is almost entirely accounted for by a contribution of Rs. 10,000 in Cawnpore to the King Edward Memorial, which will take the shape of a public hall and library. The percentage of educational expenditure to income is now 5·26, or over the required standard of 5 per cent. Bareilly, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Allahabad all gave special attention to education. **Education.**

298. Vaccination work continues to show improvement; the number of successful primary cases rose from 96,091 to 98,112 or 32·78 and 35·58 per mille of population respectively. In the great majority of towns the work is satisfactory. **Vaccination.**

299. The vital statistics are depressing reading. Births fell from 121,640 to 116,831 and there was a small decline in the number of deaths, which were 142,842 or 2,764 less than in 1910-11. The excess of deaths over births was 8·64 per mille of population. There are 8 towns with a death rate per 1,000 of over 70, and 10 more with one between 60 and 70. The first eight are Azamgarh (115·56), Tilhar (82·99), Partabgarh (79·21), Farrukhabad (77·74), Atrauli (73·62), Khairabad (72·54), Benares (71·54), and Jhansi (70·74). Plague and cholera are responsible for these figures. The death rate amongst infants rose to 317, as against 270 in 1910-11. There are indications that boards are giving attention to this subject especially in Benares, Mirzapur and Muzaffarnagar, and attempts are being made towards the instruction of midwives and the control of the milk supply, whilst the growing interest in sanitary reforms is also a sign of progress. **Vital statistics.**

300. Municipal boards took a prominent part in promoting the celebrations of rejoicing at the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to India. **General.**

26.—District boards.

(For details see the annual report on the working of district boards for the year ending the 31st March 1912, and the table under the head "Local Boards," part VIII, "Statistics of British India.")

301. The income of the boards, excluding deposits and advances and opening balances, amounted to Rs. 80,03,207, an increase of Rs. 1,47,168: this is almost entirely due to the rise in the figure of provincial contributions, and in the normal receipt heads there is little variation. There is a decrease of Rs. 33,000 in local rates, almost entirely due to the smaller income from surrendered jagirs in Mirzapur. In education higher receipts due to the rise in the number of schools and scholars were more then neutralized by the final deductions on account of the provincialization of high schools, giving a decrease of some Rs. 25,000. The increase under "Police" may be attributed almost entirely to increases under pounds, amounting to some Rs. 20,000 out of Rs. 36,000. The provincial contributions of a non-recurring nature amount to Rs. 5,84,391, and it is these which represent the real advance in the year's receipts: these are made of 3 lakhs for the equipment and construction of primary schools, 48,000 for rural sanitation, and over ⅔ lakh each to Kumaun for roads and bridges and to Muttra for roads. **Income.**

Expenditure.

302. The variations in the figures of expenditure from year to year depend almost entirely on the success of the boards in working up to their estimates of civil works expenditure; and last year's large decrease of 2¼ lakhs is therefore followed by a large increase, since this year's expenditure on civil works has risen by 2½ lakhs. Excluding deposit and advances the expenditure was Rs. 77,86,889 as against Rs. 74,72,003, or an increase of Rs. 3,14,886. There were other variations of importance besides that under civil works; an increase of some Rs. 16,000 under police, due to increasing expenditure on pounds, a decrease of some Rs. 65,000 on expenditure, due to the provincialization of high schools, an increase of some Rs. 67,000 on medical, of which over Rs. 28,000 is on sanitation, Rs. 21,000 in Lucknow on calf lymph and coronation bonuses, and a partly nominal increase in Bijnor of Rs. 15,000, due to the Dufferin Fund transactions there.

Education.

303. The chief feature of the year has been the growth in the allotments made by Government for educational purposes. There has been a marked rise in the number of scholars, amounting to some 10 per cent. on last year's figures. These figures are not always trustworthy; attendance registers are not always correctly prepared or sufficiently checked. In the Benares district the scholars increased by nearly 53 per cent. The number of schools maintained has increased by 823 and now stands at 14,702: it is due chiefly to the striking development of unaided private schools. An important event has been a general rise in the pay of teachers, though the pay is as yet anything but uniform; it is not so clear that their numbers are yet adequate. There has been much activity in school building, thanks chiefly to the grants-in-aid but also to private contributions. Inspection by non-officials is not as yet generally satisfactory.

Medical.

304. The number of patients treated has further decreased to 4,029,486 from 4,200,710: this decrease is general save in the Jhansi and Kumaun divisions. The fluctuation depends largely on the intensity of malaria in which respect the year was again healthy. It is reported that the travelling dispensaries have proved extremely useful, relieving the permanent dispensaries of many patients. There has been marked activity in building and providing equipment: the Ludovic Porter Hospital at Meerut and the Haldwani Hospital have been opened, whilst 10 dispensaries were completed or advanced. There has been a long list of private donations, which when read with the list of educational benefactions, give a welcome indication of public spirit.

Sanitation.

305. The expenditure on sanitation has almost doubled and now stands at Rs. 57,089 as against Rs. 28,963 in the previous year. All divisions report expenditure on well repairs and successful measures for purifying the water supply and resisting cholera. Government has under consideration the introduction of a system for keeping village drainage well looked after, and experiments have already been made in this direction in several districts.

Vaccinations.

306. The number of vaccinations have risen from 1,292,614 to 1,359,405. The introduction of calf lymph has been most successful.

Vital statistics.

307. During the year under report, as in the former year, there has been a very severe epidemic of plague and a good many local outbreaks of cholera. The provincial death rates and birth rates stand at 40·69 and 42·95 per 1,000 respectively, which fact incidentally shows, when compared with the figures given in another paragraph, how great a proportion of deaths occurs in the municipalities, since on the figures for the whole province the death rate exceeds the birth rate. It is evident that the testing of these statistics is not yet adequate. In the same district the test of the assistant superintendent of vaccination gave practically no errors: the test of other officers showed an error of 25 per cent. The birth and death rates have both risen from 41·48 and 39·19 respectively in 1910-11.

Arboriculture.

308. There has been little advance in tree-planting, though some districts show indications of schemes which are definitely of plantation.

Civil works.

309. The works programme is being steadily carried out. Over 7¼ lakhs have been spent on communications (original works) and over 13¾ lakhs on repairs to communications: under buildings, the figures are nearly 8 lakhs on original works, and 2⅓ lakhs on repairs. There has been a very large increase therefore under communications (original works). It is

abundantly clear that the use of non-official agency in the repair of unmetalled roads is neither cheap nor effective.

General. 310. The question of establishing sub-district boards was closely examined during the year and in the end was found to be unlikely to produce any good results. It was felt that they would ruin the steadily increasing administrative efficiency of the district boards and destroy their growing sense of financial responsibility. Sub-district boards however are being established in the residential sub-divisions. As yet there is little to show whether the tahsil sub-committees established last year are likely to prove a successful experiment. The value of the inspection work of district board members, though it is still open to criticism, is increasing with experience: and it is probably true that much more useful work will in the end be done by them in this way than by mere attendance, however regular, at meetings.

27.—*Volunteering.*

(For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps for the year ending the 31st March 1912.)

311. The enrolled strength of the active force of volunteers was 4,563 as against 4,365 in 1910-11. Of these, 678 were cavalry and 3,885 infantry; of the cavalry 362 were extra-efficient and 228 efficient: the figures for the infantry were 2,974 and 772 respectively. As regards musketry 938 men qualified as marksmen, and 1,342 as first class shots. The force included 260 officers and 426 non-commissioned officers. The reserve totalled 698, of whom 666 were classed as efficient. The expenditure on the whole force amounted to Rs. 2,14,883, of which by far the greater part was met by capitation grants from Government: at the close of the year the various corps had a balance of some Rs. 22,000 in hand.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

28.—Agriculture.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of Agriculture for the year ending 30th June 1912, on the administration of the Civil Veterinary department ending 31st March 1912, on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, for the year ending 30th June 1912, and the tables under the heads "Agricultural Statistics" and those under the heads "Co-operative Credit Societies" in part II, Statistics of British India.)

General.

312. The year has witnessed an expansion of the operations of the department in several important directions. The research work of the Economic Botanist and the general work of the Central Circle have hitherto been hampered by the small size of the Cawnpore Farm. Though it sufficed for experimental work, its limitations were specially felt in work on cotton improvement. To remedy this, two new farms have been opened, one in the Aligarh district and one near Cawnpore. In the former extended trial on a field scale will be given to improved types of cotton, whilst the other will serve as a distributing centre for the cotton most suitable to the locality. A new farm is being opened near Nawabganj in the Bareilly district where experiments in the selection of sugarcane will be carried out; and another in Shahjahanpur, where the Agricultural Chemist will continue his survey of the indigenous canes. The question of improving sugarcane has become important owing to the competition of Java sugar.

Agricultural college.

313. The college and research laboratories were opened in November 1911. A combined library for the college and technological institution is being constructed. There was no substantial change in the course of studies: 26 students out of 30 who appeared at the examination in March 1912 obtained the diploma of licentiate of agriculture. Most of them were taken into Government service. Private students were as usual few, a fact due to the small salaries offered to land agents.

Arrangements have been made with the owner of a factory at Pilibhit to receive a certain number of apprentices to be trained as engineers and sugar boilers in sugar factories.

The courses for training in horticulture at Lucknow and Saharanpur continued on former lines.

Experimental work was carried out at most agricultural stations: these were in the direction of testing the value of different manures, the study of various rotations, of the results of continuous cropping, of the suitabilities of different wheats, hemps, canes and cottons to various tracts, and the testing of different methods of cultivation. Sericulture has also received attention.

Assistance to the public.

314. An expert has been studying the mechanical problems connected with sugar extraction, giving assistance to factory owners, actual or potential, and advising on new projects. Experiments with cotton have resulted in establishing the superiority of a particular kind, and the seed of this has been widely distributed.

Distribution of seed.

315. There are nine seed depôts in the province, which have distributed in all 13,000 maunds of seed. Ground nut seed has also been popularized. The financial position of these depôts is satisfactory.

Sale of implements.

316. There has been a steady advance in the sale of labour-saving implements. As many as 637 ploughs were sold as against 550 last year. Chain-pumps, the Baldeo water lift and Norag thresher have also found buyers.

Poultry farming.

317. Fair success has been met in raising pure bred stock at the Haldwani poultry farm, but the demand has been small and the stock has proved delicate. A hardy cross bred stock is needed, and considerable progress has been made in this direction.

Sheep breeding.

318. Some experiments in sheep breeding with Australian merino rams have been taken in hand.

Well sinking.

319. The well boring operations have been on a smaller scale than in 1911, owing to the favourable nature of the season, and in part to the difficulty of getting labour. Most of the work done consisted in increasing the supply of water in existing wells. Borings were conducted with this object in 932 wells as against 1,076 in 1911 : the percentage of successful borings was 63 as against 68 in that year.

Agricultural associations, shows, &c.

320. The Mainpuri and Walipur (Sultanpur) associations showed the greatest vitality ; the former held regular meetings, the latter organized a successful show. The class most interested in agricultural improvement is found amongst zamindars who cultivate themselves. Certain co-operative credit societies are also in close relations with the department. There have been numerous shows, chiefly or wholly agricultural, and a good deal of demonstration has been done.

Publications.

321. Bulletins on the chemical examination of the working of the sugar factory at the Allahabad exhibition, and on surra, have been published in English. Vernacular pamphlets have been issued, which dealt with the cultivation of selected *desi* cotton, American cotton, the moth borer of sugarcane and *juar*, Saretha sugarcane, white flowered cotton, the bullock drawn ridge maker, and the ground nut. Some scientific papers and contributions to the agricultural journal of India have also been produced. The circulation of the vernacular journal, the *Mufid ul Mazarain*, has slightly decreased ; the assisted Nagari journal, *Dehati*, has appeared regularly.

Civil Veterinary department.

Education.

322. As suitable training at the veterinary colleges is now provided, it has been found unnecessary to send newly joined veterinary assistants to the laboratory at Mukhtesar. No candidates for scholarships appeared. New graduates now receive practical demonstrations in elementary bacteriology and research methods at the head quarters laboratory at Lucknow.

Diseases.

323. Only 38,510 cases of contagious disease as against 123,695 in 1911 have been reported, with a mortality of 14,333. A great improvement is noticeable in the direction of early notification of disease. As regards particular diseases, there were 23 cases of glanders and farcy in various districts and surra again appeared in the tracts at the foot of the hills : 115 animals died or were destroyed under the Act. Rinderpest accounted for 5,689 oxen as against 15,675 in 1911, being most virulent in Garhwal, Naini Tal, Hamirpur and Banda. Some 3,679 deaths were due to haemorrhagic septicaemia as against 6,303 in the preceding year. Deaths from foot and mouth disease fell from 4,734 to 1,741 (estimates). There has been a good deal of mortality amongst smaller animals, especially goats and sheep. Preventive inoculation is gaining in popularity : 44,497 animals have been so treated during outbreaks of disease and 23,415 animals at other times.

Breeding.

324. Twenty-one stud bulls have been obtained during the year : the number is now 77 as against 54 in 1910-11. The bull rearing farm at Kheri progresses satisfactorily ; the buildings have been completed, and it is probable that the first batch of bulls will be issued to the stud in October 1912 instead of in 1913. There are now 56 stallions on the register as against 55 in 1910-11 ; and 2,739 mares were covered as against 2,444 in the preceding year. By the 16 donkey stallions on the register 507 mares were covered, the demand for the services of donkey stallions for mule breeding is increasing.

Establishment.

325. The subordinate establishment numbers 156, or 8 more than in the preceding year. A grade of deputy superintendents has been instituted which should do much to induce a good class of men to join the department. Four districts still maintain only one veterinary assistant ; and two others have reduced or not completed their establishment in spite of requiring more staff than they possess. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 82,962 to Rs. 93,938.

Co-operative credit societies.

General.

326. The small urban societies, which cater chiefly for the petty trader and artisan, rose from 124 to 166 or over 33 per cent., and the membership by

69 per cent. The working capital increased by 64 per cent. The number of rural societies rose from 1,108 to 1,741 : the number of members however has not increased in the same proportion; for a part of the increase in the number of societies is due to the breaking up of the larger ones into smaller village societies. Excluding such cases there are now 36 members per society as against 34 last year. The figures for 1,681 societies are alone available, but the capital of these is Rs. 27,32,301 as against Rs. 19,44,695 in 1910-11. Twenty-one societies were liquidated during the year, whilst liquidation is in progress in 28 other cases. The profits were used either for some public object, or added to the reserve fund of the district bank. All district banks show substantial profits, and have declared satisfactory dividends since the close of the year. There are however very large arrears in some cases. The largest are those of Moradabad, where however there has been a reduction of arrears, Gorakhpur, where collections were retarded by plague and floods, and Unao, where societies under liquidation or old type societies are chiefly to blame. There are six clerks' societies, of which three are doing fairly well, but the others are suffering from either arrears or a lack of capital. Very little interest is taken in them. There are an increased number of credit societies for artisans and traders which are doing good work; they are flourishing especially in Tanda (weavers), Benares (silk weavers and others), Rae Bareli, Fyzabad, Hardoi, Sandila, Jaunpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and elsewhere.

Rural societies.

327. Reference has already been made to the membership and capital of rural societies. Loans exceeding 29 lakhs were made to members: over 20½ lakhs were repaid, and rather under 24 lakhs were outstanding, of which only 9 per cent. was arrears, for more than half of which Unao is responsible. The results, if Unao be excluded, are satisfactory: for in spite of a good rabi, the comparative failure of two successive kharifs made the year a difficult one, whilst landlords took advantage of the spring crop to collect their arrears. Eight districts show a clear sheet : in eight others the arrears are trifling.

Other forms of co-operation.

328. The Benares Silk Weavers' Association (a productive society) shows no improvement; nearly the whole of its capital is locked up in unrealized debt and accumulated stock. Attempts are being made to put matters straight. Other such societies at Benares, Cawnpore, Sandila and Sultanpur are all flourishing.

Miscellaneous

329. It is clear from many small points that the co-operative principle is proving beneficial. In one place methods of agriculture are being improved, elsewhere members of such societies are taking up more land and buying better cattle, or building pakka houses, sinking wells, and even taking out endowment policies. Many societies are in close touch with the Agricultural department and assisting their efforts in many ways. One society is manufacturing and hiring out sugarcane presses, several central banks stock agricultural implements, and improved ploughs are given as rewards ; other societies act as seed distributing societies, or set apart plots of land for purposes of agricultural demonstration, or read agricultural publications at their monthly meetings. The societies are also effecting moral and social reforms, by insisting with good results on the abandonment of such vices as drinking and gambling as a qualification for membership, establishing schools, stocking medicines such as quinine, and curtailing expenditure on marriages and other festivities. They have even had recourse to poetry and the drama to point the advantages of co-operation. There was a well attended provincial conference in January 1912 and district conferences are frequent. There have been considerable improvements in staff; the staffs of the district and central banks have been increased and improved by training ; and men of a good type are said to be coming forward in considerable numbers for such training with a view to future employment. The staff of these banks is used for peripatetic inspection, and these trained men are employed as organizers of new societies. Where possible, societies are arranged in groups each in charge of a trained secretary. Provident funds have been instituted by most district banks for their employés. The most important improvement in the year is the completion of the status register *(haisiyat)* for the members of rural societies. This gives details of all sources of

income, whether land, cattle, trees or houses, with information regarding outstanding debts, and enables firstly the society panchayat to decide the limits of a member's credit, and secondly gives the central society a standard for the normal credit of the whole society.

330. The number of central societies has increased from 12 to 31; of these six used to be classed as urban district banks. With regard to the 9 large banks at the head quarters of districts and two such banks not at head quarters, there has been a large increase in the working capital, which is as much as 100 per cent. in four cases and 50 per cent. in three other cases. The arrears amount to only half a lakh all told, of which four-fifths are found in the Mainpuri and Budaun banks. Central banks in the interior of districts can only be successful where there are gentlemen of public spirit and business capacity to manage them; and progress in this direction has consequently to be slow and tentative. **Central societies.**

331. The reorganization of urban societies is progressing. Their true mission is to finance smaller societies, not individuals, and already six have worked up to this standard and as stated above have now been classed as central banks. Affiliated societies are being turned, little by little, into independent village societies, a process which depends for its success on the presence of a strong panchayat, and consequently can progress but slowly. The working capital has increased in every case, but less rapidly than in the preceding year, as the process of reorganization retards it. **Urban societies.**

29.—Weather and crops.

(For details see the annual season and crop report for year ending 30th June 1912, the tables appended to the "Agricultural Statistics of British India" and the area and yield of certain principal crops in India and "prices and wages in India.")

332. General rain received in the middle of June 1911 sufficed for sowings in the eastern districts and for tillage over the rest of the provinces. This was followed by dry hot weather which stopped agricultural operations and threatened the early sown crops. In mid-July rain fell everywhere, though in Lucknow and most of the central Doab it was insufficient. Sowing was resumed, but again dry weather and high west winds stopped it. At the beginning of August the situation was critical, and it was not relieved till the 3rd week of the month in the eastern districts, and the beginning of September in the upper Doab and Bundelkhand. September was a wet month, in Sitapur and Basti indeed too wet, for floods ensued; but generally a large area of late kharif crops was sown which did unusually well. Heavy rain in the second week of October over the eastern half of the provinces was very beneficial to the rice crops. The short sowings in the kharif, the late rains and the general absence of floods proved very favourable to the rabi, and an unusually large area was sown; and the soil, being abundantly moist, improved germination. General showers fell in November, and good rain in January and early February, and though there was an untimely fall in March, it did not last long. The conditions all through the seasons were therefore particularly favourable and resulted in a rabi harvest of unusual extent and quality, which counterbalanced the July and August droughts and consequent partial failure of the early sown kharif crops. This, and a little rust, were the only calamities of the year worth recording. **Character of the seasons.**

333. The total cultivated (net cropped) area rose slightly above the normal by 80,711 acres or 0·2 per cent., to just under 350 million acres. In the former year the area was 2·1 per cent. over the normal. The kharif area was 3,140,566 acres under the normal and the rabi area 3,891,365 acres above it: the percentages are 14 and 20 respectively. This was the natural result of the distribution of the monsoon, and was similar to the facts in 1910-11, though the decrease in one case and increase in the other were greater in the year under report. The hot weather crop was 7 per cent. and the double cropped area 8 per cent. above the normal; the latter increase is due to the favourable rabi conditions which led to a large area being put under oilseeds after the kharif harvest had been cut. The decrease in the kharif area was shared by all divisions but Gorakhpur, and was largest in the **Cultivated area.**

Agra and Jhansi divisions. The rabi increase was general save in a few submontane districts. Of the autumn crops, early rice decreased everywhere save in the Gonda and Gorakhpur divisions: there was also a decrease in late rice. The maize area fell in the Agra province, but rose in the Fyzabad division. *Juar* failed very badly: only 65 per cent. of the normal area was sown and much of it came to nothing. *Bajra*, the small millets and sugarcane all showed areas in excess of the normal, especially the first named, which had an area 42 per cent. in excess of normal. The increase in sugarcane was general in the cane growing tracts. Cotton, however, was sown over a diminished area especially in the new cotton growing tract in Rohilkhand, Hardoi and Oudh, and in Bundelkhand. Of the spring crops the areas under wheat and barley show small increases of 3 per cent. over the figures of the preceding year, but were 10 and 24 per cent. over the normal. The gram and rapeseed area also increased largely, being 21 and 20 per cent. over the normal: but linseed showed the most surprising increase, possessing an area which was as much as 71 per cent. over normal and 75 per cent. greater than in 1910-11.

Irrigation.

334. The wet season naturally caused a fall in the irrigated area of some 660,000 acres or 7 per cent. The net irrigated area was 7,900,214 acres as against 8,687,297 acres in 1910-11. About half the area was irrigated from wells, and 25 per cent. from canals.

Outturn.

335. The yield of the kharif in 1911 was on the whole inferior to that of 1910; *bajra* alone showed an improvement, while cotton, sugarcane, late rice and maize gave lower outturns. Both rice crops gave good yields in the eastern and some central submontane districts, whilst *juar* was good nowhere. Maize did well only in Oudh; whilst cotton was disappointing. The yield of the spring harvest was much more satisfactory. Wheat, barley and gram were returned as normal, but were probably better even than that: gram was probably as much as 10 per cent. over normal. Linseed gave an outturn of 85 per cent. according to the reports, but was probably better than that though under normal. The hot weather crop gave practically a normal outturn, though the mango crop failed in Bundelkhand and some of the western districts. The mahua crop was satisfactory.

Prices.

336. Prices were on the whole rather higher than in the preceding year. Wheat rose from 13 seers in June 1911 to 11·50 seers in July and August, when a failure of the kharif was anticipated; and though it fell to 12 seers from October, it never went below this price and ended at it in June 1912. Barley started at 21 seers, but rose as high as 12 seers in November and never fell again below 16·50: this was due however to a new European demand for Indian barley. *Juar* never fell below 20 seers and its price in view of the failure of the harvest naturally rose. Maize rose from 24 to 18·50 seers at the end of year: gram was slightly more expensive beginning at 20·75 seers and ending at 17·50 seers. Rice varied little, between 9·25 in June, and 8 in August and September 1911, ending up at 8·75 in June 1912.

30.—Horticulture.

(For details see the annual reports on the horticultural gardens at Lucknow and the botanical gardens at Saharanpur for the year ending the 31st March 1912.)

Horticultural gardens.

337. Work in the horticultural gardens at Lucknow was somewhat hampered by the difficulty of obtaining labour, but continued to make good progress. Improvements of various kinds were introduced in the fruit garden, the rose garden and the exotic garden. A great deal of experimental work was carried out which was practically a continuation of efforts already begun. The acclimatized seeds were disposed of only through agents, which is not a very successful method, as the public prefers to deal with the gardens direct, and as it no longer can do so, buys less seed: but efforts are being made to push sales by offering agents a larger commission. Receipts diminished by Rs. 2,887, a decrease chiefly caused by the demands of the Delhi Darbar on the gardens and their produce, which were large enough to diminish the stock available for public sale. Expenditure was Rs. 27,515, a slight

decrease since the preceding year. There were no students in the overseer class during the year: applications for trained gardeners were received in large numbers but the supply was small. Seven students were trained in arboriculture.

Botanical gardens.

338. As at Lucknow, the Delhi Darbar interfered to some extent with the up-keep of Saharanpur gardens, as several of the staff were on duty at Delhi, and the preparation of material also took up a great deal of time and labour. Acclimatization and other experimental work with fruit and vegetables were continued. What has been said above of the Lucknow gardens in reference to the difficulty of disposing of acclimatized seed applies also to Saharanpur. The receipts decreased from Rs. 14,927 to Rs. 12,713, the expenditure was Rs. 31,271 as against Rs. 29,508 in 1910-11, but was Rs. 2,518 less than the budget estimate. There are 5 students in the overseer class and 19 in the *chaudhri* class. There were many applications for malis, of which only 13 could be satisfied.

31.—Forests.

[*For details see the annual report on the operations of the Forest department for the year ending the 30th June 1912, and "Statistics of British India," part IV (b), Finance and Revenue.*]

Area and demarcation.

339. There was practically no change in the area of forests of all classes which amounted, as in 1910-11, to 13,244 square miles. In the western circle, Rs. 5,821 was spent on demarcation as against Rs. 3,245 in 1910-11, of which the greater portion was spent on new work, chiefly in the Ramnagar division, where over 100 miles of boundary were revised. In the eastern circle repairs at a cost of Rs. 5,680 were undertaken. Extensive settlement operations are in progress in the Kumaun forests.

Revenue.

340. The total receipts were over 30½ lakhs or 4¾ lakhs more than in the preceding year. In the western circle there was an increase of over Rs. 1,20,000 from the sale of timber, mainly due to a rising market. There were smaller increases under firewood and bamboos; on the other hand there was a decrease in "other produce," due partly to outstandings, partly to decreased sales of turpentine and resin; and a minor decrease in "drift and confiscated," due to the absence of floods. In the eastern circle there was an increase of no less than 2⅓ lakhs in the sale of timber and half a lakh in firewood: the causes are, as in the western circle, better prices. The decreases again are in "drift and confiscated."

Expenditure.

341. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,56,142, an increase of Rs. 2,46,410 from the figures of the preceding year. In the western circle, the increases are under (1) "timber &c. extracted by Government agency," due to the introduction of departmental fuel supply operations in the Chakrata division, and also to the expenditure of capital in the turpentine industry; (2) "rent of leased forests," due to increasing the share of profits of the Raja of Tehri in consequence of the larger revenue of the leased deodar forests; (3) "communication and buildings," due to increased expenditure on housing subordinates; (4) "organization and improvement," due to certain payments of compensation and the revision of boundaries; (5) salaries, due to revision of the emoluments of extra assistant and deputy conservators. In the eastern circle the differences were slight. There was an increase of ¾ of a lakh in the Kumaun forests due to the building of a road and the revision of establishment sanctioned from 1st April 1911. The surplus of revenue over expenditure amounts to just under 16 lakhs as against 13½ lakhs in 1910-11.

Outturn.

342. The total outturn of timber and fuel amounted to over 20⅖ millions cubic feet, or much the same as in 1910-11. In the western circle the outturn showed a considerable increase especially in deodar, *chir*, *kail* and fir timber, and was due to a brisker demand. The total yield of crude resin amounted to 15,753 maunds as against 14,028 in 1910, or 3·26 seers per tree as against 2·86, a most satisfactory increase. The manufacture of turpentine is carried on in the Naini Tal and Almora forests. In the eastern circle there was a much smaller increase in the yield of timber and a decrease in the yield of fuel, due to the suspension of green fellings in the Kheri division.

Breaches of forest rules.

343. In the western circle the total number of cases, though 2 per cent. larger than in the preceding year, was 6 per cent. under the average of the last 3 years. There were in all 784 cases, of which only 23 went into court; 19 ended in conviction. Rupees 2,492 was accepted as compensation. There were 32 cases of injury to the forest by fire, of which 17 were undetected and 13 compounded: only two went into court. The number of such injuries was one under the average. In the eastern circle cases amounted to 1,077, a decrease of 2·9 per cent. from the average of the preceding three years. Nearly 13 per cent. of all cases were undetected, 91 per cent. of the detected cases were compounded and 9 taken into court: of these last 82 per cent. were convicted. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 4,248. Of the 39 cases of damage by fire 26 remained undetected, or 66 per cent.

Protection from fire.

344. The total area protected from fire was 2,299,488 acres, some 16,000 acres more than in 1910-11. Of this area however protection in 56,000 acres failed. The cost of protection was Rs. 72,151, some Rs. 2,700 more than in the preceding year. In the western circle the season was very unfavourable for fire protection owing to the lightness of the preceding monsoon and a severe hot weather, together with thunderstorms unaccompanied by rain: 27,956 acres were burnt as against 1,597 acres in the previous year: 97·4 per cent. of the protected circle was kept safe as against 99·9 in 1910-11; there were in all 41 fires of which 13 were due to preventible causes. Six fires in the Siwalik division burning 8,773 acres were ascribed to incendiarism; 10 fires burning 9,367 acres were due to lightning: and one fire in the Ramnagar division caused by the carelessness of a traveller destroyed 7,789 acres. These were the most important fires. In the eastern circle 97·7 per cent. of the protected area was successfully protected. The most important fires destroyed 5,817 acres in Kheri, 2,444 in Haldwani and 12,347 acres in Jhansi. In all 21,896 acres were burnt. In Almora 9 fires were attributed to malicious firing and destroyed 5,492 acres out of 5,499 in all.

Grazing.

345. Altogether 10,159 square miles were opened to grazing for the whole year to all animals, or practically the same as in 1910-11. The grazing fees actually received were well over a lakh of rupees.

District forests.

346. Some references to the district forests in Kumaun have already been made and statistics of these are included in the figures mentioned above. The area was 9,069 square miles as against 9,070 in the former year. As has already been stated extensive settlement operations are in progress, and much has already been done; 12 areas which are or are about to be closed have been demarcated and notified in Naini Tal, and the rest have been inspected. In Almora 141 blocks have been notified. In Garhwal 44 blocks have been finally notified. Rupees 19,288 has been spent on roads and bridges; the road from Babiar to Paharpani has been completed and three more roads have been undertaken, viz. the Tilwari-Bijepur branch, and the Haira Khan-Kalu Khera and Paharpani-Bhabar roads, of which the first two are almost complete. There have also been extensive building operations costing Rs. 15,736. Natural reproduction was successful on the whole in Naini Tal and some parts of Garhwal, but very poor in Almora. In Naini Tal planting was continued in the plantation at Benaik and the adjacent forests. In Almora 3,075 acres were sown in plantations enclosed by walls; the plantations are said to be promising. An experimental orchard has been started in the Sitoli plantation. In Garhwal 5 new enclosures of 110 acres were made, bringing the total number up to 49 with an area of 1,028 acres. There was an increase of over 200,000 cubic feet of timber extracted from the forest and a decrease of 52,000 cubic feet of firewood. The increased sale of wood was due to increased expenditure. There has been a decrease in the amount of timber given to right holders in Garhwal and Almora, due in Almora to better control, and in Garhwal to smaller indents. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by Rs. 68,000 due to building and road works, to the revision of establishment and to settlement operations.

General.

347. In the western circle reproduction from seed was quite satisfactory for all species save the firs; artificial reproduction was not very successful owing to a lack of *chir* seed, and other causes. A number of

experiments have been carried out in growing willows in Naini Tal division, and in burning a regenerated *chir* forest in Chakrata division. In the eastern circle, sal failed to produce seed, but other species seeded well, and regeneration is on the whole good. Artificial reproduction in plantations was not successful save as regards *babul* in Bundelkhand. Experiments were conducted with *khair* and *babul* in Haldwani division, and were successful: but generally speaking other experiments, with *khair* and *shisham* in Kheri, with *jaman* and other trees in Bahraich, with several species including teak in Bundelkhand and Gorakhpur, and to test the suitability of a certain fibre for rope making in Pilibhit, failed for various reasons. The course of instruction in the provincial forest training class lasted as usual eight months and was attended by 25 students, all of whom but one obtained the forester's certificate.

32.—Mines and quarries.

(For details see the table under part I, Statistics of British India.)

Mines. 348. No regular mines were worked during the year. About Rs. 339 worth of gold was washed in Garhwal, Bijnor and Naini Tal: whilst a little iron ore was produced in Garhwal, and some $3\frac{3}{4}$ tons of iron was smelted in Jhansi. Fifty-six tons of steatite was also extracted in the latter district: the total value of the mineral field of the province, excluding gold, was Rs. 1,110.

Quarries. 349. In all some 138,207 tons of stone was worked in various districts, of which 135,096 tons came from Mirzapur: its value was Rs. 3,01,268. The rest of the stone was valued at Rs. 15,317. The districts of production were the three districts of the Kumaun division, Banda and Dehra Dun. Slates worth Rs. 54 were quarried in Almora and a little clay in Naini Tal.

33.—Manufactures.

(For details see industrial and commercial statistics, parts I and II, Statistics of British India.)

Cotton. 350. Cotton ginning and pressing factories have decreased from 100 to 82 and the number of the workmen employed from 11,968 to 9,366. The decrease has largely taken place in the Moradabad district, which reports only 2 factories (over 50 hands) employing 250 workmen as against 11 last year employing 1,271. The number of cotton mills which worked during the year under report was 14, as against 13 in 1910-11, employing 436,326 spindles, 4,303 looms and 13,430 employés as against 394,528 spindles, 3,782 looms and 12,005 employés in the previous year.

Sugar. 351. Eleven sugar factories were reported as working this year—an increase of 7. Of these 3 manufactured sugar from the cane, using modern machinery; 4 produced refined sugar from *gur* and 4 were small concerns not employing mechanical power. The increase is partly due to the fact that two refineries which had been closed worked for part of the year owing to the relatively favourable prices of *gur* and sugar.

Indigo. 352. The number of indigo factories rose slightly, from 23 to 32 employing 5,589 workmen as against 4,984.

Lac. 353. The number of lac factories employing more than 50 hands which worked during the year fell to 7 as against 112 (most of these worked during the year under report but on a very small scale) in the preceding year, the number of workmen falling from 13,633 to 1,195. This is apparently due to the very heavy fall in the price of the lac on the European market, to a price at which the collection of stick lac was barely profitable. There has been a slight recovery in prices lately.

Tanneries. 354. The number of tanneries working on a large scale rose during the year to 7 employing 3,263 operatives as against 5 employing 2,977 workmen in 1910-11. Of these 5 use mechanical power.

Miscellaneous. 355. The large decrease in the number of workmen employed in miscellaneous factories, viz. from 7,653 to 1,854, is entirely due to the practical discontinuance of two carpet factories in Mirzapur which last year employed 5,800 hands. There are also other factories, viz. 1 woollen

mills, 2 breweries, 9 iron and brass foundries, 6 flour mills, 2 oil mills, 10 printing presses, 3 dairies, 21 brick and tile factories, 1 glass factory, 1 soap factory and 1 paper mills.

Weaving schools.

356. Eight weaving schools were aided with Government grants during the year, aggregating Rs. 27,250. These schools trained 172 weavers and 23 hosiery students during the year. The Mianganj school did not work during the year, and the Almora school apparently fails to accomplish the object for which it was started and will probably be closed in the near future. The question as to whether the latter school could be successfully re-opened in a more suitable locality is under consideration.

Arrangements were made for the demonstration of improved hand looms and hosiery machines at the district exhibitions held at Etawah, Mainpuri and Rae Bareli, and such demonstrations are being extended in the coming year.

Joint stock companies. General.

357. Nine joint stock companies were registered during the year under report, one being an Advertising Agency in Cawnpore.

358. The figures quoted in the preceding paragraphs refer only to factories of considerable size. During the year quite a number of small industrial concerns have started. The interest taken by the public in the application of mechanical power to familiar operations has been a feature of the year's work in both the Agricultural and Industries departments. This has been specially marked in the case of the application of oil-engines, of moderate size, to the lifting of water for irrigation purposes, to the preparation of *ata* and to cotton-ginning on a moderate scale. Although this is partly due to the rising price of labour it is also undoubtedly due in no small measure to the knowledge spread through the Allahabad exhibition where such unique facilities were afforded for the demonstration of the immediate application to existing conditions of these convenient sources of power. The lending library of technical books maintained at the office of the Director of Industries is steadily gaining in popularity ; and this will probably become an important means of spreading knowledge on industrial matters.

34.—*Trade.*

(For details see the annual reports on inland and foreign trade for 1911-12, *and the accounts of trade carried by rail and river in India.)*

Addition to railway system.

359. The following additions were made to the railway system during the year :—

(a) Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.—The Gajraula-Chandpur branch, $21\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, was opened for public traffic from the 7th June 1911. The Phaphamau-Rae Bareli and Dalmau-Munshiganj sections, of a length respectively of $68\frac{1}{4}$ and $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles, were opened from the 2nd November 1911 ; and the Unchahar-Unao section, 69 miles in length, from 1st February 1912.

(b) Bengal and North-Western Railway.—The Manjhighat Bridge section, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, was opened for goods and for passenger traffic respectively from 4th and 7th February 1912.

(c) Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.—The Pilibhit-Shahjahanpur extension from Bisalpur to Carewganj (Shahjahanpur), $31\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, was opened for public traffic from 13th January 1912.

Total rail-borne traffic. Imports.

360. The total rail-borne traffic increased by 18,630,000 maunds in weight and in value by 187 lakhs of rupees : the percentages of increase are respectively 17·6 and 3.

361. Imports rose by 888,841 maunds in weight and nearly 26 lakhs in value. The trade with Bengal rose by 49 lakhs of maunds to 33,806,283 maunds after a fall of 21 lakhs in 1910-11 from 31,012,548 maunds, owing chiefly to larger receipts of coal, coke, grains and unrefined sugar. Imports from the Central Provinces also rose by nearly 5 lakhs of maunds, to 1,895,579 maunds, chiefly railway plant and rolling stock. Imports from

elsewhere showed decreases which as regards Calcutta and Bombay occurred chiefly under sugar and railway plant and rolling stock; as regards the Punjab, grains with railway plant and rolling stock; and as regards Rajputana and Central India, raw cotton, coal and coke.

Exports.

362. The export trade increased by 177 lakhs of maunds in weight and 161 lakhs of rupees in value to 66,488,077 maunds and Rs. 34,85,56,515 respectively. In the case of the Bombay presidency and the sea-ports the increase was chiefly under grains: in the case of the Punjab, under sugar, grains, fodder, mineral substances and wood: and in that of Rajputana and Central India under grains and mineral substances.

Trade of Cawnpore.

363. The imports into Cawnpore rose by 739,284 maunds owing to larger receipts of coal and coke, raw cotton, cotton goods and metals: the city's export trade increased by 1,372,128 maunds, chiefly under grains.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

364. The total internal trade declined by nearly 15 lakhs of maunds, to 255½ lakhs. There was a decrease of 10 lakhs of maunds under railway plant and rolling stock, from 1,646,899 maunds and of 4 lakhs under mineral substances, to 2,010,883 maunds and of 2 lakhs each under raw cotton and wood to 409,381 and 3,957,420 maunds respectively. Cawnpore and south Oudh alone show increases under imports chiefly under grain. Gorakhpur shows increased exports chiefly under grain and unrefined sugar.

River-borne traffic.

365. The river trade between the United Provinces and Calcutta amounted to 155,558 maunds of imports and 54,986 maunds of exports: both were slightly better than in the former year.

Foreign trade.

Tibet.

366. The total volume of trade with Tibet increased during the year from 117,834 to 125,717 maunds. The imports rose by 4,060 maunds from 68,527 maunds: there was a slight further decline in borax of under 600 maunds from 29,197 maunds, but salt shows an increase of over 3,000 to 29,687 maunds and wool of over 1,500 to 12,285 maunds. The export trade rose by 3,823 maunds, from 49,307 to 53,130 maunds chiefly due to grain: minor increases are in sugar, cotton goods and tea.

Nepal.

367. The total volume of trade with Nepal shows a trivial increase of some 4,200 maunds to 2,544,489 maunds. The imports were practically stationary as regards weight, but increased in value by 17¾ lakhs, from Rs. 1,24,89,248 owing to increases under the more costly articles, such as catechu, gums, spices and *ghi*, though a part of the increase under catechu is due only to a higher valuation. The import of timber remains at a low level, and there were decreases in the imports of drugs, raw fibre, hides and skins, all of which showed increases in the preceding year. The imports of animals rose greatly. Exports show a small increase of 2,691 maunds in weight and 1¾ lakhs in value from 360,825 maunds in weight and Rs. 54,22,366 in value. The increase was chiefly in salt, unrefined sugar, cotton manufactured goods and metals.

35.—Buildings and roads.

(For details see the annual administration report, Public Works department, Buildings and Roads branch, for the year ending 31st March 1912.)

Revenue and expenditure.

368. The revenue realized during the year aggregated Rs. 4,15,273: of this all but a sum of Rs. 16,015 was under the heads provincial and local. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,03,21,659. The cost of imperial works was Rs. 3,41,233, of famine relief works Rs. 14,803, of provincial works Rs. 58,56,579, of local works, Rs. 27,62,486 and of contribution works Rs. 13,46,558.

Imperial buildings.

369. The Gurkha recruiting depôt at Gorakhpur was completed. The treasure vaults in the fort at Allahabad were also finished. The new telegraph office at Cawnpore, and the new city post office at Benares are nearing completion; whilst a start was made with new post offices at Allahabad and Agra, and the postal administration offices at Lucknow. The final designs and specifications for the forest research

institute at Dehra Dun have been settled, and work will be commenced shortly: a site has been acquired in the Suraj Bagh estate at a cost of Rs. 32,687.

Provincial and local buildings.

370. The new treasury and *hawalat* at Dehra Dun have been completed, and the work on the Superintendent's court is well in hand. A residence for the Collector of Pilibhit has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 28,629 and materials for building it have been collected; as also for the Commissioner's office at Jhansi, rendered necessary by the creation of a tenth Commissionership. The estimated cost of this building is Rs. 55,500. The new Collector's Court at Jaunpur has been completed. The zanana palace in the Allahabad fort, and the stone facing of the Dhamek *stupa* at Sarnath have been restored, whilst steps have been taken towards the conservation of Mariam's tomb at Sikandra and Akbar's palace in the Agra fort. There have been many works connected with education; some of the principal are the new residences and quarters for the professional and other teaching staff at Thomason College, Rurki, and the new high school at Budaun, both of which are well advanced, the Basti high school, the science and manual instruction block of the Training College, and the new boarding house at the Muir Central College, both at Allahabad, and both completed, the laying out of the grounds and roads at the Agricultural College, and the commencement of work on the Technological Institute, both at Cawnpore. Industrial schools at Lucknow, Gorakhpur, Benares and Bareilly have also been completed. Of legal buildings, the new Judge's court at Benares is all but finished, good progress has been made with the judicial courts at Lucknow, and the foundation stone of the new High Court at Allahabad has been laid. The building of 25 police stations has been taken in hand. Of medical buildings, the nurses' quarters for the Dufferin hospitals at Agra have been begun; similar quarters have been commenced at the Civil Hospital at Allahabad, and the Hospital and Dispensary at Haldwani is all but completed. The new block of buildings for the Government Press at Allahabad, and the hospital and dispensary at Meerut are two other important works which have been finished. Of contribution works, the most important are the King George's Medical College and hospital at Lucknow, of which the college buildings have been completed, the Senate Hall at Allahabad now open, the Hewett Kshatriya high school at Benares, the Canning College buildings at Lucknow (now completed), the Arabic School at Lucknow, the Sanskrit library at Benares (now completed), and the Sanatorium at Bhowali in Naini Tal district.

Communications.

371. One hundred and fifty-five miles of new metalled roads were constructed during the year, and the mileage of such roads maintained by the department rose to 6,767. The department also maintained 1,612 miles of unmetalled roads as against 2,040 in the previous year. Local authorities maintained 11 miles of metalled and 24,446 miles of unmetalled road. Important work in connection with the metalling of roads was undertaken, in the Mainpuri, Partabgarh, Unao, Jaunpur, Allahabad and Mirzapur districts, and bridges of importance were built in Kumaun; other important works are the masonry bridge over the Gumti, a weir to raise the level of that river, and the repairs to the Ghazi-ud-din Haidar canal, all at Lucknow.

Navigation works.

372. On the river Ganges navigation works were carried out in the Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapur, Ghazipur and Ballia districts. In Allahabad 15 miles of channel were maintained and demarcated: shallows were deepened by throwing out reefs and danger signals were fixed where required. In Benares, Mirzapur and Ghazipur, similar work was done: 218 miles of channel were surveyed and the channel was marked with buoys, flags and danger signals. In Ballia 82 miles of channel were similarly dealt with. On the Gogra in Azamgarh and Ballia districts, snags and other obstacles on the steamer route were removed.

Rurki workshops.

373. The value of the work done by the Rurki workshops aggregated Rs. 3,25,829, of which Rs. 15,832 was the value of work done for private customers. More than half of this was accounted for by transfers between public works offices. The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 56,277: the charges amounted to Rs. 33,951 and the result was a net profit of Rs. 22,326.

374. Owing to the failure of various companies, to carry out proposed schemes for supplying electrical energy for light, power and traction in the various larger towns of the province, nothing has so far been done in this direction, save in one town. The Public Works department is preparing schemes for Lucknow and Allahabad for the municipal boards of those cities. Installations have been undertaken at the Taj and the Circuit house in Agra, the Canning College and King George's Medical College in Lucknow, and the Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar. **Electric light and power.**

375. Nearly 2,000 miles of road avenue were maintained and 85 miles of new trees were planted during the year. More than 30,000 trees were put in. Receipts amounted to Rs. 25,263 and expenditure to Rs. 71,917. **Arboricultural operations.**

376. Private individuals expended Rs. 1,47,363 on works of public utility, chiefly wells, *dharmsalas*, tanks, schools, boarding houses and hospitals. **Private works.**

36.—Canals.

(For details see the annual administration report of the Public Works department, Irrigation branch, for the year ending 31st March 1912.)

377. The total capital outlay under all heads to the end of March 1912 amounted to Rs. 11,66,55,512: the capital expenditure of the year under report amounted to Rs. 21,69,382. Of this sum 9 lakhs was spent on protective works, 11¼ lakhs on productive works and the remainder on minor works. The outlay on protective works was incurred chiefly on the construction of the Gangao dam on the Ken river to supplement the supply of the Ken canal; and on the Dhasan canal, Hamirpur; and the Ghori canal, Mirzapur. The Pahuj-Garhmau canal system was completed for the protection of the northern portion of the Jhansi district. The capital outlay under productive works was chiefly on account of the Hathras branch, Ganges canal. On the other major productive works the capital outlay was very small as no important works were undertaken.

Under minor works several works were completed on the Rohilkhand canals, having for their object the improvement of supplies for extension of rice irrigation.

Fair progress was made with the construction of the Sukhra canal. This is a small storage scheme for damming the Sukhra *nadi*. From the reservoir thus formed a small canal will take off for the irrigation of a precarious tract of the Mirzapur district. Work was commenced on the Kotra, Khamba and Kalyanpura tanks in the Banda and Jhansi districts.

The progress of the larger works under construction was retarded by inability to obtain enough labour.

378. Estimates have recently been sanctioned for the Majhgawan tank and canal, pargana Kulpahar, Hamirpur district; and for the Ghaggar canal for the irrigation of the central uplands of the Mirzapur district north of the Belan river. Estimates for the following works are under preparation:— **Works proposed.**

(a)	The Belan canal to irrigate the Khairagarh pargana, Allahabad district	15 lakhs.
(b)	The Barwar lake scheme, pargana Garotha, Jhansi	4¼ ,,
(c)	The Gorai canal for irrigation of the Bhuili and Bhagwat parganas, Mirzapur	6 ,,

The project for the proposed Ramganga canal is held in abeyance pending investigation of possible storage sites in the Patli Dun, and pending also the orders of the Government of India on the great Sarda-Ganges-Jumna feeder project which provides for irrigation of the districts affected by the Ramganga scheme. The project for permanent masonry head works for the Upper Ganges canal was revised in accordance with the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Irrigation; and the revised estimate was submitted to the Government of India and has received the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Collection of material for the head works at Bhimgoda was started. The final estimates for the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna feeder project were completed and submitted to the Government of India, and is under the consideration of the Imperial Government.

Surveys.

379. A considerable amount of useful survey work was done for new reservoirs, tanks and canals schemes in the Jhansi, Banda and Hamirpur districts. Surveys were completed for the Gursarai canal project, Jhansi district, and for the Paisuni and Ohan canals, Banda district. The needs of the province for famine protective irrigation schemes have been carefully investigated. Between the years 1906-7 and the 31st March 1912, a sum of 3 lakhs has been spent by the Irrigation branch in reconnaissance of and preparation of schemes to alleviate drought, and it is estimated that at least another lakh will be required to complete the programme for the whole provinces, and that it will take another three years.

Financial results.

380. The gross receipts from all classes of works amounted to Rs. 1,04,71,653. The total working expenses amounted to Rs. 39,07,938. Thus the net revenue amounts to Rs. 65,63,715. The net profit from major productive and minor works after paying interest charges amounted to Rs. 25,16,780; and the net credit to the revenue of the provinces after meeting the capital outlay on minor works, the expenditure on agricultural works and the indirect charges for major productive works was Rs. 20,16,982.

Assessments.

381. The assessments of the year both direct and indirect amounted to Rs. 1,00,21,451 or Rs. 3,20,258 more than that of last year. This increase was due to the large area irrigated in the kharif.

Mileage of channels.

382. The total length of canals in operation at the end of the year was 15,259 miles, an increase of 176 miles over the previous year :—

Main canals and branches	1,809
Distributaries	9,485
Drainage cuts	3,628
Navigation, escape and mill channels	337
Total ...	15,259

37.—*Irrigation.*

Irrigated area.

383. The irrigated area was 2,441,751 acres. This is 172,540 acres more than that of last year but is 80,341 acres less than the average of the previous triennium. Both seasons of the year were quite abnormal. The kharif was very dry and the demand for canal water was intense. The kharif area irrigated was therefore a record one and has only twice been exceeded during the last 20 years, viz. in the drought years 1905-6 and 1907-8. The supplies during kharif in spite of the strong demand were generally sufficient. The monsoon rainfall was below the average and was concentrated in August with heavy down-pours in the last few days of September. This late heavy rain with frequent showers in October enabled the cultivators to sow a very large area of rabi crops without the aid of canal irrigation; and subsequent timely and well distributed rainfall throughout the winter months kept the demand very low, and rendered artificial irrigation hardly necessary. The area of rabi crops irrigated from the canals was therefore one of the smallest on record.

Crops irrigated.

384. The estimated value of crops raised by canal irrigation was slightly more than 12 crores of rupees. The principal crops irrigated are :—

Sugarcane, 326,872 acres; rice, 154,836 acres; millets, 250,387 acres; cotton, 384,114 acres; wheat, 546,265 acres; food grains, 363,184 acres.

Chapter V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

38.—Gross revenue.

[*For details see the accounts for the year* 1911-12 *and the table under the head "Finance and Revenue," part* 4 *(a) and (b), Statistics of British India.*]

385. The imperial share of the gross revenue realized amounted to Rs. 5,06,27,444 as compared with Rs. 5,16,38,611 in the previous year.

39.—Land revenue.

386. The gross land revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 6,44,23,192, of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,89,63,706.

40.—Canal revenue.

387. The gross direct revenue accruing from canals during the year totalled Rs. 87,21,427, of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,13,702.

41.—Excise.

[*For details see the annual report on the administration of Excise for the year ending* 31*st March* 1912, *and the tables under the head "Finance and Revenue," part* 4 *(b), Statistics of British India.*]

Receipts.

388. The real receipts from excise rose during the year from 101·13 lakhs in 1910-11 to 110·80 lakhs, an increase of 9·5 per cent. The increase, which has been continuous since 1909-10, is due to favourable seasons and prosperity and is an index of the fact that the consuming classes have again obtained the means for indulgence.

Collections.

389. Of the gross demand for the year, 112·02 lakhs, 111·32 lakhs or 99·4 per cent. was collected. The one arrear of importance was a sum of Rs. 34,721 due from a defaulting drugs contractor of Bareilly who is living in Rampur State. The only other large item is one of Rs. 7,113 in Dehra Dun which is covered by a bond.

Country spirit.

390. The total receipts from country spirit rose from 65·41 lakhs to 73·70 lakhs, an increase of 12·7 per cent. The incidence of total revenue per L. P. gallon in distillery areas fell from Rs. 4-11-8 to Rs. 4-11-3. Licence fees rose from 19·33 lakhs to 24·06 lakhs, an increase of 24·4 per cent. This was due partly to the extension of the distillery system to Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur, but chiefly to the excellent prospects at the time of the settlements. In the new areas mentioned above the settlements were better than was expected. In Banda there was a rise of over 53 per cent.; consumption rose from 1,329,200 to 1,456,200 L. P. gallons, an increase of 9·6 per cent.; the increase is due to low prices, a demand for labour and bumper crops, which enabled the consuming classes to spend more on luxuries. The year was also auspicious for Hindu marriages: it may however be mentioned that the number of marriages amongst the low classes depends not alone on astronomical conditions, but very largely on the state of their funds, so that good crops and many marriages usually coincide. The rate of still head duty was enhanced in 4 towns with effect from 1st April 1911 and in 11 districts with effect from 1st April 1912.

There is very little demand for the 50° U. P. spirit, save in certain tracts, though the demand has risen to 3,11,109 gallons as against 164,245. Of this, however, 158,793 gallons was consumed in Bundelkhand, due no doubt to the fact that the price of it was nearer to that of the old outstill liquor to which the consumers were accustomed.

Contract supply system.

391. The contract system worked well and the initial difficulties attending its introduction have now been overcome. An adequate supply of spirit of good quality was maintained at all the bonded warehouses.

The question of extending the system to other districts was examined; the chief difficulty lies in the possible extermination of the native distiller, who has not the means, ability or enterprise to work an up-to-date distillery. The system proved a success in Bundelkhand where it was newly introduced; but as a consequence the question of the outstills in native states was raised in an acute form. The matter has been fully considered and while some considerable states are abolishing their outstills, in others outstills near the border are being replaced by shops getting their supplies from our bonded warehouses. Financially the non-contract districts still show better results than the contract, but this fact is counterbalanced by the better control and better quality of spirit that results.

Outstill area.

392. The revenue from outstills fell by Rs. 60,957 or 33·7 per cent. Excluding the tracts which were brought under the distillery system at the beginning of the year, the revenue shows an increase of 16·5 per cent.

Hemp drugs.

393. Licence fees for the vend of hemp drugs were much less influenced by the general prosperity than those of liquor, because the farms are for 3 years instead of one. The farms of 16 districts expired, whilst in 9 districts and parts of 5 others the contracts were thrown up owing to the raising of certain rates of duty. In spite of this, the farms usually fetched an increased price. Out of the 16 districts mentioned above, a *tahsilwar* settlement was made in 11 and a shop-to-shop settlement in one district. The consumption of charas rose by 7 per cent. and of ganja by 32·8 per cent.: the small increase in charas is due to the high wholesale prices at Hoshiarpur. The number of shops selling hemp drugs was reduced by 44.

Opium.

394. Licence fees for the vend of opium rose by 11·3 per cent. Consumption remained practically stationary: the increase due to general prosperity was counterbalanced by the decrease due to the measures taken to check smuggling. In Benares the year witnessed a contest between the authorities and smugglers, which by means of restricting the issues of all shops, ended in a victory for the former and a small decrease in issues. The measures taken against opium smuggling were strenuous and effective: the chief were excluding suspected persons from settlements, watching issues and restricting them where necessary and, of course, direct preventive action.

Tari and sendhi (sap of palmyra and date palms).

395. Receipts from tari and sendhi increased by 13·8 per cent. chiefly owing to good seasons. The total receipts were Rs. 2,85,927 as against Rs. 2,51,135 in 1910-11.

Prosecutions.

396. The total number of cases rose from 1,165 to 1,550. Of these, 556 were for illicit distillation, and 438 came from the two districts of Fatehpur and Allahabad; this is a common offence in a good mahua year. There were 81 cases of cocaine smuggling or vend, of which 22 were in Benares and 30 in Saharanpur. Thirty-seven ounces of cocaine were recovered in one case in Saharanpur, and 20 ounces in a case in Benares. It is not possible to cope with this illicit traffic so long as the drug is brought in wholesale at the seaports. The vice is facilitated by the lower ranks of the medical profession, some of whom commonly prescribe "cocaine and water" in regular doses. The physical effects of the vice have been shown to be worse than in any other known form of intoxication. The number of opium cases declined from 353 to 295, and there were 52 cases against keepers of chandu dens. Rupees 16,354 was paid as rewards, or Rs. 2,800 more than in the preceding year.

General.

397. There is little scope for the local committees appointed to advise on the number and location of shops, but they serve a useful purpose in enabling a member desirous of taking an interest in the subject to do so. The convictions for drunkenness rose from 1,508 to 1,757, partly due to increased consumption, partly to increased activity. Of these, 208 only occurred in rural areas: the greatest proportion of cases to 10,000 of population was 14 in Benares, 10 in Lucknow and 9 in Agra. In Cawnpore it was as low as 1 per 10,000.

42.—Stamps.

[*For details see the annual report on the Stamp returns for the year ending 31st March* 1912, *and the tables under the heads "Stamps," part* 4 *(b), Statistics of British India.*]

398. The gross receipts amounted to over 110 lakhs of rupees, or 10 lakhs less than in the record year 1910-11. The decrease was due to the smaller number of mortgage suits after the great number instituted in the preceding year, which affected the sale of court fee stamps. **Receipts and charges.**

399. The value of judicial stamps sold shows a decrease of 10½ lakhs and amounted to Rs. 85,87,318. The whole of the decrease was under court fees stamps: there was a slight increase under copy stamps. This decrease is practically general, though the institution of a few big suits kept the figures up in Fyzabad and Kumaun divisions. **Judicial stamps.**

400. Non-judicial stamps were sold to a value of Rs. 24,57,363 exceeding that of 1910-11 by Rs. 44,069, chiefly in the Meerut division, due to the brisk business caused by the Darbar, in Etah, due to an increase in the number of weddings, in Banda, due to a renewal of time-barred mortgage deeds and in Benares, due to a large purchase of stamps by the ruler of the Benares State. **Non-Judicial stamps.**

43.—Assessed Taxes.

[*For details see the annual Income-tax returns of the province for the year ending* 31*st March* 1912, *and the tables under the head "Income-tax," part* 4 *(b), Statistics of British India.*]

401. The income-tax is the only assessed tax in this province. The net collections amounted to Rs. 24,07,082 as against Rs. 23,14,568 in 1910-11. The total final demand for the year was Rs. 19,84,179, of which Rs. 19,78,749 was collected.

The number of appeals and objections stood at 8,849 or only 15 more than in the preceding year. The number that were wholly unsuccessful fell from 70·17 per cent. to 67·6 per cent. Writs of demand increased slightly from 1,488 to 1,649, but other coercive processes fell from 6,544 to 6,147.

44.—Any other taxes levied for Imperial purposes.

402. Customs yielded Rs. 1,61,371 to the imperial exchequer as compared with Rs. 1,57,805 in the previous year, and consist solely of the excise duty on cotton manufactures.

45.—Forests.

403. The revenue from forests is no longer shared between the imperial and provincial exchequers, but is now entirely credited to the latter. The amount realized was Rs. 30,16,160 in 1911-12.

46.—Provincial revenues.

(For details see the Government resolution on the provincial revenues of 1911-12.*)*

404. During the year a change of considerable importance took place in the financial settlement with the Government of India. To meet the situation caused by the regular growth of provincial charges on the one hand, and the fact that the imperial fixed assignments do not grow on the other, the Government of India decided to replace its fixed subsidies by a larger share of growing revenues; and in consequence since the beginning of this year forest revenue and expenditure have become wholly provincial instead of being shared with imperial; whilst three-fourths of the excise revenue and expenditure has become provincial instead of half as formerly. There have been other minor changes of a similar nature, and the net result is that the fixed adjusting entry under the settlement is converted from an imperial **Financial position.**

contribution to provincial of 2,12, into a provincial contribution to imperial of 15,38. The settlement guarantees of 240 lakhs to provincial under divisible land revenue and of 55½ lakhs under irrigation major works are not however affected, whilst the usual contribution under the famine insurance scheme and such other contributions as may become necessary from time to time will also be received. In other respects however the settlement has become permanent, until and unless the fixed assignment from imperial to provincial again becomes unduly high, and hampers the expansion of provincial revenue to meet the legitimate and necessary growth of provincial expenditure, when a similar remedy to that detailed above will once more take place.

There have been some changes in the classification of the provincial accounts of which the most important are (1), the transfer of the charges on account of the Provincial works section of the accounts office to the head "18—General administration" consequent on the amalgamation of the Civil and Public Works Account offices; (2), the debit of the cost of typewriters to the contingent grant of the purchasing officer, instead of the head "30—Stationery and printing," and (3) the transfer of the debit on account of the pay of sweepers from "establishment" to "contingencies."

The general results of the year's transactions are as shown below. (Figures indicative of money when written without the symbol "Rs." refer to thousands of rupees):—

	1910-11.	1911-12.	Difference.
Opening balance ...	50,55	86,90	+36,35
Receipts	5,98,79	6,02,99	+ 4,20
Charges	5,62,32	6,01,54	+39,22
Closing balance	87,02	88,35	+ 1,33

Generally speaking the actuals were more favourable than the anticipations at budget time; provincial income was higher than the budget by 28,86. The closing balance of 1910-11 and the opening balance of 1911-12 were inflated by the large special grants made by the Government of India at the end of the year for education and sanitation: whilst the closing balance of 1911-12 includes grants of 8,00, and 1,00, earmarked for expenditure on sanitation and agriculture in 1912-13, and the unutilized balance (7,61) of the grants of 1910-11 already referred to.

Receipts.

405. Under assignments there was a decrease of 35,77, of which 26,41 is accounted for by the exclusion of the special non-recurring contributions for education and sanitation already mentioned. The alteration in the terms of the provincial settlement resulted in a loss of 24,46 to provincial under assignments (9,08+15,38 fixed adjusting entry in favour of imperial). There were other smaller losses, tank construction and restoration in Bundelkhand (—99) and irrigation (—38), with certain omissions in this year's account, making up a total of 3,32. The new assignments received aggregated 18,42 and included 3,58 for the relief of municipalities and Act XX towns from police charges, 8,00 for expenditure on urban sanitation, 5,31 to meet the Darbar concession paid to Government servants, and 1,00 for agriculture and allied objects. Of the other variations under receipts the following may be mentioned:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Land revenue	...	5,52
Stamps	...	5,30
Interest	...	2,42
Major irrigation works ...	...	75
Excise	32,09	...
Forest	18,27	...
Education	58	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,74	...

The decrease under revenue is accounted for by a smaller arrear demand, the late arrival of the monsoon, and the exclusion of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares now part of the Benares State. The decrease under stamps follows from the inflated receipts of 1910-11; under interest, to smaller outstandings in the provincial loan account; and under

irrigation to the favourable season. Prosperous times and the extension of the distillery system to Bundelkhand account for so much of the excise increase as is not due to the increase in the share credited to provincial revenues; and the real increase under "Forests" is due to the disposal of a large number of trees killed by the drought of 1908, and to a greater demand for turpentine, rosin, timber and bamboos. The increase under "Education" is due to the rise in fee receipts following on the provincialization of district schools, and that under "Miscellaneous" to higher net receipts under the head of lapsed deposits.

406. The principal variations in the expenditure of the year are set out in the following table :— Expenditure.

	Increase.	Decrease.
Land revenue ...	2,51	...
Excise	1,14	...
Forests	7,45	...
General administration ...	1,43	...
Courts of law ...	2,19	...
Police	7,11	...
Education	9,91	...
Medical	12,14	...
Scientific and minor departments ...	1,40	...
Superannuation ...	86	...
Jails	...	1,00
Miscellaneous ...	...	4,09
Major irrigation works ...	...	95
Minor „ „ ...	...	1,14

Under "Land revenue," the Royal bonus payments, and higher survey and settlement charges account for the increase. Under Excise the increase is due chiefly to the revision of the provincial share, and the rest, to increased expenditure on establishment caused by the extension of the contract distillery system to Bundelkhand and Kumaun. Under Forests, apart from the increase consequent on the revision of the provincial settlement, the higher expenditure is due to special payments for certain lands taken up by Government, to settlement charges and to a larger outlay on communications, buildings, fuel and turpentine operations, and to the revision of the Provincial Forest service. Under General Administration, apart from expenditure on officers on special duty in the secretariat, and on the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor, both abnormal variations, there is an increase due to the creation of the new Jhansi commissionership. Extra courts and Royal bonus payments account for the increase under "Courts of Law:" whilst Royal bonus payments, the relief of Act XX towns from police charges, and police reforms make up most of the extra expenditure under police, though there were also increases under arms and accoutrements, and the Criminal Investigation department, counterbalanced however by a saving on account of village police charges transferred to the Benares State. The large educational increase is made up of special imperial grants out of the non-recurrent assignment of 12,91 to the university for buildings, in aid of private institutions, district boards and for the purchase of apparatus, &c., in Government colleges and schools; and of a complete year's expenditure, on the district schools provincialized in 1910-11. Under Medical, grants of various kinds for sanitation, plague charges, grants to the Dufferin Fund, and the expenditure for the first time incurred on the King George's Medical College account for the increase. Expenditure on experimental farms, on the purchase of serum for the Civil Veterinary department, the Agra city park, and the sugar demonstration at the Exhibition account for the increase under "scientific and minor;" and the large number of new pensions sanctioned during the year, especially in the Police and Opium departments, for that under superannuation. Of the decreases, that under Jails is due to a smaller jail population largely caused by the Darbar releases; that under Miscellaneous is illusory, and due to the presence of an unusual item of 4,75 in the accounts of 1910-11. Under major and minor irrigation works, the decrease was due to smaller outlays on various canals and surveys.

Provincial budget.

407. Actual receipts and charges show the following variations from the budget estimates of the year :—

	Budget.	*Actuals.*	*Difference.*
Opening balance	85,34	86,90	+ 1,56
Receipts	5,74,13	6,02,99	+ 28,86
Charges	6,09,73	6,01,54	− 8,19
Closing balance	49,74	88,35	+ 38,61

The budget in fact estimated an excess of charges over receipts of 35,60, whilst there was an actual excess of receipts over charges of 1,45. The main variations in receipts occurred under assignments, whilst Stamps, Excise, Forest, Interest and Miscellaneous were all better than the budget estimate; and the Government of India's grants of 9 lakhs also swelled the receipts. Under court stamps the decrease from the abnormal receipts of 1910-11 (caused by the large number of mortgage suits instituted in consequence of a ruling of the Privy Council on the subject of the period of limitation) was overestimated. On the expenditure side the variations are more numerous. The more prominent are increases of 86 under Land revenue, 50 under General Administration, 104 under Miscellaneous, and 251 under Civil works; these were due in the first case to the Royal bonus payments, and in the second to underestimates of the cost of the Royal visit, of purchase of tents and of salaries of officers on special duty. Under Miscellaneous the excess was due to unexpected remissions of *taqavi*. The Civil works budget was exceeded chiefly under communications and cost of establishments. The expenditure fell below the original allotments under the heads of Jails, Police, Education, Scientific and Minor departments, and working expenses of Major irrigation works. The accounts closed with a balance of 88,35 or 38,61 over the budget figure and 68,35 over the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs.

47.—Local revenues.

(For details see the accounts of the excluded local funds and the review of the local and district boards for the year ending 31st March 1912.)

408. The opening balance of excluded local funds was Rs. 33,39,254. Receipts totalled over 111 lakhs of rupees, and expenditure amounted to over 108⅓ lakhs, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 36,05,533. The finances of the district boards are dealt with elsewhere in this report. The principal subheads are as usual the district, cantonment, town and bazar, police, and education funds. The income of town funds aggregated 6½ lakhs of rupees and the expenditure 4,82 lakhs, leaving a balance of over 1⅔ lakhs. The Canning College funds showed an income of something under 2 lakhs and an expenditure of 1,83 lakhs; the balance decreased from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 14,000.

48.—Municipal funds.

(For details see the review of municipal administration for the year ending the 31st March 1912.)

409. The opening balance of municipal funds was Rs. 27,95,837 or Rs. 18,239 less than the closing balance of the previous year: the discrepancy is due to adjustments in the accounts subsequently made. The receipts amounted to Rs. 97,28,856, and the expenditure to Rs. 90,61,463; the latter shows an increase of over 2 lakhs over the figure of the former year. The closing balance was Rs. 34,63,230.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

49.—Details of census.

(See under Chapter I.—Details of last census.)

50.—Births and deaths.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year 1911 and the tables under "Vital Statistics," part V, Statistics of British India.)

Births.

410. The total number of births recorded in the year under report and the birth rate per mille of the population were 2,053,324 and 43·84 as against 1,955,424 and 41·00 respectively in 1910. It should be noted that these populations were worked out on the smaller figure of the new census which not only shows a loss, but is also smaller by the population of the Benares State: the birth rate of 1910 on the new population is 41·8. The lowest birth rate was in June and the highest in October; the curve however though normal in its general direction did not show the usual marked fall in the hot weather and rise in the late autumn, which is due to the exceptional mildness of malaria in the autumn of 1910. The proportion of male to female births was 108·44 to 100, or practically the same as in the preceding year. The birth rate was in excess of the death rate in only 20 districts out of 48; 23 districts recorded birth rates above the provincial rate. Jhansi stands first with the high rate of 57·51, and Hamirpur follows with 53·54. Dehra Dun (25·44) and Naini Tal (30·13) showed very low rates. The total number of births in the municipal area was 118,249, practically the same as in 1910: the rate is 39·98 per mille. Mau Ranipur (birth rate 86·10) stands first. Tilhar (Shahjahanpur) was second. Mussooree (Dehra Dun) and Naini Tal had very low figures as usual; but the population in these towns is a floating one. The birth rate exceeded the death rate in 21 municipalities out of 87.

Deaths.

411. During the year 2,105,292 deaths were recorded against 1,844,178 in 1910, giving a death rate of 44·95 as against 38·67 per mille. This very high rate is due chiefly to the prevalence of plague and cholera. The deaths exceeded the births by 51,968 or 1·11 per 1,000. Twenty-eight districts recorded death rates in excess of the birth rates, as against 16 in 1910. The excess was greatest in Muzaffarnagar (19·12), Bara Banki (16·14), Meerut (14·79), Jaunpur (14·55), Farrukhabad (12·33), Naini Tal (11·62) and Lucknow (11·39). In none of these districts save Naini Tal was the birth rate low. Plague, combined with cholera in Bara Banki, Jaunpur and Lucknow, and also with fever in Farrukhabad, accounted for these figures. Mortality was lower in every other province than in the United Provinces. In the municipal area 164,813 deaths were recorded as against 123,638 in 1910, equivalent to death rates of 55·72 and 39·99 respectively, and the birth rate was exceeded by 15·74 as against 1·55 in 1910. Sixty-five municipalities out of 87 returned death rates in excess of birth rates: the excess was most marked in Kandhla (Muzaffarnagar 74·44), Jaunpur (50·55) and Bela (46·51). The infant mortality was 246·1 per mille, a figure considerably higher than in 1910 (227·3), but slightly under the decennial average of 1901—1910; the increase is not large considering the general unhealthiness of the year, though it is obvious enough that the wastage of child life is still enormous.

Registration of vital statistics.

412. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners tested 1,831 entries of birth and death as compared with 1,192 in 1910, a low figure due to the fact that both these officers were much in Allahabad during the year. The number of omissions discovered was 10 as against 68 in 1910. The local authorities tested 301,111 births and 275,550 deaths and entries as against 273,668 and 226,421 in 1910 respectively; the percentage of omissions discovered in both categories was fractionally higher than in that year. The increase in the number of entries tested by the vaccination staff was

100,538, whilst the percentage of omissions found was as usual under 1 and rather smaller than in 1910.

Cholera. 413. During the year 117,689 deaths were recorded from cholera, as compared with 102,462 in 1910: the death rates per 1,000 were 2·51 and 2·15 respectively. The decrease was found in nearly all divisions, but at different times of the year. The highest mortality was recorded in July (52,081). Of districts Bara Banki showed the highest mortality (14·74 per 1,000): among municipalities Farrukhabad-Fatehgarh with a death rate of 9·92 was first.

Small-pox. 414. From small-pox 1,479 deaths were recorded, or ·03 per mille as against 8·73 deaths (·02 per mille) in 1910. The highest mortality occurred in May and the lowest in October. Aligarh with a death rate of ·24 per 1,000 suffered worst from the disease. Only 6 towns returned more than 10 deaths from small-pox, of which Hathras (Aligarh) claimed 111.

Plague. 415. The total of plague deaths in 1911 was 332,301, a mortality which has only once been exceeded (1905): the death rate was 7·09 per mille. A chief plague officer and four I.M.S. plague officers were on duty from 1st June 1911: 52 travelling dispensaries commenced operations from the same date. The epidemic reached its maximum in March and its minimum in August. No district escaped scot-free, but in 6 there were less than 100 deaths (Almora and Garhwal in Kumaun, and the 4 districts of the Jhansi division). Muzaffarnagar had the enormous death rate of 31·54 and Meerut was next with 24·47: Ballia (17·31), Ghazipur (16·52), Jaunpur (15·83), Azamgarh (15·47), Bulandshahr (14·44) and Budaun (11·37) also suffered severely. Of the towns, Shikarpur (143·90), Jahangirabad (70·51), both in Bulandshahr, Mirzapur—Bindhachal (52·85), Jaunpur (48·14) and Gaura Barhaj in Gorakhpur (46·28) showed the highest figures. The number of persons inoculated against plague was 83,505 as against 74,414 in 1910, Ballia with 10,322 and Budaun with 9,775 showing the highest figures. The urban plague death rate was 12·00 per 1,000 and the rural 6·75, as against 3·76 and 3·28 respectively in 1910.

Fever. 416. The mortality from fever in 1911 showed a slight increase from the figures of 1910: the deaths numbered 1,308,498 as against 1,291,006; the death rate per mille was 27·94 as against 27·07. The highest mortality was in May. Of districts, Farrukhabad (40·21) suffered most severely: then came Pilibhit, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Naini Tal, Moradabad, Shahjahanpur and Jalaun, all with a mortality of over 34 per 1,000. Of towns Deoband (Saharanpur) and Mau Ranipur (Jhansi) stand highest, with death rates of 46·20 and 42·39. The mortality rates from fever were 25·40 and 28·12 per mille in the urban and rural areas respectively, as against 23·01 and 27·38 in 1910. The inquiry into malaria in these provinces was continued during the year: a survey of Meerut was made. Experiments were carried out in the prophylactic issue of quinine to school children, and figures and maps prepared regarding the distribution of malaria. Eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-six one-rupee packets of quinine were sold as against 27,046 in 1910, a decrease due to the fact that the year as regards malaria was exceptionally mild.

Other diseases. 417. There were 24,135 deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea; Garhwal and Almora as usual heading the list. Respiratory diseases numbered 24,654, an increase of 3,000 over the figures of 1910.

Injuries. 418. The number of deaths from injuries was 24,340, or practically the same as in 1910 (24,646). There were 2,707 suicides, 4 less than in 1910.

All other causes. 419. The total number of deaths from "all other causes" was 272,196 as compared with 227,528 in 1910: of this increase 13,492 were due to an increase in measles.

51.—Emigration and immigration.

(For details see the annual report for 1911 *on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of* 1901; *the annual report of emigrants sailing from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for* 1911, *and the tables under the head "Emigration," part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Foreign Emigration. 420. On the 1st April 1911 the Governor General in Council issued orders, under section 5 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1908, as amended by

the Act of 1910, prohibiting emigration to the colony of Natal from the 1st July.

Out of the 12,716 emigrants registered at the Port of Calcutta in the year 1911 for the colonies of Trinidad, Fiji, Natal, Demerara, Jamaica and Surinam, 9,187 or 72·24 per cent. were recruited in this province. The districts which supplied the largest numbers were Cawnpore (1,300), Gonda (1,275), Fyzabad (1,076), Lucknow (1,029) and Basti (937). The number of emigrants born in the United Provinces, wherever recruited, was 10,444 or 82·13 per cent. of the total, of whom Basti (1,646) and Gonda (1,265) had the highest figures. The number of emigrants recruited in 1911 was 10,548.

421. Recruiting operations under chapter IV of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 were carried on during the year in 8 districts, viz. Ghazipur, Fyzabad, Bahraich, Basti, Azamgarh, Allahabad, Gonda and Partabgarh. The number of labourers recruited (or rather reported as recruited, for the agents do not all send reports) was only 395 as against 843 in 1909-10 ; this great decrease was due to the severity of plague and to the general prosperity. Under chapter IV of the Act recruitment went on in Basti, Fyzabad and Gonda alone : 697 coolies were recruited or about the same figure as in the previous year. Under section 90 of the Act certificates were granted to garden sardars in Azamgarh, Fatehpur and Ghazipur, but either no reports were sent or no labourers recruited. In Ghazipur 916 coolies were engaged for unregulated districts. The condition of the depôts was satisfactory. **Inland emigration.**

422. There are no statistics of immigration. **Immigration.**

52.—Medical relief.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of civil hospitals for 1911, *and the tables under the head "Hospitals," part V, Statistics of British India.)*

423. The number of dispensaries decreased from 554 to 551 ; exclusive of the 52 travelling dispensaries opened in June. Seven dispensaries were opened and 10 are shown as closed, of which two were transferred to the Benares State. The number of patients treated at the various public or private dispensaries and hospitals amounted to 4,300,504 against 4,543,836 in 1910, a decrease due to the healthiness of the year, especially as regards the mildness of malaria. The ratio of deaths per cent. of cases treated was fractionally higher than in 1910. The number of surgical operations performed was 199,704 against 196,526 in the previous year. **Dispensaries.**

424. The number of visits paid by lady doctors and female sub-assistant surgeons amounted to 6,297, an increase of 221. The midwifery cases increased by 287. **Lady doctors.**

425. The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries in 1911 was Rs. 19,67,089 as compared with Rs. 16,56,820 in 1910. The expenditure was Rs. 16,46,629 as against Rs. 13,26,605, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,20,410. The local fund contributions rose from Rs. 6,99,144 to Rs. 7,10,696 and the municipal contributions decreased from Rs. 1,08,632 to Rs. 93,613. The expenditure on buildings was over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs : the amount of invested capital was Rs. 16,10,761 at the end of the year. **Financial.**

426. The most important features of the year were the opening of King George's Medical College at Lucknow, and of the new Ludovic Porter district Hospital at Meerut, and the introduction of travelling dispensaries. The hospitals at Aligarh and Bareilly also have been reconstructed. **General.**

53.—Sanitation.

(For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1911 *and of the Sanitary Engineer for the year ending* 31*st March* 1912, *and the tables under the head "Area, Population and Public health," part V, Statistics of British India.)*

427. Good progress was made with sanitary improvements during the year : nearly seven and a half lakhs was spent by municipalities on sanitary works. The bulk of this ($5\frac{1}{10}$ lakhs) was spent on drainage works, but Rs. 85,000 was spent on the Lucknow water supply. The water works stations worked on the whole satisfactorily : there was one breakdown **Municipalities.**

at Mussooree and another at Allahabad, both temporary. In most of the older installations the demand is now in excess of the supply and many of them are being extended. The demand for water varied as usual with different towns : Cawnpore and Benares consumed 22 and 21 gallons per head of population, whilst Naini Tal was content with six gallons. The municipalities spent about 39 per cent. of their income on conservancy, water supply and drainage. In Lucknow about 5¼ lakhs was spent on such purposes : other large sums were Rs. 68,000 at Benares, Rs. 45,000 at Meerut, 1½ lakhs at Moradabad, half a lakh at Budaun and half a lakh at Mirzapur.

Fairs.

428. All the fairs of the year passed off without serious epidemics. There were a couple of deaths from cholera at the Magh Mela at Allahabad, four cases of plague at the Dikhauti fair at Hardwar, six cases of cholera and one of plague at the Dadri fair at Ballia, whilst at the minor fairs there was a similar very small number of cases. The Jhula fair at Ajodhya had to be prohibited owing to the prevalence of cholera in Fyzabad and the adjoining districts. The large fairs were as usual attended by the Sanitary Commissioner or a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, or both.

Sanitary Board.

429. Five meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year. A grant of 5 lakhs was made by the Government for disposal by the Board and a special grant of 10½ lakhs by the Government of India.

54.—Vaccination.

(For details see the annual report on vaccination for 1911-12 *and the tables under the head " Vaccination," part V, Statistics of British India.)*

Establishment and charges.

430. There are now 49 assistant superintendents and 927 vaccinators as against 50 and 933 respectively in 1910-11. The decrease is due to the creation of the Benares State. The expenditure on vaccination amounted to Rs. 1,81,792 as against Rs. 1,68,697 in the former year.

Vaccinations.

431. The total number of vaccinations was 1,484,653, an increase of some 79,000. As far as results could be obtained the percentage of successful vaccinations was 97·5 per cent. for primary vaccinations and 78·13 for re-vaccinations. The average cost of each successful vaccination was one anna seven pies or five pies less than in the previous year.

Lymph.

432. Only 193,356 tubes of lymph were issued from the Patwa Dangar dèpôt against 358,939 in the former year : but 41,460 grammes were issued in bulk as against 9,392. The decrease and increase are due to the introduction of the cheaper method of supplying lymph in metal collapsible tubes. The price of lymph issued in bulk has decreased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2 per drachm. In spite of this the receipts have increased to Rs. 18,780 from Rs. 14,211 and there was a profit of Rs. 5,750.

Chapter VII.—INSTRUCTION.

55.—General system of public instruction.

433. The head of the education department is the Director of Public Instruction, who is assisted by an assistant director of public instruction. Immediately under him are, for boys' schools, the inspectors and assistant inspectors; for industrial and technical schools, the Director of Industries in his capacity of inspector of industrial institutions; and for girls' schools, the chief inspectress and seven inspectresses. There are at present nine inspectors of schools, nine assistant inspectors, the inspector of normal schools and training classes and four special inspectors of drawing, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, and science respectively. **Constitution of the department.**

In 1908 the principle of placing each inspector over one of the nine revenue divisions was introduced, the inspector of the Kumaun division being also charged with the duty of inspecting the European schools throughout the provinces. But since the creation of the new Jhansi division, in 1911, this principle is no longer universally applicable, the districts of that division being still allocated for the purposes of inspection to the old revenue divisions, viz. Aligarh to Meerut, Farrukhabad and Etawah to Agra, and Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda to Allahabad.

The inspectors have administrative control of all Government schools for general education in their divisions, and inspect and report upon all recognized state, aided and unaided English schools, and visit such unrecognized English schools as apply for recognition. In the course of their cold weather tours they are required to inspect such vernacular middle and primary schools as they can conveniently reach. They are in general control of all schools for general education within their divisions.

The assistant inspectors assist the inspectors in the administration and inspection of the schools of their respective divisions; but have vernacular education as their special province subject to the general supervision of the inspector.

The inspector of normal schools and training classes for vernacular schoolmasters inspects and reports upon all normal and practising schools in the provinces and is registrar of the normal school and training class examinations. He also inspects as many training classes as he can conveniently reach, visiting at least one in each district annually.

The special inspectors inspect either jointly with the inspectors or separately as many schools as they can in the subjects which they have been specially appointed to supervise. The inspector of industrial institutions administers, inspects and reports upon state industrial and technical schools, and inspects and reports upon aided and unaided industrial institutions.

The chief inspectress is in general charge of education for Indian girls throughout the provinces. She is in general control of all state schools for Indian girls and specially responsible for the Government Normal School for mistresses at Lucknow. She is also registrar of the Anglo-vernacular middle examination for girls. As far as possible she sees annually something of the work done in each division and herself periodically inspects the more important schools in large towns.

For the purposes of female education the provinces are divided into seven circles. The first circle comprises Bareilly, Budaun, Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal. The second Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bijnor and Moradabad. The third Muttra, Agra, Etawah, Etah, Bulandshahr and Aligarh. The fourth Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri, Bara Banki, Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit. The fifth Cawnpore, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Farrukhabad, Mainpuri and Unao. The sixth Fatehpur, Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Partabgarh. The seventh Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahraich, Sultanpur, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh and Ballia. The inspectresses, who work under the orders of the chief inspectress, administer the Government model schools in their circles, and

not only inspect as many girls' schools and home classes, as they can reach, but endeavour to promote the spread of female education in their circles.

Anglo-vernacular education is the special province of the department of public instruction. Save where local circumstances make it unnecessary for the present, there is a Government high school in every district, which sets the standard in secondary education. Other high schools are maintained by private bodies with or without aid from Government. Anglo-vernacular middle schools are maintained by private bodies, and with the special sanction of Government by municipal boards and by district boards at a few places.

Vernacular education, middle and primary, with the exception of the Government normal and practising schools and municipal schools, is the special province of the district boards, who are responsible for supplying the educational needs of the district by maintaining or aiding as many schools as their resources permit.

The boards allocate the schools, establish and maintain boarding houses, appoint the teachers in accordance with certain rules as to qualifications, regulate scholarships and hold all endowments.

The deputy inspectors, assisted in almost all districts by sub-deputy inspectors, and numbering respectively 48 and 130, are the educational officers of the districts. Control of this service has recently been transferred from the boards to the Director of Public Instruction. The duties of the inspectors and assistant inspectors in regard to vernacular education include giving advice, seeing that standing Government orders are complied with, and scrutinizing the boards' budgets and programmes of expansion and educational projects.

In purely tuitional matters the orders of the Director of Public Instruction are final and a reference to the departmental authorities is required before any middle school is opened or closed.

Courses of instruction.

434. The course of instruction in primary vernacular schools comprises lessons in—

I.—Language. (Urdu or Hindi.)
II.—Arithmetic.
III.—Geography.
IV.—Drawing. (Optional.)
V.—Object lessons. (Optional.)
VI.—Physical exercises.

And in middle vernacular schools, also, lessons in—

I.—Geometry and mensuration.
II.—History.

At the end of the elementary stage of instruction an upper primary examination is held annually at each school *in situ* between the months of January and April.

The final examination for secondary vernacular schools in the vernacular final examination is held annually in March.

English schools.

In English schools annual promotion examinations from class to class are held under the superintendence of the head master. There are only two public departmental examinations. The first is the high school scholarship examination, appearance at which is not compulsory, which is held at the end of the upper middle stage for the award of Government scholarships to deserving scholars in the high section. The subjects included in the preparatory course are as follows :—

I.—English.
(a) Literary course (text-books prescribed).
(b) Grammar.
(c) Composition and translation.
II.—Mathematics.
(a) Arithmetic.
(b) Practical Geometry.
(c) Algebra—four simple rules and simple equations.
III.—History and Geography.
(a) History—Brief sketch of Indian history.
(b) Geography : outlines of general Geography, Europe and Asia, with special reference to India.
(c) Physical Geography.

IV.—Vernacular. (Urdu or Hindi.)
(*a*) Literary course.
(*b*) Composition.
V.—Optional subjects.
(*a*) Classical languages; one of the following: Persian, Sanskrit or Arabic.
(*b*) Drawing.
(*c*) Manual Training.
(*d*) Elementary Science.

The second examination is for the school-leaving certificate held at the end of the high stage, and conducted by a central examination board, and recognized by the Allahabad University as equivalent to the matriculation for qualifying for admission to the University.

The courses of instruction are as follows:—

I.—Compulsory subjects.
(1) English.
(2) Mathematics, including arithmetic, algebra, geometry and mensuration.
(3) The vernacular of the candidate.
(4) History of India, including an outline of the present system of administration.
(5) General Geography, outlines, including the elements of mathematical and physical geography, with geography of India in further detail.

II.—One of the following optional subjects:—
(1) Classical language:—Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian with Arabic and Latin.
(2) Commerce.
(3) Physics and Chemistry.
(4) Physiography.
(5) A further course of mathematics including Mechanics and Trigonometry.
(6) Botany.
(7) Agriculture with surveying.
(8) Drawing.
(9) Manual Training.
(10) A modern European language.
(11) Domestic Science.

Besides the written examinations there is an oral examination in English and a modern European language and a practical examination in science, commerce, manual training, and further mathematics.

In these examinations which are held at the schools the records of the work done both by teachers and scholars are inspected.

Some schools also prepare for the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University, which consists of the following course:—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. History and Geography.
4. *One* or *two* of the following:—
   (*a*) A classical language.
   (*b*) An additional classical language.
   (*c*) Physics and Chemistry.

And if only one subject is taken under 4, *one* of the following subjects:—
(*a*) An Indian vernacular.
(*b*) A modern European language.
(*c*) Drawing.
(*d*) Agriculture with surveying.

The University education as described in the annual calendar of the Allahabad University is given either in the Government colleges at Allahabad or Benares or in the aided or unaided colleges named in the calendar affiliated to the University.

435. For Indian girls the following institutions are provided:— **Female education.**
(1) The Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, maintained by the M. C. Missionary Society and aided by Government, prepares for the degrees of the Allahabad University.
(2) Anglo-vernacular secondary education is imparted in 27 aided and 3 unaided schools. There is no Government institution of this kind, but a middle school is maintained by the Lucknow municipal board.

(3) Vernacular secondary education is given in the middle school attached to the Government Normal School at Lucknow, in 5 model girls' schools, and in two schools maintained by district boards, and in 9 aided schools.

(4) Primary vernacular education is given in 56 model girls' schools maintained by the state, and in a growing number of girls' schools maintained or aided by district boards.

The high schools prepare for the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University.

The middle schools prepare for the Anglo-vernacular middle examination. The vernacular middle schools may prepare for the vernacular final examination.

Europeans and Eurasians.

436. The education of European and Eurasian children is governed by the code of regulations for European schools. There is no state institution for such children. University education up to the degree standard can be obtained at any one of the colleges affiliated to the Allahabad University, among which is one for women only up to the degree standard and another up to the intermediate standard also for women only. Candidates can be prepared privately with the special sanction of the University at classes attached to the larger high schools. There are 29 high schools, 13 middle schools, and 10 primary schools. The final examination for the high schools is the high school examination, which is accepted for purposes of admission to the University.

Aided colleges and schools.

437. Aided colleges and schools are established by private persons and bodies, such as missionary societies, and receive maintenance grants-in-aid from the Government under certain conditions. The amount of the grants is regulated by (1) the kind of education given in the school, i.e. by the class of school, (2) the tuitional expenditure which the managers are prepared to maintain, and (3) the average number of pupils under instruction. Special grants are also given for building and equipment.

Similarly sums of money are granted by the Government to aid local effort in maintaining schools for children of European descent who retain European habits and modes of life. The grants are made for buildings and maintenance to the managers conditional upon the attendance and proficiency of the scholars, the qualification of the teachers, and state of the schools.

Technical and industrial education.

438. Technical education is provided for in the Thomason Engineering College at Rurki, and the School of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow, both of which are state institutions. The Thomason College affords instruction in surveying, architecture, civil and mechanical engineering, and textile industries.

The School of Arts and Crafts provides instruction in the principles of art and design underlying the following crafts and industries:—

(1) Metal work, large and small silver work, jewellery.
(2) Wood-carving and gilding.
(3) Stone-carving and sculpture.
(4) Calico-printing and stencilling.
(5) Lithography.
(6) Iron-work, wrought and cast.
(7) Drawing, painting, design and modelling.
(8) Carpet-weaving.
(9) Pottery.
(10) House decoration.

Industrial education is provided at *(a)* the state industrial schools at Lucknow and Gorakhpur, which provide instruction in such industries as—

(1) Carpentry.
(2) Engine and machine fitting.
(3) Moulding and casting.
(4) Turning and machine work.
(5) Cabinet-making.
(6) Mechanical drawing.
(7) Carriage examining.
(8) Pattern-making.

(9) Engine driving.
(10) Electric wire-work and fitting.

(b) The Carpentry School, Bareilly, maintained by Government.

(c) The Experimental Weaving Station, Benares, maintained by Government.

(d) Eight weaving schools in the districts aided by Government.

(e) A number of aided industrial schools, which train their pupils in miscellaneous trades and employments.

Training colleges and normal schools and training classes.

439. There are two training colleges for English teachers. One, which is at Allahabad, prepares graduates for the degree of Licentiate of Teaching of the University. The other, at Lucknow, prepares under-graduates for the departmental Anglo-vernacular teachers' certificate examination.

For training vernacular teachers there are six normal schools at Almora, Agra, Allahabad Moradabad, Lucknow, and Gorakhpur, which prepare for the departmental vernacular teachers' certificate examination. These serve the needs primarily of secondary middle schools. For training teachers of primary classes, there are 109 district training classes maintained by district boards.

For the training of mistresses in European schools there are two training classes attached to All Saints' College, Naini Tal, and Woodstock College, Mussooree, which receive Government aid. For the training of mistresses in Indian schools there are the Government Female Normal School, Lucknow, and 8 training classes attached to aided and unaided secondary schools; and 6 training classes attached to certain model schools.

A departmental course of instruction has been drawn up for each type of training institutions.

Reformatory School.

440. There is a Reformatory School at Chunar, which is under the immediate control of a committee of visitors and of the general control of the Director of Public Instruction, in his capacity of inspector-general. The rules governing the institution are detailed in the Educational Code.

56.—Education.

(For details see the annual report on public instruction for the year ending the 31st March 1912, and the table under the head "Education," part VII, Statistics of British India.)

General.

441. It is satisfactory that this year has witnessed the allotments of large special grants for education. There was the non-recurring grant of Rs. 15,91,000 from the Government of India for education of all kinds, and there was the special recurring Darbar grant of seven lakhs, for primary education, with a recurring grant of Rs. 60,000 for improving the pay of secondary aided English school teachers, and a non-recurring grant of 3½ lakhs for college and school hostels. The university has also received a promise of three lakhs, non-recurring, and Rs. 45,000 recurring, from the Government of India with the object of enabling it to equip itself for teaching and research. Apart from this the most important events of the year are the opening of the King George's Medical College at Lucknow, the progress made with the University Senate House, which has been opened since the year ended, and the appointment of the last of the four special inspectors of drawing, oriental languages and science.

Number of institutions and scholars.

442. In 1906-7 there were in all 15,642 institutions with 606,174 scholars; last year there were 15,525 institutions with 645,787 scholars; there are now 16,563 institutions with 712,000 scholars. The increase of public institutions since last year has been 249, of private institutions 789. The increase of scholars is 48,181 in public, and 18,032 in private schools. The percentage of scholars to the population of school going age has risen from 9·12 to 10·06; for boys the increase is from 16·21 to 17·79 and for girls from 1·31 to 1·67.

Expenditure.

443. The total expenditure, direct and indirect, has risen to Rs. 1,07,92,838 from Rs. 93,39,223 or an increase of Rs. 14,53,615; the cost

of education for head of population works out at 4 annas, as against 3·17 annas in 1910-11 and 2½ annas in 1906-7. Direct expenditure has risen from Rs. 60,93,255 to Rs. 66,45,414. The expenditure from public sources (provincial, district board and municipal revenues) is over 67 lakhs; fees account for 20 lakhs; and other sources for some 19¾ lakhs.

University.

444. The most important changes of the year in the University are the creation of a special board of studies in Biology, which has drawn up courses as far as the degree of M.Sc., the creation of separate boards for Physics and Chemistry, and the introduction of the degree of Doctor of Letters. As regards buildings, the Senate Hall has been completed, and at the end of the year there was a sum in hand sufficient to pay for the completion of this Hall and the Law College buildings. The expenditure slightly exceeded the income in this year; the figures were Rs. 1,68,749 (including Rs. 40,000 in the reserved funds), and Rs. 1,66,510 respectively. The financial outlook is not too reassuring; for though examination fees, the chief source of income, have risen, the gain is discounted by the introduction of new examinations, and the growing popularity of higher examinations which are not self-supporting. Further the interest on accumulated funds will come to an end when the buildings are finished, and there will also be heavier outlay on buildings, grounds, staff and establishment in consequence.

Collegiate education.

445. The number of students attending colleges, exclusive of those reading in European classes, rose by 370 to 3,299. The expenditure has risen to over eight and a half lakhs, of which three and one-fifth lakhs was contributed by Government. There has been satisfactory progress in the matter of college buildings; the outstanding instance is that of the Canning College which has been completely transformed; whilst St. John's College, Agra, has made progress with a very ambitious scheme which will ultimately make it one of the best accommodated colleges in India. During the past quinquennium the progress has been very great, and most large colleges have shared in it, notably the Canning, Meerut, Muir, Allahabad Christian, Bareilly, Queen's, Agra, St. John's and Central Hindu Colleges. In the matter of laboratories, libraries, residences for the staff and hostels—especially perhaps the first and last—there have been extensive additions. There are now 1,646 boarders as against 1,465 in 1910-11 and 1,060 in 1906-7, and some colleges, notably Aligarh, are not far removed from residential institutions; and the hostels are not only more numerous and larger, but provide much better accommodation than of old.

There are now sixteen recognized oriental colleges with 1,332 scholars as against fifteen with 1,276 in 1910-11. The Dar-ul-ulum at Lucknow has now joined this class. The Sanskrit College at Benares still maintains its pre-eminent position, and has recently been improved by the addition of the Sarasvati Bhavana Library, a memorial of the Royal visit to the college in 1906. There are five law classes, the same number as in 1910-11; but the number of students has risen from 447 to 559, of whom 304 are at the University Law College. At the Thomason Civil Engineering College there have been no changes of importance; but the lithographic and drawing departments have been kept continuously busy on plans and maps for the Delhi Darbar, and work for the Forest and other departments, whilst there have been some extensions in the shape of buildings for the staff. The numbers fell from 471 to 435. The King George's Medical College has already been referred to elsewhere; the first session began in October 1911 with thirty-two students (of whom two were women), including one M.Sc., 12 B.Sc's., and 17 who have passed the intermediate examination in Science.

Secondary education.

446. The total number of secondary schools for Indian boys has risen by 10 to 545; of these 102 are Anglo-vernacular schools, with 42,611 scholars, against 40,443 in the previous year. Of these 6,384 or 87 more than in 1910-11 were in the high section. There are 83 English middle schools with 10,284 scholars. There are 375, or four more, vernacular middle schools with 45,378 scholars as against 44,626 in 1910-11. The expenditure on Anglo-vernacular schools rose from Rs. 14,36,731 to Rs. 15,97,847 or by Rs. 1,61,116: the cost per scholar was Rs. 38-2-0. The

expenditure on vernacular secondary schools rose by Rs. 14,701 to Rs. 4,40,411 : the average cost per scholar is now Rs. 10-3-0 as against Rs. 9-14-0 in 1910-11, of which only Rs. 2-5-0 was paid in fees. There were 1,993 candidates for the matriculation examination as against 2,191 in the present year, a result due to the growing popularity of the school-leaving certificate examination: of these however only 697 passed as against 947 in the previous year. For the school-leaving certificate examination 45 schools as against 39 were recognized; and there were 1,189 candidates as against 946 of the previous year. In the year under review 539 candidates passed. The number of candidates for the vernacular final examinations rose to 9,448 from 8,348 ; of whom only 46 per cent. as against 71 per cent. passed, a decrease due to a greater reality in the test of knowledge imposed. There were 50 girl candidates of whom 19 passed. Some of the chief buildings carried out during the year were a high school at Basti and hostels at the Lucknow Jubilee and Meerut Government high schools, and laboratories at the Muttra and Mirzapur high schools.

Primary education.

447. The total number of primary schools for Indian boys rose from 9,059 to 9,251 ; and of scholars from 439,693 to 480,338. In 1910-11 Government instituted an inquiry into the causes of the great decline in numbers in 1909-10. It cannot be said that the reasons for this decline are even now altogether clear but the inquiry has at least shown that the cause of the reduction of scholars in that year was not mainly the reduction of expenditure on primary education. The bulk of the decrease took place in the divisions of Benares and Gorakhpur, and in the latter the decrease in expenditure was small and cannot be held to account for the large loss of scholars. In the former contraction of expenditure was undoubtedly responsible for part of the decrease, but this was due to some of the boards having in previous years incurred expenditure without regard to their financial position. But even in the Benares division the loss of scholars was by no means in proportion to the decrease in expenditure, and there seems good reason to believe that the figures of the previous year were to some extent fictitious. In both divisions plague was undoubtedly a contributing factor, but the most generally operative cause was neither the visitation of plague nor the contraction of expenditure. The period 1905—1908 was one of rapid expansion which was not always carried out on sound lines. In a number of districts schools were opened which did not justify their existence and had, when the boards came to examine their position more carefully, to be closed.

The year 1911-12 has witnessed another considerable expansion which, it may be hoped, is the result of sounder methods than the previous one. The expenditure (direct) is now Rs. 18,46,101 on primary schools, as against Rs. 17,75,484 in 1910-11. There is now rather more than one pupil in the upper primary stages to nine in the lower primary, or over 10 per cent. of the total number.

Training and supply of teachers.

448. The qualifications of teachers in Anglo-vernacular schools continue to improve, though the material is not the best available, for the best graduates do not yet take up the teaching profession. At the Training College at Allahabad (higher grade) 80 per cent. of the students were placed in the third division in the examination for their degree. There were 30 candidates for the degree of Licentiate in Teaching of whom 28 passed. The course at the Lucknow College (lower grade) was successfully completed by 47 students. There were 466 students in the normal schools, and 649 in the special training class. Of these, 620 candidates appeared for the final examination and 550 gained a certificate. There are now 18 training schools or classes for mistresses with 161 scholars.

Technical education.

449. There are at present 35 technical and industrial schools with 1,671 students, as well as one commercial school with four students. A beginning has been made with the technological institute at Cawnpore in its revised and more modest form : a site has been chosen and the land secured, and the buildings commenced. The industrial school at Lucknow has progressed along the same lines as last year, with the addition of a painting and polishing class, and the motor car training class from Roorkee. The Industrial School at Gorakhpur, and the Carpentry School at Bareilly are both

flourishing, and the latter's accommodation will probably be doubled. The School of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow has also made an excellent start. The eight weaving schools are also successful, though not yet self-supporting; they do not however attract members of the weaving classes, and to some extent lead to over-production: but the whole question of their position and prospects is still uncertain. Steps have been taken by several factories to provide educational facilities for their half time juvenile operatives. There are commercial departments both at St. John's College, Agra, and the Reid Christian College at Lucknow, which have, as usual, flourished exceedingly: and there is a young department of the same kind at the Meerut College. There are also good night schools for European and Anglo-Indian apprentices belonging to the Oudh & Rohilkhand Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Female education.

450. The total number of institutions of all kinds for the education of Indian girls has risen from 1,251 to 1,266, and of scholars from 46,912 to 52,316, of whom 40,045 are reading in girls' school: the rest are reading in boys' schools. The whole increase is in public institutions. The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow is still the only institution of its kind and continues to do excellent work: last year its enrolment was 30 in the college, 13 in the normal school, and 211 in the high school. In Anglo-vernacular education there are still only four regular high schools; but there is beginning to be a demand for education higher than the middle standard. There are 27 Anglo-vernacular middle schools with 3,393 scholars of whom 557 are in the high stage. There are 17 vernacular middle schools with 1,577 students. The teaching of English for reasons of health has now been forbidden below the third class. In primary schools the number of students has increased. Though it cannot be said that there is any marked change in the position as yet, it is noteworthy that there is a gradual desire in the direction of giving more education to girls, as well as education to more girls. This is especially evinced in the steady tendency for primary schools to rise from the preparatory to the lower and even to the upper primary standards.

Education for special classes.

451. As regards Europeans and Anglo-Indians there are now 70 institutions (including 14 special departments) with 4,694 scholars. The expenditure was Rs. 11,61,981. Hindu students have increased in numbers from 482,156 to 561,998, and Muhammadans from 111,042 to 134,375, or by 16·6 and 21 per cent. respectively; in female education the Muhammadans have fallen back from 10,188 to 9,159, whilst Hindus have advanced from 27,143 to 39,033. At the Colvin Taluqdars' school money has been freely spent (Rs. 54,502 were spent in 1911-12 as against Rs. 7,000 in 1906-7) and the enrolment has risen from 40 to 43.

57.—*Literature and the press.*

(See tables under head "Printing Presses and Publications," part VII, Statistics of British India.)

Literary publications.

452. There has been a sudden drop in the number of publications from 2,145 to 1,697. The decline is general as regards the languages in which the books are published, but Hindi has suffered the smallest relative decrease. The number of religious books, whether in prose or poetry fell from 681 to 530. Vedic literature has declined by some 66 per cent. Puranic literature has obviously a small but steady number of students as the number of reprints show. Of modern poems the most remarkable is the *Rama Khanda*, of which the last canto was published this year: but its quantity is more remarkable than its quality. Religious polemics are less violent than of old. The Arya Samaj publications are devoted chiefly to refutation of western criticisms and cow protection. Sanskrit publications generally consist of new editions of old standard works mostly philosophical: Islamic literature consists chiefly of reprinted Urdu and Persian translations from Arabic. The parasitical literature of guides, keys, companions, &c., especially of history and geography is the highest on record. The only two real historical works are a second edition of Pandit Ram Deo's Vedic India, and Shams-ul-ulama Shibli

Nomani's vindication of Aurangzeb ; the treatment of this latter subject is scholarly. An interesting book is the epic *Santhi Natha,* which was composed about 1350 A.D. and is now for the first time published. Little of importance has been done in science save a reprint of Pandit Sudhakar Dube's edition of the *Maha Sidhanta* (astronomy). Of legal works (which are as usual mostly law reports and digests), two more volumes of Mr. Agarwala's Lawyer's Vade Mecum are the most important. The poetical output consists partly of reprints of classics, partly of cheap ballads : the latter display but little literary merit, whilst the erotic poetry did not attain a higher standard. The decline of fiction of a gross and licentious character gives no cause for regret. The dramatic works of the year are dull though they include a Jaina drama said to be 700 years old. Philosophy consists chiefly of classical reprints with commentaries or translations ; works on Vedanta and the Bhagawad Gita are most in evidence, but a new edition of the fifth part of the works of Swami Vivekananda is the most important. Of political works there are few, and none of note, save a translation of Vambery's chapter on the *Future of Islam.* Of periodicals, the *"Central Hindu College Magazine," "Indian Thought,"* the *"Jainia Vasovijaya Granthamala,"* the *Hindustan Review"* and the *" Saraswati"* are the most notable for literary quality.

The Indian press.

453. The number of newspapers and periodicals published in the United Provinces was 227, of which 160 were reviewed as against 137 in 1910. Of these 15 were in English, 81 in Urdu, 59 in Hindi, and one each in Anglo-Urdu, Anglo-Hindi, Anglo-Bengali, Hindi-Urdu and Arabian Urdu. Of the papers reported on 147 were in circulation at the end of the year : 23 were added to the list of reported publications ; of those 16 were received for the first time and seven were transferred from the non-reported list. Twelve papers which existed prior to 1911 ceased to exist during the year. Of the new periodicals, the *Shubh Chintak* (Hindi) and *Al Mushir* (Urdu) are the most important. One new paper did not survive the year.

Tone and policy.

454. The Government had no occasion to take action in respect of any newspaper under the Press Act, though security was demanded from four periodicals. The tone of the papers continued to improve, and it is no longer necessary to lay stress on the existence of a loyalist section of the press. The Muhammadan papers were generally correct in tone, though they discussed matters in which their community was concerned with considerable independence and outspokenness.

Both Hindu and Muhammadan papers evinced some interest in Turkish and Persian affairs, whilst the Italo-Turkish war attracted general attention. The Moroccan crisis, Lord Kitchener's appointment in Egypt and the awakening of China also excited interest. The Coronation Darbar and the grant of the Darbar boons made a profound and favourable impression: whilst the treatment of Indians in the colonies evoked considerable indignation. Much attention was given to the employment of Indians in the higher grades of public service and to the fulfilment of their political aspirations. The position of native states, the separation of the judicial and executive functions, the system of recruitment and training of the judiciary, and the virtues of the *panchayat* system were also freely referred to, whilst the police were subjected as usual to a criticism more vigorous at times than accurate. The press once more urged the abolition of the excise duty on cotton, the reduction of military expenditure and the imposition of a duty on foreign sugar. The system of municipal elections was freely discussed, together with Government's suggestions to secure adequate representation of Muhammadans on municipal and district boards. In the domain of education the liberal provisions made in 1911-12 for education were much appreciated. The restrictions regarding the admission of students and the Lucknow Medical College, and the reservation of all its higher appointments for members of the Indian Medical Service came in for some criticism, whilst the Muhammadan and Hindu University schemes were freely dealt with. The census gave rise to much discussion with regard to the classification of the depressed classes and the well worn "language" controversy. Marked interest was taken in the proceedings of the legislative councils;

the Elementary Education and Special Marriage bills excited a great deal of controversy. The cow protection movement once again became a standing topic. The raising of the depressed classes, and the usual social reforms were strongly advocated by many. The Muhammadan papers made some attempts to effect a religious revival, and urged the need for organized missionary endeavour.

58.—Literary societies.

No literary societies proper.

455. Literary societies in the English sense of the term can hardly be said to exist in the provinces. But nearly every district has one or more reading rooms, where periodicals are taken, and some districts have very fair libraries. The best library, which is of provincial importance and largely subsidised by Government, is the Thornhill Library, Allahabad.

Educational and other quasi-literary societies.

456. Religious and social societies are most numerous in Allahabad, Benares, Muttra, Lucknow and Aligarh. The Arya Samaj, the Kayasthas, and the Musalmans have societies in the head quarters towns of most districts, and one of their objects is to encourage education generally. Branches of the Sanatan Dharma Mahamandal are to be found in several districts. Among the societies which have more directly literary aims may be mentioned the Sri Brahmavarti Sanatan Dharma of Allahabad and Cawnpore which promotes Sanskrit literature, the Persian Society, Aligarh, and the Nagari Pracharini Sabha of Benares. The last-named society was established in 1893 with the object of enriching the Hindi language and literature, and has now more than a thousand members. Besides maintaining a library, publishing three periodicals (one of them under Government patronage), and books, the society is engaged in the search for old Hindi manuscripts and is compiling a comprehensive Hindi dictionary. Both of these enterprises have been subsidised by Government.

59.—Arts and sciences.

(For details see the annual report on the Lucknow museum for the year ending the 31*st March* 1912.*)*

457. The collection of skeletons in the Lucknow museum was handed over to the Canning College; and that of illuminated manuscripts to the Public Library. The collection of modern art and specimens only remain to be transferred. Progress has been made with the classification, labelling and arrangement of the exhibits and in consequence the archæological section of the museum was thrown open to the public. Seven hundred and thirty-nine specimens, mostly archaeological and numismatic, were added to the collections in the museum, of which all but two were presented by institutions and individuals. Twelve pieces of gold jewellery, some of which are as old as the Maurya period, and a number of coins of all periods were amongst the most valuable of these. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 382 and the expenditure to Rs. 11,714; the cost to Government of maintaining the museum was therefore Rs. 11,332.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

60.—Archaeology.

(For details see the annual reports of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, and of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year 1911.*)*

Conservation.

458. Rupees 69,461 was spent on the conservation of Muhammadan and British Monuments during the year as against Rs. 57,028 in 1910. Of this a sum of Rs. 8,268 was devoted to the conservation of Akbar's Palace in the Fort at Agra, Rs. 8,237 to providing an electric installation at the Taj, Rs. 4,831 to the conservation of Mariam's Tomb at Sikandra, Rs. 5,421 to repairing the Palaces at Fatehpur-Sikri, and Rs. 10,769 to the restoration of the Zanana Palace in Allahabad Fort.

Rupees 14,752 was spent in this province on the preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments. The well-known Dhamekh stupa at Sarnath near Benares, the ancient brick temples at Bahua and Tinduli in Fatehpur district, and the completion of the Archaeological museum at Sarnath were the most important works undertaken.

Exploration.

459. Some excavations were in progress at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district and some interesting buildings (monasteries, a shrine, &c.) were discovered.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61. Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Church of England.

460. By the statute 53, George III, chapter 155, provision was made for the appointment of a single Bishop for the whole of India, and the Sovereign was empowered to grant to the Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the exercise of such episcopal functions as might be thought necessary.

Under the authority of this statute, letters patent for the Bishopric of Calcutta were issued under date the 2nd of May 1814. By letters patent, dated 7th day of September 1892, the province of Oudh and the districts of Jhansi and Jalaun were erected into an independent episcopal see, taking its title from Lucknow, and provision was made for the exercise of authority by the Bishop of Lucknow over the remaining portion of the North-Western Provinces under the terms of a commission to be issued by the Bishop of Calcutta. Such commission was issued to the present Bishop of Lucknow under date December 23rd, 1910. Accordingly the Bishop of Lucknow has independent ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all members of the Church of England in Oudh and the districts of Jhansi and Jalaun by virtue of his letters patent; and has deputed ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all the members of the Church of England in the remaining portions of the region formerly known as the North-Western Provinces and now known as the Province of Agra by virtue of the commission.

The see of Lucknow is subject to the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta, and the sees of Lucknow and Calcutta are both subordinate to the archiepiscopal see of the Province of Canterbury.

Church of Scotland.

461. Appeals from the Kirk Sessions of the Scottish Church in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie to the Presbytery of the United Provinces, consisting of all ministers of the Church of Scotland within its bounds holding appointments of the church and one elder sent by each Kirk Session within its bounds. Higher authority is exercised in ascending order by the Synod for India, which consists of all members of Presbytery and Elders, who at any meeting present a valid commission to attend the Presbytery, and Synod, though it may not have been presented to the Presbytery and the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Scotland.

Persons licensed or ordained in Scotland are subject to the spiritual ecclesiastical jurisdiction of courts in Scotland in regard to discipline for censurable offences.

The Presidency Senior Chaplain, Bengal, is the official representative of the church in communication with the Government of the United Provinces.

Church of Rome.

462. Up to 1886 the Roman Catholic Church was represented in the former North-Western Provinces and Oudh by the Vicariate Apostolic of Tibet-Hindustan which was erected in 1820 by Pope Pius VII. The headquarters of the Vicar Apostolic were at Agra, and he exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Roman Catholics throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. The Vicariate Apostolic of Patna was founded in 1845 and included the eastern portion of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Kumaun division was taken from the Agra Vicariate in 1879 and added to the Vicariate of Patna.

By a *Concordat* concluded in 1886 between the Crown of Portugal and the Vatican for the regulation of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the East Indies, and by virtue of the Bull "*Humanæ Salutis Auctor*," dated 1st September 1886, emanating from His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, the patronage of the Roman Catholic establishment, formerly vested in the King of Portugal, was placed directly in the hands of the Holy See, by whom the Bishops were then appointed immediately (or without recommendation from Portugal). They succeeded to their sees no longer as Vicars Apostolic but as Ordinaries in a fuller canonical sense. The Vicar Apostolic of Agra

was raised to the dignity of Metropolitan and became Archbishop of Agra; the Vicar Apostolic of Patna became Bishop of Allahabad in which town was fixed the see of the former Vicariate. The Archbishop of Agra was given as his suffragans the Lord Bishop of Allahabad, the Lord Bishop of Lahore, the Prefect Apostolic of Kashmir and Kafristan, the Prefect Apostolic of Rajputana, and the Prefect Apostolic of Bettiah.

About the end of 1886 His Holiness Pope Leo XIII sent out to India a special delegate, Monsignor Agliardi, to proclaim and inaugurate the hierarchy established by the Bull "*Humanæ Salutis Auctor*" of 1st September 1886. This was done for Northern India at Allahabad on the 24th February 1887 in the presence of several Indian Bishops United in council under the presidency of the Papal delegate. Dr. M. A. Jacobi, Vicar Apostolic, was created and proclaimed first Archbishop of Agra and Dr. Francis Pesci first Bishop of Allahabad. Dr. Charles Gentili, the present incumbent at Agra, is the third Archbishop in succession, and Dr. Petronius Gramigna the fourth Bishop of Allahabad since the establishment of the hierarchy.

In 1910 Pope Pius X erected the Archbishopric of Simla, and assigned to this new Archdiocese the tract of country running from Simla to Hissar and including among other places the towns of Simla, Ambala and Patiala. By this act the Archdiocese of Agra and that of Lahore were dismembered, and the jurisdiction of their Bishops withdrawn from the detached territories. Except for Delhi and some minor places in the Punjab, the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Agra is now mainly restricted to the western half of the United Provinces. Dr. Anselm Kineally was nominated first Archbishop of Simla and took possession of his see in May 1911.

62.—Ecclesiastical.

463. The year was uneventful.

63.—Stationery.

464. The total value of stationery stores supplied in 1911-12 to this province was Rs. 4,19,541 against Rs. 4,33,535 in the preceding year, a decrease accounted for by the fact that typewriting machines were paid for by the provinces direct. The purely stationery items showed an increase of Rs. 10,519. Including the cost of typewriting machines, the increase was Rs. 8,408. The value of stationery issued to printing presses increased by Rs. 1,068 to Rs. 3,21,219, and to indenting officers by Rs. 9,451. The chief increase is in the department of police, due to the supply of carbon papers for the duplication of case diaries.

64.—General miscellaneous.

Government Press.

465. The receipts of the Government Press were Rs. 1,32,257 or only Rs. 395 less than in 1910: the expenditure declined from Rs. 6,89,624 to Rs. 6,59,744. The value of the work done was Rs. 5,89,278 as against Rs. 6,19,454 in the preceding year, a decrease of Rs. 30,176. The cost per page was Re. 1-5-4 as against Re. 1-3-2, an increase due to a change in the method of accounting. Printing work to the value of Rs. 18,349 was given out to private firms. The number of books received under the Press and Registration of Books Act during the year was 1,699, of which 1,158 were original editions and the rest reprints. The copyrights of 288 books were registered. The new Press Office was practically completed during the year, but final arrangements for the transfer of the clerical staff cannot be made until the necessary furniture has been provided.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

1912-1913.

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,

1912-13.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Changes in the administration.

1. The Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., was incharge of the provinces until 15th September 1912, when he was succeeded by the Honourable Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I.

Condition of the people.

2. The year was one of general prosperity and freedom from sickness. The monsoon of 1911 did not give sufficient rain until its later period, and the area and outturn of the autumn crop were somewhat below the average. But timely rains in October enabled a large area of *rabi* to be sown, and showers in the winter months produced an excellent crop. The whole harvest for the year was therefore up to the normal standard. In consequence of a series of excellent harvests there was a large export of gram and oilseeds, and the increasing demand from Europe caused prices to assume a higher level. Public health was good throughout the provinces, and mortality from all causes decreased by no less than half a million, or 26 per cent. Plague was much less severe than in the previous year. There were a number of serious outbreaks of cattle disease, especially rinderpest. However it is satisfactory to note that inoculation for cattle is becoming more popular.

Land revenue.

3. The total demand for land revenue was 648 lakhs, and there was a decrease of nearly two lakhs in the arrear demand. A lakh and a half was remitted on account of the failure of the autumn crop, but almost all the balance was collected. The general prosperity was marked by a fall in the issue of coercive processes, and the collections of agricultural loans were distinctly better than usual. Advances for masonry wells and other permanent improvements have risen from under three lakhs to five and a half lakhs. A large part of this increase is for the construction of small irrigation works in Bundelkhand, where protective measures of this nature are especially desirable. Sir James Meston is of opinion that, although the conditions favouring the construction of masonry wells must vary considerably from one locality to another, yet the energy exhibited in certain districts might with advantage be more generally extended.

Settlements.

4. The regular revision of settlements was in progress in two districts during the year. A revision of revenue in certain deteriorated tracts in Muttra district was ably carried out by the Collector, and reductions amounting to half a lakh were sanctioned. In Allahabad district the initial stages of settlement work began. The revision of the settlement of Kashipur tahsil of Naini Tal district has been sanctioned.

Land records.

5. The work of the Land Records department was without incident during the year. Proposals for the addition of four skilled surveyors have been submitted.

Court of Wards.

6. Estates under the Court of Wards benefited from the general agricultural prosperity, and collections of rents were better than in the previous year. A large burden of debt was liquidated and the cost of management decreased. The total number of estates was slightly less than in the preceding year.

Rent litigation.

7. Although the amount of litigation under the Oudh Tenancy Act has remained fairly constant, litigation under the Agra Tenancy Act has increased to an enormous extent. Suits for enhancement of rent have increased by 110 per cent. and suits for ejectment (for causes other than a decree for arrears of rent) by 26 per cent. The balance of cases pending in courts of original jurisdiction has accordingly risen from 93,210 to 126,870. Sanction has been received to an increase in the cadre of Deputy Collectors, but the progressive rise in the number of ejectment cases is a serious matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the existing provisions of the law require consideration.

Police.

8. Reported crime fell slightly by less than one per cent. and in crime other than public nuisances and offences under special and local laws, the fall amounted to five per cent. There were large decreases in the number of cases of lurking house-trespass and burglary, as is natural in a prosperous year with comparatively little distress among the poorer classes. To a considerable extent however these satisfactory results are due to more efficient surveillance and preventive action on the part of the police. On the other hand the general prosperity led to an increase in non-cognizable crime, as the people had ample funds to indulge in the prosecution of minor grievances. Agrarian quarrels are numerous in a prosperous year, and cases of grievous hurt and rioting arise from them. A satisfactory decrease took place in dacoity, and the Lieutenant-Governor notes with pleasure the hearty co-operation in its suppression afforded by some native states, and especially by Dholpur. Much time and labour has been expended in careful preparation for extensive action under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1911, and in the current year various gipsy tribes have been brought under its provisions. The work of the Salvation Army in reclaiming the Doms continues to achieve success. A still further advance in the direction of special control over distinctively criminal tribes is now in prospect, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the bringing of these tribes under proper control will be one of the most drastic, and also one of the most humane, reforms in the annals of our provincial crime. The work of the railway police was satisfactory, but an increase in their strength is required, and proposals to this effect are under consideration. The detective work of the Criminal Investigation department has been well done, and the finger-prints bureau is especially deserving of praise.

Criminal justice.

9. In both provinces there was a considerable increase in the number of criminal trials, especially in Agra. Though the amount of crime increased, the increase was confined to crime of a petty nature, and it may be attributed to the greater indulgence in litigation which a year of prosperity permits. Serious crime was less prevalent than in the previous year. In the province of Agra sentences of death were more numerous and sentences of transportation decreased, while in Oudh the reverse was the case. In both provinces sentences of rigorous imprisonment declined, while the increase in petty offences brought an increase in fines. The number of appeals in each province showed an increase.

Prisons.

10. The floating population of the prisons increased slightly, but there has been a continued decrease in admissions, and the daily average was the lowest recorded for the last twenty years. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that this decline points to a real and substantial decrease in the criminality of the provinces. There was a slight rise in the number of punishments for prison offences, but the number of serious offences and floggings declined. A rise in the average cost per prisoner was due to dearer grain, but the total expenditure decreased, and the sum earned by the jail factories was the largest ever recorded. The health of the jail population was excellent, and the low death-rate again established a record. The decrease in the number of juvenile prisoners is an indication that courts are realizing the inadvisability of inflicting sentences of imprisonment on children. The problem of dealing with juvenile criminals has continued to occupy the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. The details of the scheme for special courts for children and special treatment of children under arrest are under consideration. It is also intended to provide a second reformatory at Bareilly for habitual juvenile offenders.

Civil justice.

11. The number of civil suits filed during the year 1912 declined in both provinces. The number of appeals showed a slight decrease in Oudh and rose considerably in Agra. Owing to the agricultural prosperity the number of applications for executions of decrees rose in each province, but the percentages of fructuous applications decreased slightly. There was again a fall in the number of village munsifs. On the other hand there seems to be considerable advantage in extending the system of honorary munsifs. Five new appointments were made in Agra, and the number of cases disposed of by honorary munsifs shows an increase.

Registration.

12. The scale of fees on documents of over a thousand rupees value was revised and in consequence receipts from registration increased by nearly eleven per cent. A slight increase occurred in the number of documents registered.

Municipalities.

13. The year has witnessed a considerable advance in the economic and administrative transformation of municipalities on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on Decentralization. A further addition to the number of non-official chairmen has been made since the close of the year, while in the large cities the final form of such decentralized administration must await the amendment of the Municipal Act of 1900, which is now under consideration. The approaching abolition of octroi compelled each board to review its present expenditure and estimate the needs of the future, and to examine the resources which the town possessed for a more modern system of taxation. The experience of Agra, Moradabad, and Hathras during the year has made it clear that, unless the large towns are to abandon the attempt to improve their most essential services, terminal taxation must in almost every case be accompanied by some form of direct taxation. Out of the total income of municipalities of 88·85 lakhs more than half is contributed by indirect taxation, and of this 38·57 lakhs comes from octroi. The position of octroi as the primary source of municipal income will remain until the terminal projects for large towns have matured. The grants from Government amounted to 10·96 lakhs, or nearly six lakhs less than in the previous year when specially large grants were made. The Imperial grant amounted to 7½ lakhs, and a smaller proportion, 1½ lakhs,

of the five lakhs recurring grant of the Sanitary Board was allotted directly to municipalities, and one lakh was also given to the Lucknow improvement scheme. The objects for which grants were given were 6½ lakhs for drainage works, 2·17 lakhs for water-works, and 1·41 lakhs for miscellaneous works. Although 10·62 lakhs was taken on loan during the year, 5·70 lakhs consisted of instalments of previously accepted loans for Cawnpore, Mirzapur, and Benares; the loan to Bareilly was for carrying on the city expansion scheme already in hand, and the loans to Allahabad and Mussooree were for the natural expansion of the water-works plant and hydro-electric system respectively. The new enterprise for the year consisted only of one lakh to Khurja for drainage works, and Rs. 12,000 to Cawnpore for meat markets, a project which should be remunerative. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to 88·58 lakhs, which was the largest on record, and exceeded that of the previous year by 12·86 lakhs. Out of this total however a sum of 17·27 lakhs was direct capital outlay on water-supply and drainage. An extra sum of Rs. 14,475 only was allotted to education, and the smallness of this amount indicates the complete unimportance of the educational advance in municipal schools. Most schools in town limits are under the control of the district boards. Lighting was another of the heads in which the year was one of suspense, as several of the larger boards were engaged in considering long-delayed schemes of electric lighting. For the increase of Rs. 27,000 on hospital expenditure the Cawnpore board is largely responsible, a grant of Rs. 20,000 having been made for the new hospital for contagious diseases. Almost the whole of the 16¼ lakhs charged to water-supply was incurred in the eight towns possessing large installations, and the largest outlay was over four lakhs at Mirzapur. On drainage works the expenditure rose by half a lakh to 8¼ lakhs, all but a lakh being for capital outlay. The Sanitary Board has approved of further projects at an estimated cost of 17½ lakhs, and the demand for such municipal work has greatly exceeded the capacity of the Public Works staff available to undertake it. For the first time for many years the returns of vital statistics in municipal areas have taken a satisfactory turn, and there was an excess of births over deaths of 8·21 per mille of population, the average rates being respectively 42·08 and 33·87. Equally satisfactory is the decrease in infantile mortality from 317 to 242 per mille, the lowest figure on record during the last thirty years. There were contested elections at 61 towns, and the proportion of electors going to the poll reached the satisfactory figure of 55 per cent.

District Boards.

14. The ordinary incidents of district board administration in the year have been completely overshadowed by the announcement by the Government of India that the Local Government will be enabled to leave district boards the full receipts from the local rates cess, while making a reduction of Rs. 88,000 only in the provincial contribution. The sudden expansion of their income by nearly 40 per cent. fundamentally alters the financial position of the boards. It will permit of initial capital expenditure on works of urgent necessity which have not been included in the thirteen years' programme. It will secure an adequate provision for the recurring expenditure on the existing services of district boards. And, most important of all, it will furnish funds for the first stages of the great advance in public instruction which has been recommended to the Government by the Committee on primary education. The immediate result of this expansion will be to

throw a great strain on the boards' powers of administration. In half the boards it may be possible to provide full-time paid secretaries, but in the remainder this reform cannot be introduced at the present stage. Another direction for administrative improvement is in the decentralization of local work, a policy which is by no means incongruous with the more constant central control of a full-time secretary. During the year committees in the detached sub-divisions worked satisfactorily, and instructions have since been issued for the institution in these sub-divisions of definite sub-boards, with a large measure of financial independence. This principle may be extended in a modified form to sub-divisions other than those in which a gazetted officer permanently resides. The variations of total income and expenditure between the years 1911-12 and 1912-13 are not of great interest. Apart from Government contributions, there was an increase in income of 1·62 lakhs, half a lakh coming from ferries and tolls, and almost an equal amount from educational receipts. The total expenditure showed a very slight advance to 78 lakhs, and a decrease of Rs. 84,853 in the expenditure on civil works was due to lapses on works under the Public Works department. The large additional grant of Rs. 4,66,454 for education was chiefly expended on the provision of extra teachers and training classes, and the opening of new schools for boys. There has been great activity during the year in the provision of medical relief, and in spite of the general healthiness there was no marked falling off in the numbers of patients treated. There are many gratifying instances of private assistance in the endowment and erection of dispensaries. The value of travelling dispensaries has been invariably acknowledged, and the principle has been accepted of the establishment of at least one travelling dispensary in every district. The allotments at present given by boards for sanitary work in villages are still in the experimental stage, and no definite opinion has yet been formed as to the prospects of ultimate success.

Agriculture.

15. Steady progress has been maintained in the awakening of public interest in improved methods of agriculture, and the Agricultural department is gradually opening stations and demonstration farms in all parts of the province. The Agricultural College affords a modern scientific training, and although private students are as yet few in numbers, it is hoped that the course will become more popular when the separation from the subordinate revenue school is completed. In the agricultural stations demonstrations have become more important than experimental work, as the most suitable varieties of crops are now known. There has been an increased distribution of seed, and larger sale of scientific implements. Well-boring operations were carried on with success, but the staff has been reduced owing to the difficulty of obtaining recruits.

Civil veterinary department.

16. Considerable difficulties have been experienced in staffing the Civil Veterinary department, as students from Lahore and Calcutta are naturally reluctant to migrate to another province. The probable expansion of the department gives added importance to the need for a solution of this problem, and the question of establishing a veterinary college for these provinces is now under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. During the year there were several serious outbreaks of cattle-disease, notably of rinderpest, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that the inoculation of cattle for this disease is becoming increasingly popular. The

rising cost of cattle for agricultural purposes has stimulated the demand for bulls of the best draught breeds, and the department is developing its farm at Kheri, which is maintained to provide bulls of Khairagarh and Parehar stocks. The demand for a better supply of milk in large towns has shown the necessity for cattle of good milking capacity, and the department is arranging to open a cattle farm in Muttra district, partly to provide a better class of milch cattle and partly to provide bulls for breeding the heavier type of draught animals required in the western districts. Two cattle farms have been established on the Government Tarai and Bhabar estates at Kashipur; the first sale of young bulls which took place this year was a marked success. The number of veterinary hospitals has increased considerably, and they are steadily extending their sphere of usefulness.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

17. The expansion of the co-operative credit movement continues to be rapid, and a satisfactory rise took place in the total membership, the number of societies, and the working capital. The system enables the cultivator and artizan to receive capital at comparatively low rates of interest, and affords a method of safe investment, calculated to encourage a habit of saving, thus ameliorating the conditions of Indian economic life. The exercise of control over village societies has been facilitated by the growth of a system of intermediary central banks which promises to become a valuable part of the organization. Great stress is laid in this province on the careful supervision of the constituent societies by the central and district banks. In this task they employ their own inspectors trained and selected in consultation with the Registrar. Throughout the year credit societies have taken an active part in the improvement and organization of agriculture. They have distributed and collected new varieties of seed, provided land for demonstrations by the Agricultural department of improved implements and better staples, assisted in the introduction of more valuable strains of cattle, and in one instance the members have combined to dispose of their produce. There are now three general co-operative stores in the provinces, and a carpenters' co-operative workshop. Excellent moral and social effects continue to follow from the development of the movement, and the organization has been employed for education, medical relief, and rural sanitation. The Lieutenant-Governor views this last expansion of co-operative activity with great satisfaction, and trusts that district boards in all parts of the provinces will try to engage the assistance of societies in solving the difficult problem of village sanitation.

Forests.

18. The revenue from the Forest department continued to expand by 5 lakhs to 35½ lakhs. The increase was partly due to the higher prices prevailing for timber, and to the demand for wood in Kumaun before the new forest settlement is completed. Expenditure also increased on account of the settlement operations, but the surplus of the year was 18½ lakhs, which exceeds that of the previous year by 2½ lakhs. A sharp fall in the price of turpentine reduced the profit on resin slightly, but this industry will prove extremely profitable when prices resume their normal level, and it is intended to develop the manufacture as fast and as far as the opening of new markets will permit. Offences against forest rules show a considerable increase in Kumaun, but this was probably due to more careful reporting. A large area of forest was burnt in the eastern circle, and it is hoped that the extraction of forest grass for pulp will render some forests more safe. The most

important change of the year was the formation, from 2nd September 1912, of the Kumaun forest circle comprising the old district protected forests of Naini Tal, Almora, and Garhwal. When the settlement of these forests is complete, the Kumaun circle will consist of reserved forests only and the remaining unassessed lands will be practically handed over to the people. Extensive settlement operations continue in the Kumaun circle, and considerable progress has been made. Permanent demarcation of the forests settled was begun in all three districts. A systematic survey of the waste lands of the provinces was initiated, with a view to selecting suitable localities for afforestation.

Manufactures and trade.

19. There was a period of renewed activity in the cotton industry following on the slight depression of the preceding year. The number of sugar factories decreased from nine to six, and the number of workmen employed also declined. Government is endeavouring to stimulate the sugar industry by the provision of a consulting expert, and a Government loan has been granted for the construction of a large private factory in Gorakhpur district. The number of tanneries declined, and also the number of lac factories in Mirzapur district. Some activity was displayed in the manufacture of indigo; but this industry has declined so far from its former position that this revival cannot be regarded as other than a temporary phase. The employment of small oil engines for industrial purposes is becoming increasingly popular. The eight weaving schools continued working during the year, and the school at Almora which closed has since been re-opened. The external trade of the provinces showed remarkable prosperity, and the goods traffic on the railways was the largest on record. The increase in imports was in coal and coke, cotton goods, metals, and sugar. The rise in exports was due to raw cotton, grain, oilseeds, and unrefined sugar. Cawnpore, which, is the industrial capital of the provinces, enjoyed its full share of this increased prosperity. The internal rail-borne traffic showed a rise in agricultural produce, especially in grain, pulse, oilseeds, and unrefined sugar, also in railway plant and rolling stock. There was a decline in the total value of trade with Nepal and Tibet by nearly sixteen lakhs of rupees. This decline was due to several causes. The import of borax decreased as a result of a fall in the price of that commodity, and it is probable that its import from Tibet will soon cease. The import of gram and oilseeds from Nepal fell very largely as may be expected when the neighbouring districts of these provinces enjoy a succession of favourable agricultural seasons. Sickness in Nepal and the accumulation of stocks account for the decrease in other commodities.

Public works.

20. The expenditure on buildings and roads increased from 101 lakhs in the previous year to nearly 108 lakhs. The imperial buildings under construction were the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun, and new post offices for Allahabad and Agra; the post offices at Cawnpore and Benares were completed. Among provincial and local buildings which were completed may be mentioned the Commissioner's office at Jhansi, a high school at Budaun, courts for the judge at Benares, and the subordinate judge at Lucknow, the police lines at Gorakhpur and the superintendent's bungalow at Ballia. Of contribution works the Hewett Kshatriya High school at Benares and the Arabic school at Lucknow were completed; and a beginning has been made with the King Edward Memorial Sanatorium at

Bhowali. The senate hall at Allahabad university was finished and formally opened. Eighty miles of new metalled road were constructed during the year, and one hundred and seventy-one miles of new avenues were planted.

Canals and irrigation.

21. The total capital expenditure on canals increased by a lakh to nearly twenty-three lakhs, and it was about equally divided between protective and productive works. The department has been actively engaged for many years in the execution of protective works for Bundelkhand and the similar precarious tracts in Allahabad and Mirzapur districts. In these areas the Dhukwan weir, the Ken and Dhasan canals, and the Pahuj-Garhmau canal have been finished and are in operation. The Ghori canal in Mirzapur, and the Majhgawan tank and Barwar lake in Jhansi are under construction. An estimate of fifteen and a half lakhs has been prepared for the Belan canal, designed to protect a part of the Allahabad district which has suffered severely in the last two famines. The expenditure on protective works during the year was mainly on the Gangao dam for the Ken river, which is to make a reservoir for the Ken canal; on the Dhasan canal in Hamirpur district, and on the Ghaggar canal in a dry tract of Mirzapur district. The expenditure on productive works was chiefly on plant and hydro-electric machinery for the new headworks for the Ganges canal, and on the completion of the Hathras branch. A conference was held with delegates from the Punjab for apportioning the cost of the great scheme of the feeder canal from the Sarda to the Ganges and Jumna canals. The gross receipts again declined, by 3·30 lakhs to 101·40 lakhs, and the net profits after deducting working expenses and interest charges amounted to 37½ lakhs. Owing to the insufficiency of rain in the early parts of both seasons, the irrigated area rose by 256,521 acres. The value of the crops raised by irrigation showed a considerable increase.

Provincial finance.

22. The provincial revenues showed considerable improvement under the heads of excise, forests, land revenue and stamps, and a decline in the income from canal irrigation. The receipts expanded by 104 lakhs, but 83 lakhs of this increase is due to more liberal assignments from the Government of India for education, sanitation, and general purposes. Expenditure did not keep pace with revenue, and the increase of ten lakhs was chiefly on education, forests, and civil works. The year closed with a balance of 184 lakhs compared with the budget estimate of 72 lakhs, but this balance includes approximately 90 lakhs of earmarked assignments from Imperial revenue. The real balance was thus about 94¼ lakhs as compared with the prescribed minimum of 20 lakhs. The result of the year's transactions may be regarded as entirely satisfactory, but apart from the fact that no dependence can be placed on the unusual expansion of revenue from stamps, excise, and forests, there are many urgent schemes involving large amounts of recurring expenditure which await introduction, and a large credit balance is essential to a province so frequently faced with the necessity of meeting expenditure on measures for the relief of famine and scarcity.

Excise.

23. The real receipts from excise rose from 110·8 lakhs to 123·4 lakhs, and the increase is shared by all the main heads of excise revenue. The year was one of unprecedented prosperity for the agricultural and industrial labouring classes, and after enquiry the Board of Revenue have been unable to discover that the growth in excise revenue can be attributed to any factors other than general economic causes, and the increasing

efficiency and stringency of the excise administration. It is however an unsatisfactory feature that there has been an increase in the consumption of liquor in some of the larger cities. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with satisfaction the formation of temperance societies in Cawnpore and Fyzabad, and the influence of the Kayastha sabhas in this direction. Local advisory committees have been consulted, and eighteen shops have been closed on their advice during the year, but the interest taken in these committees by non-official members has been somewhat spasmodic. Still-head duty has been raised in eleven districts. The contract system has worked satisfactorily during the year, and the rise in licence-fees in contract districts compared with the year 1906-07 is now almost equal to the rise in non-contract districts. The excise revenue of the tracts which have been converted in the last few years from the outstill to the distillery system has for the first time exceeded the receipts under the former system. The sacrifice of revenue involved by the change has been justified by the increased power of control, and next year the contract supply system will be extended to Gorakhpur and Azamgarh districts, and to another group of districts in the following year. The increase in consumption of country spirit is 9·8 per cent. but the incidence of consumption per thousand of the population only rose from thirty-four to thirty-seven gallons. The duty on *charas* was increased by fifty per cent., and this had the desired effect of checking consumption, but only to a slight extent, while it added no less than 1·73 lakhs to the revenue.

The main feature of the administration of hemp drugs was the introduction of settlements by tahsils, which promises to prove a success. Licence-fees for the sale of opium shared in the general rise, and special efforts have been made to check smuggling. It is hoped that the reduction of the legal limit of possession of *chandu* to half a tola will facilitate action against owners of opium dens. There was a large increase in the number of minor offences compounded. The department has been active in its campaign against the cocaine traffic, particularly in Benares and Saharanpur, and proposals for dealing with the irregularities of medical practitioners of the baser sort are under the consideration of Government.

Stamps and income tax.

24. The receipts from stamps have risen by four and a half lakhs to 115 lakhs, and the rise may be attributed in part to the increased agricultural and commercial prosperity. This is doubtless also the cause of the rise of a lakh of rupees in income-tax collections and demand.

Public health.

25. The year was marked by a great improvement in public health, and a lower death-rate and a higher birth-rate have never coincided. The large excess of births over deaths was a very satisfactory feature in view of the decrease in population revealed by the last census.

The number of deaths recorded in 1912 was 1,400,807 as compared with 2,105,292 in 1911, and of the decrease 657,149 was accounted for under the headings of fever, plague, and cholera. The only disease which caused a higher death-rate was small-pox, and the slight rise did not bring the rate above the decennial average. Although the general decrease in the death-rate is doubtless largely due to the freedom from epidemic disease, yet the fact that the improvement was most marked in municipal areas justifies the hope that it may be in some measure due to the prevalence of better sanitary conditions. The death-rate among infants under one year of age.

calculated per thousand births, fell from 246·1 to 206·5, the lowest figure recorded since 1898, and the fall was even more marked in municipalities. Without laying too much stress on the figures for a single year, the result may be partly attributed to the measures taken for the instruction of native midwives in a large number of districts. The death-rate from plague was considerably less than the decennial average, and the death-rate from fever was also much lower than usual; the number of travelling plague dispensaries was increased from thirty-two to forty-two, and the special malarial officer continued his investigations during the year.

A grant was received from the Government of India and the work of carrying out anti-malarial measures was begun. Fifteen travelling malarial dispensaries which were working were much appreciated by the people.

Medical relief.

26. The number of patients treated at the different hospitals and dispensaries rose by 15,384 to 4,315,888, and as the attendance for malaria decreased from 603, 717 to 527, 509; this increase is highly satisfactory, and shows beyond a doubt the growing popularity of the dispensary. An important event in the year was the commencement of work at the King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium at Bhowali.

Sanitation.

27. The amount expended by municipalities on sanitary works rose from seven and a half lakhs to fifteen and a quarter lakhs, as a special grant of eight lakhs was made by the Government of India. A sum of ten lakhs was spent on water-works, and on the whole the existing eight large water-works gave satisfactory results. There were no outbreaks of epidemic disease at any of the large fairs. In certain selected villages an experiment is being made in establishing a committee of villagers for sanitary affairs. An addition of two deputy sanitary commissioners was made during the year.

Vaccination.

28. The results of the year's work show a satisfactory increase in the number of people vaccinated from 1,484,653 in 1911-12 to 1,579,432 in 1912-13. Calf lymph is steadily replacing human lymph throughout the provinces.

Education.

29. The year has shown a very satisfactory advance in education in consequence of the recurring grant of over seven lakhs from the Government of India. A large number of new primary schools have been opened, and additional teachers have been provided for existing schools. The inspecting staff have made a survey of the localities suitable for further expansion, and although universal compulsory education is not a practical ideal in the present stage of development, the standard to which it is expected to attain is for every boy to have a school within easy reach of his home. After a period of educational depression the tide of progress has begun to flow, and the advance of last year was fully maintained, as the number of schools increased by 1,017 to 17,580, and the number of pupils rose by 76,298 to 788,298. An important departmental reform which was carried out was the transfer of control of deputy and sub-deputy inspectors from district boards to the department of public instruction. The University has asserted its progressive character by the creation of a faculty of commerce, with a special diploma. Some colleges are showing themselves fully alive to the claims of science: Agra college and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental college at Aligarh were affiliated up to the M.Sc. standard in physics and zoology respectively, and Meerut college was affiliated for the commercial diploma

and in biology up to the intermediate standard. With the increased numbers has come the need for additional accommodation. Improvements have been made in the buildings of the Canning college, Lucknow, the Muir Central college, Allahabad, and the Agra college, and special allotments have been made to several colleges for the provision of hostels. The University school of law at Allahabad continues to absorb an increasing proportion of the law students of the provinces. Engineering is apparently losing favour with the rising generation, as the number of students at the Thomason Engineering college has been declining steadily for the last few years, and the decrease is especially noticeable in European candidates for civil engineering. Satisfactory progress is being made in medical education at King George's Medical college, Lucknow; the college buildings are complete, and the hospital buildings are under construction. A satisfactory increase is reported in the number of pupils in secondary schools, and some new schools have been opened. The expansion is especially seen in Anglo-vernacular institutions. An interesting experiment is being made by the Benares municipality, which has opened a vernacular secondary school for better class boys at higher fees. The number of candidates from these provinces at the matriculation examination, and at the vernacular final examination showed an increase, and the proportion of successful pupils was higher. The number of candidates for the school-leaving certificate showed a large increase, and this examination has been steadily growing in popularity. A great expansion in primary education is however the distinctive feature of the year. The improvement has been general over the provinces, and it is hoped that the present progress will be maintained, as the foundations of the educational structure have been more securely laid than in the period of premature development which lasted from 1905 to 1908. In addition to the provision of many new schools, upper primary classes have been added to existing schools to enable promising boys to carry their education to a further stage. Further progress postulates a much larger supply of trained teachers, and with the grant of 1·80 lakhs received at the close of the year over a hundred new training classes will be opened The demand for trained teachers is rendered more acute by the creation of new schools and classes, so that although the supply of qualified men has increased they have been absorbed without materially altering the proportion of trained to untrained instructors. Technical education is not sharing in the general progress, but the large schools at Gorakhpur and Lucknow have maintained their position. Efforts are being made to obtain employment with manufacturing firms for pupils on completion of their course of instruction, and it is to be hoped that when the success of this method of education is established, an increasing number of youths will be attracted to the technical schools. The dignity of labour has however not yet appealed to the imagination of the educated classes. The aided weaving schools are in a less satisfactory condition. The weaving caste do not regard them with favour, and some men who have learnt to use improved looms abandon them for the old-fashioned ones which their women-folk understand. Turning to female education generally, some increase has taken place in the number of primary schools and pupils, but progress is slow, and the problem of finding suitable teachers still remains a barrier in the way of rapid advance. The difficulty of finding

women instructors cannot be avoided by the admission of girls to boys' schools, and the employment of superannuated male teachers has been proved at best to be a rather unsatisfactory expedient. Unlike Western nations, the people of these provinces regard the education of women with extreme apathy, and it does not appear that any radical change in their attitude is to be anticipated in the near future.

Literature and the Press.

30. The total number of publications was about the same as in the previous year, and there was no decided advance in their literary quality. The standard of skill and taste is poor, and publishers seem to be guided more by commercial instincts than by a desire to produce works of literary merit. A tendency towards rationalism was traceable in some works on Islamic ethics, and modernism showed itself in poetry by a relaxation of the accepted canons of style. The general tone of the Indian Press was fairly satisfactory, but towards the end of the year the Muhammadan Press drifted into an attitude of hostile criticism of British policy, and Muhammadan and Hindu papers indulged in the usual religious controversy. No prosecution under the Press Act was found necessary, and only two newspapers had to furnish security.

Archaeology.

31. Over half a lakh of rupees was expended on the conservation of Muhammadan monuments. The restoration of the Zanana palace in Allahabad Fort was completed. At Agra the ground in front of Akbar's palace in the Fort has been laid out in lawns and gardens ; unsightly shops have been removed from the front of the Jama Masjid ; and minor improvements have been made at Sikandra, Fatehpur-Sikri, and the Taj Mahal. The Lal Baradari and the Residency in Lucknow have been repaired. Turning to Buddhist monuments, the work of the year was the further conservation of the Dhamekh stupa at Sarnath. Excavations were carried out in Muttra district at the Mat site where the statue of Kanishka was found in the previous year, and some objects of interest were discovered. The excavations at Kasia have been completed and a number of clay seals bearing on the identification of the site with the death-place of Buddha have been brought to the Lucknow museum.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical features, area, climate, and chief staples.

(See pages 1 to 6 of the report for 1911-12.)

2.—Political.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur, Tehri, and Benares States.)

RAMPUR.

Revenue administration.

1. The financial position of the state improved considerably during the year 1911-12, which opened with a cash balance of 13½ lakhs of rupees and closed with a balance of 19¼ lakhs. The collections increased from 42·96 lakhs to 45·36 lakhs; the increase in collection of land revenue was 1¼ lakhs, and of extraordinary miscellaneous receipts was ¾ lakh. Of the total demand 3·66 lakhs was outstanding, of which 2·65 lakhs was on account of land revenue. The old arrears, which amounted to 3 lakhs at the beginning of the year, were reduced to 2½ lakhs.

General.

2. In September 1912 His Honour Sir John Hewett paid a farewell visit to Rampur, and in October 1912 His Honour Sir James Meston visited the state. In December 1912 His Highness the Nawab was present at Aligarh on the occasion of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor. His Highness the Nawab was present at Delhi at the state entry of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Agriculture.

3. The scarcity of rain in June 1911 caused the total cultivated area for the year to decrease slightly by 1,056 acres to 388,838. But the outturn of both crops was better than in the previous year.

General condition of the people.

4. The general condition of the people was satisfactory, and there was a rise in the wages of labour in the city on account of municipal improvements.

Excise.

5. The licence duty on country liquor was raised during the year, and the demand rose from one lakh to Rs. 1·16 lakh, though the consumption fell by eight per cent.

Police.

6. There was a considerable decrease in reported crime from 849 to 787 cases, which is attributed to improved agricultural conditions, and to the action taken against bad characters. Relations with the British police continue to be satisfactory.

Medical.

7. During seven months of the year there was an epidemic of plague in the state which caused 657 deaths. The vital statistics showed an increase of 1,300 births to 11,916 and a decrease of 7,000 deaths to 8,894 as compared with the figures for the previous year. The excess of births over deaths was 3,022.

Education.

8. The number of schools fell from 133 to 132, but the number of pupils increased from 5,351 to 5,467, and there was a corresponding increase in the average daily attendance. The expenditure on education, Rs. 57,232, though higher than in the preceding year, was less than that of the two previous years (Rs. 60,774 and Rs. 61,370). The record of the high school at the matriculation examination was disappointing, as only nine candidates appeared, and only three passed.

TEHRI.

9. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 7,79,804 as against Rs. 6,86,522 in the previous year, the chief increase being under the head of forest revenue. The opening balance was 11¾ lakhs, and the closing balance

was 12 1/3 lakhs. His Highness the Hon'ble Sir Kirti Sah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., died on 25th April 1913, and was succeeded by His Highness Raja Narendra Sah. During his minority a council of regency has been appointed to administer the state. The crop outturn was satisfactory. The general health of the people continued to be satisfactory, and there were no epidemics. Vaccination continued to make good progress. The number of village schools increased from 21 to 23, and the number of pupils from 716 to 811.

BENARES STATE.

10. Excluding the opening balance of 1·81 lakhs, the total receipts increased from 15·2 lakhs in 1910-11 to 18·21 lakhs, while the expenditure was nearly 19 lakhs, or four lakhs more than in the previous year. Expenditure on the Delhi Durbar and entertainments accounted for most of the increase. The total cultivated area declined by 2,617 acres to 226,206 acres. The autumn crop was below the average of the previous year, especially in Bhadohi, where however the spring crop was good. In Chakia the spring crop was inferior to that of the preceding year. Prices rose in September, but they were normal for the remainder of the year. The general health of the people was good. The number of persons vaccinated per thousand of the population was 24·5. There was a notable increase in the number of vernacular schools and pupils. His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge visited the state in February 1912, and His Honour Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., paid a farewell visit to His Highness in September 1912. All police officers and constables lent by the Government of these provinces have now been returned, and their places taken by persons appointed by Benares state. The number of criminal cases reported has increased by over 100 per cent. from 478 to 1,034.

3.—Historical summary.

4.—Form of administration.

5.—Character of land tenure, and system of survey and settlements.

6.—Civil divisions of British territory.

7.—Details of last census, tribes and language.

(For sections 3 to 7 see pages 8 to 41 of the report for the year 1911-12.)

8.—Changes in administration.

11. On the afternoon of 15th September 1912 the Honourable Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., took over charge of the provinces from the Honourable Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

9.—Relations with tributary states and Frontier affairs.

12. As some doubt had arisen in regard to the interpretation of the instrument of transfer constituting the state of Benares, a declaration was made, with the approval of the Government of India, that the annual payment of one lakh of rupees to the Maharaja of Benares was to continue to his successors in perpetuity and that certain other payments would be continued. Permission was granted by the Government of India to the Maharaja of Benares to purchase certain villages in these provinces and in Bihar and Orissa in which he already owned an eight-anna or larger share, on condition that he should undertake to sell his rights in villages or mahals in which his share did not reach that amount. Correspondence with the Punjab Government and Tehri state led to the payment of arrears of rent, owed by Tehri villagers for forests in Keonthal state, out of the Tehri state treasury, and to arrangements for revision of the rents. A committee of two European officers from these provinces and the Punjab investigated complaints of sheep-stealing by people of Bashahr state against people of

Tehri state, and the latter were fined and some disputed land was included in the Bashahr state boundary. The question of rectifying the boundary between Naini Tal district and Nepal by substituting straight links for curved lines was also under consideration.

10.—Condition of the people.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1912.)

General.

13. The year 1911-12 was a period of general prosperity. The monsoon of 1911 began in the middle of June, but dry hot weather came almost immediately, preventing further sowings and inflicting injury on crops already sown. Until the end of July there were only scanty showers, except in the central, sub-montane, and eastern districts, and sowings could not be carried out. The rainfall during August was more satisfactory, and September was a wet month throughout the provinces. A considerable area of late *kharif* crops was sown, and this prevented a failure of the *kharif* harvest or a fodder famine.

Sufficient rain fell in October for the *rabi* sowings, and showers were received in November, January, and February, producing one of the finest spring harvests on record. This counteracted the partial failure of the early-sown autumn crop in many of the western districts and in Bundelkhand. In the Gorakhpur district the Commissioner recorded that "two such bountiful harvests have not been gathered for many years."

The year ending with September 1912 showed a great improvement in public health throughout the provinces. Mortality from all causes decreased by the enormous figure of 560,882 or 26 per cent., and deaths from plague fell from 344,087 to 120,369. The Meerut division, which has suffered severely from plague and fever in the past, reported a decrease of 124,205 deaths in the four plains districts. The eastern districts were freer from plague than in the previous year, except Ballia, which had 24,538 deaths compared with 11,696 in 1910-11.

Crops, prices, and trade.

14. The total cultivated area for the year exceeded the normal by 80,711 acres or 0·2 per cent. only, but shows a decrease of 659,325 acres or 1·8 per cent. on the figures of the preceding years. The decrease in the *kharif* area was no less than 3,140,566 acres from the previous year or 14 per cent. below the estimated normal, while the *rabi* area rose by 3,891,365 acres, and exceeded the normal by 20 per cent. On the whole the outturn of the crops was not so good as in the previous year, the inferiority being most marked in the autumn crop. *Bajra* alone showed any improvement, and the outturn of this crop was as much as 15 per cent. below the normal. The general yield of early and late rice, though good in Gorakhpur division, was comparatively a failure elsewhere, and this was also the case with sugarcane. In the spring harvest wheat, barley, and gram probably exceeded the normal. There was an enormous improvement in the export trade during the first six months of the revenue year, stimulated by a demand by brewers in Europe for Indian barley, the excellent *rabi*, and the famine in Gujerat.

The total exports increased by 17,700,000 maunds. The most remarkable increase was in gram and pulse, of which the exports more than doubled. Imports increased but slightly by nine lakhs of maunds, or 16 per cent. In consequence of the brisk export demand there was a rise in the prices of barley, gram, and *juar*. In September 1912 the cheapest rates quoted were wheat, 13¼ seers; barley, 17 seers; maize, 25½ seers; gram, 20 seers; *juar*, 18½ seers; and rice, 9½ seers.

Chapter II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—Realization of the land revenue.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1912.)

Total demand and collection.

15. The total demand from all sources of income under the administration of the Board of Revenue was 846½ lakhs as compared with 849 lakhs in the previous year.

The difference is accounted for mainly by a decrease of nearly two lakhs in the arrear demand of fixed land revenue, and of a lakh in agricultural advances. Collections amounted to 841½ lakhs, leaving a balance of under five lakhs, of which over half a lakh was accounted for by suspensions.

Land revenue.

16. The total real enforceable demand of land revenue during the year was Rs. 6,48,30,072. The total collections were Rs. 6,46,51,236, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,78,836. This amount however includes remissions of Rs. 1,54,678 in Muttra, Fatehpur, and Bundelkhand and suspensions of Rs. 17,326, so that only Rs. 6,830 remained to be collected in the succeeding year. The *malikana* demand was collected in full.

Rates.

17. The demand on account of canal rates was Rs. 76 12,140 for occupiers' rates, of which all but Rs. 1,702 was realised, and Rs. 1,66,097 for owners' rates, which was realised in full. The demand increased on account of the drought in 1911. For local rates, including arrears, Rs. 69,01,854 was due, and was practically collected in full, only Rs. 617 in Pilibhit remaining outstanding.

Advances.

18. Advances on account of new *taqavi* loans rose from 18 37 lakhs in the preceding year to 29·82 lakhs. Loans for masonry wells and other permanent improvements increased from 2·90 lakhs to 5·62 lakhs; the rise is largely due to the construction of small irrigation works in Bundelkhand and especially in Banda district. The chief increases in loans were in the Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi divisions. In Oudh there was little increase, as the landlords were apathetic or actually hostile. In spite however of the large increase in advances the number of masonry wells constructed fell from 2,019 to 1,583. The effect of the late and scanty monsoon of 1911 was to create a demand for loans to purchase seed and cattle for *rabi* sowings, especially in the Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand divisions and in Muttra, where four lakhs was distributed. Under Act XIX of 1883 the opening balance due was 60·39 lakhs, and the amount due for collection during the year was 12·79 lakhs, of which 12·08 lakhs was collected. Surplus or advance collections amounted to Rs. 61,517, so that the balance of principal outstanding at the close of the year was 59·10 lakhs. Under Act XII of 1884 the initial demand was 18·45 lakhs; the amount due for collection was 23·83 lakhs, of which 21·09 was collected and advance collections of Rs. 0·20 lakh were made, the balance of principal at the end of the year being 18·88 lakhs.

Coercive processes.

19. The decline in coercive processes continued, and the total fell by 19,569 to 176,012. This decline is natural in a series of prosperous years and the figures are still four times the total of 1905-6, when the Board of Revenue took up the question of irregular methods of recovery in tahsils. In 331 cases immoveable property was attached and in 17 cases sale took place. There were 20,658 attachments of moveable property, in 654 of which sales resulted.

12.—Settlement.

District under settlement.

20. The regular revision of settlements in Etawah and Fatehpur continued during the year. The cis-Jumna portion of the Auraiya tahsil in Etawah district and Fatehpur tahsil in Fatehpur district were inspected by the settlement officers and rent-rate reports of parganas Auraiya and Fatehpur

were received by the Board. In Allahabad district map correction was commenced, and the attestation of records in Handia tahsil undertaken, while the settlement officer joined the district shortly after the close of the year. Government has now decided that revision of the Muttra settlement shall be postponed until the period of the current revenue is about to expire. But a revision in certain deteriorated tracts was ably carried out by the collector, and reductions totalling Rs. 57,014 were sanctioned with effect from the *rabi* demand of 1911-12. Map correction is in progress, and the question of bringing the records up to date is under consideration. A proposal to revise the assessment of Kashipur tahsil in Naini Tal district has been sanctioned. The revenue of the settled villages in the Bhabar has been extended for a year. The Moradabad settlement was brought formally to a close. The terms of some jungle grants in Gorakhpur district expired, and a new assessment which increased the demand from Rs. 10,538 to Rs. 17,916 was sanctioned. The term of the Markham grant in Dehra Dun district expired, and the demand was raised from Rs. 2,166 to Rs. 5,850. The revenue of the Ambhapur Gandara estate in Bahraich district, for which a term of fifteen years had been fixed owing to concealment of cultivation at the regular settlement, has now expired. On revision the demand was raised for the remainder of the settlement to Rs. 32,172, an increase of 42·36 per cent. A revision of the record of rights was in progress in pargana Kaswar Raja, Benares district, formerly part of the family domains of His Highness the Maharaja of Benares. The attestation of papers was undertaken in two taluqas of Gorakhpur district.

Case work.

21. In the settlement courts 845 cases were pending on 1st October 1911, and 16,000 were instituted during the year; at the close of the year 3,657 cases remained pending, including 2,558 in Etawah district, where the number of cases instituted has been heavy.

Cost of settlement operations.

22. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 1,75,421.

13.—Land records.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of land records for the year ending 30th September 1912.)

Establishment.

23. Proposals have been made by the Director for the addition of four skilled survey officers on pay ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per mensem. One supervisor kanungo was added to Gorakhpur district; and by the permanent addition of pargana Kaswar Raja one supervisor kanungo, with a chainman, one assistant registrar kanungo, and fifty-seven patwaris (village accountants) were added to the Benares district.

Revision of circles.

24. A scheme for re-arrangement of patwari circles in Almora district was sanctioned.

Testing of paper

25. The amount of testing of records performed was generally above the standard for the provinces, and the percentage of errors reported was usually low. An adequate amount of testing appears to have been done by officers of the head-quarters staff, and the testing by tahsildars and naib-tahsildars showed an increase.

Maps.

26. Maps are reported to be in fair condition except in Bulandshahr, Hardoi, and Saharanpur, where the deterioration is ascribed to the long interval of time since the last survey. Resurvey was found necessary in Gonda district.

Concealment of rents.

27. Concealment of rents is reported from eleven districts. In Agra district deficiencies of Rs. 3,468, and in Gorakhpur district of Rs. 7,500 were disclosed on attestation. In the latter district, and also in Partabgarh and Bara Banki districts the practice of taking high "*nazaranas*" on renewal of a lease is reported as a form of concealment. In Basti 10,000 fictitious entries of owners' cultivation *(khudkasht)* and 14,200 entries of absconded tenants were corrected.

Circle and tract registers.

28. Circle and tract registers for Gorakhpur and Basti districts were completed, and pargana handbooks were prepared for five tahsils of Azamgarh district.

14.—Waste lands.

29. There is nothing of importance to record.

15.—Government estates.

(For details as regards minor estates and Dudhi, see the annual report on the revenue administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1912, and for the Government estates in the Kumaun division see the separate reports for the year ending 31st March 1913.)

Minor estates.

30. The number of state properties was 610 at the beginning of the year; twelve new properties were acquired, and eight disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 614. A large number of these estates are in Jhansi division, and are of small extent, averaging Rs. 140 rental demand. The total rental demand for the year was Rs. 3,54,181, showing a slight decrease of Rs. 6,015 from the previous year. Collections were good, 99 per cent. of the current demand, and 93 per cent. of the total outstanding demand being realized. The balance due to Government amounted to Rs. 2,74,720, which was Rs. 8,943 more than in the previous year.

Dudhi.

31. The year was a prosperous one in the estate of Dudhi. Out of a current demand of Rs. 24,185 all but Rs. 60 was collected, and Rs. 55 of the balance is classed as irrecoverable. The expenditure on improvements was Rs. 12,148, which shows an increase.

Tarai-Bhabar estates.

32. The Tarai and Bhabar estates had a very successful year, the result of which was a surplus of Rs. 2,76,751 plus Rs. 67,672 land revenue, total Rs. 3·44 lakhs, compared with Rs. 3·03 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in receipts occurred under the heads of forests, rents, and compensation for railway construction. The rise in rents is due to the extension of cultivation in the Tarai. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 4,344, of which Rs. 550 was doubtful, and the rest recoverable. Public health in the estates was very good during the year. Vital statistics show a rise in the birth-rate and a fall in the death-rate. The freedom from sickness was possibly due to some extent to the distribution of quinine. Breeding of superior types of cattle has been successfully introduced on the estates. There was a severe outbreak of rinderpest. Education is flourishing in the Bhabar, but it is backward in the Tarai.

Garhwal-Bhabar estates.

33. The demand for the year in the Garhwal-Bhabar estates was Rs. 35,231, which was collected with the exception of a small balance of Rs. 263. There was a larger cultivated area, and an increase in the demand of Rs. 7,641, as compared with the demand of the previous year. The general health of people was good, although there was the usual outbreak of malaria.

16.—Wards' estates.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards ending the 30th September 1911.)

Number of estates under the court.

34. The number of estates under the Court of Wards decreased from 204 to 199, with a total rent roll of Rs. 1,14,74,582. Seventeen estates with a rent roll of nearly six lakhs were released, and charge was assumed of twelve estates with a rent roll of nearly three lakhs.

Estates taken over and released.

35. The more important estates taken over were the Kuchesar estate in Bulandshahr district, with a rent roll of half a lakh, and the Khajuraha estate in Hardoi district, with a rent roll of two-thirds of a lakh. Of the estates released, only the Dumraon estate in Ballia district and the Baragaon estate in Hardoi district were of any importance. Under the new Court of Wards Act, which came into force on 1st June 1912, Government has now power to disqualify any proprietor whose estate is in danger of dissipation. Advisory committees, the members of which are consulted by collectors on affairs connected with estates, are being appointed in all districts.

Financial.

36. The ordinary income of the estates under management amounted to Rs. 1,33,24,916 against Rs. 1,39,72,067 in the previous year. Gross receipts amounted to Rs. 1,98,56,424, while the total expenditure was Rs. 1,71,61,807, of which 46 lakhs was expended in government revenue, 10 lakhs was paid for cost of management, 20½ lakhs for the maintenance and education of wards, nearly 60 lakhs for the liquidation of debts, nearly 6

lakhs for improvements, 8¾ lakhs for investments, and nearly a lakh was advanced to tenants. At the close of the year the cash balance was nearly 30 lakhs.

Rent collections.

37. As has already been stated, the year was on the whole prosperous although the autumn crop was restricted by the scarcity of early rain, and later floods affected some districts. From the current rental demand of 117¾ lakhs, six lakhs must be deducted for advance collections and sums secured by decrees and bonds. Collections amounted to nearly Rs. 105 lakhs, which was 93·9 of the recoverable demand, compared with 91·7 per cent. in the preceding year. There was also improvement in arrear collections from 25 to 33·4 per cent. The total collections, current and arrear, amounted to 99·5 per cent. of the recoverable current demand.

Land revenue.

38. Payments on account of revenue, cesses, and rates amounted to Rs. 46,29,363. The incidence of the current revenue demand is only 39·9 per cent. of the current rental demand, and 44·2 per cent. of the current rental collections.

Cost of management.

39. The total charges for management aggregate Rs. 10,12,430, and have fallen from 8·4 per cent. in the previous year to 7·8 per cent. The rates at which contributions were levied under Act X of 1892 for superior supervision of private estates were further reduced during the year to 1⅕ per cent. on estates under the special scheme of management, and to 2⅕ per cent. on estates under the ordinary scheme. In most districts in the former class the incidence of cost was below 10 per cent. and in the latter below 9 per cent.

Repayment of debts.

40. The total liabilities of the estates under superintendence aggregated Rs. 8,60.65,611, but this includes loans incurred by the Court of Wards to liquidate former debts. The total amount outstanding on the last day of the year was Rs. 2,22,00,478. The payments made on account of principal, interest, and costs were nearly 58 lakhs as compared with 84 lakhs in the previous year. The decrease is however only nominal, and is explained by the fact that payments made by incurring fresh debts were twenty-five lakhs less than in the previous year.

Improvements.

41. Nearly six lakhs was spent on improvements, an increase of two-thirds of a lakh on the preceding year. Wells and embankments were constructed to protect 17,000 acres at a cost of nearly a lakh.

Sanitation and education.

42. The expenditure on sanitation was Rs. 39,995, about the same as in the preceding year. The general health of the tenants was good, and there was little plague except in the eastern districts and Lucknow division. Vaccination was vigorously carried on. The money spent on education increased by Rs. 2,244 to Rs. 60,968. There were 110 schools maintained entirely at the expense of the estates, and six of these schools were for girls. Arrangements have been made for enhancing the pay of teachers.

Agricultural banks.

43. Agricultural banks in Court of Wards estates are either financed by the estates and supervised by a specially trained organiser, or they are managed independently. They are reported by the registrar to have materially improved the economic condition of the tenantry.

Litigation.

44. The Court of Wards was engaged as plaintiff or defendant in 24 civil suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value. Six were decided in its favour, and 9 against it; 1 suit was compromised, 3 withdrawn, and 5 remained pending. Of 22 appeals 2 were decided in favour of the Court of Wards, 1 against it, 3 were compromised, and the rest were still pending.

Audit of accounts.

45. The accounts of 81 estates were audited during the year, an increase from 68 estates in the previous year. The reports show that a high standard of efficiency has been reached except in Lucknow, Ghazipur, Agra, Azamgarh, Partabgarh, and the Ajodhya estate.

17.—Revenue and rent-paying classes.

(For details see the annual report on the revenue administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1912.)

Rent litigation in Agra.

46. The total number of suits and applications instituted in the province of Agra during the year shows a large increase of 48,158 to 385,014 from the preceding year.

Arrears of rent and ejectment suits for arrears.

47. Arrears of rent cases form the largest item, 168,627, and show a slight increase of one per cent. There was an increase of 2,396 in applications for ejectment for arrears, but the number of ejectments ordered fell from 9,933 to 8,348, indicating that more tenants were able to pay up the arrears.

Enhancement of rent.

48. Suits for enhancement of rent increased by 6,961 or 110 per cent. on the figure for preceding year. The increase is in the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand divisions, and is attributed to the excellent *rabi* crop coming after a series of good years.

Surrenders.

49. Applications for service of a notice of surrender on landlords have again decreased slightly from 13,638 to 13,181. The decrease is marked in the Jhansi division, and in Cawnpore and Muttra districts; Mirzapur and Budaun districts show an increase.

Ejectments other than for arrears.

50. Ejectment suits have increased by no less than 24,449 to 117,055 or 26 per cent. over the preceding year. The number of suits filed was the highest since 1900-1. Every division returns an increase, and the reasons advanced in explanation are (1) the desire to prevent occupancy rights, which is more evident in years of prosperity; (2) the rise in prices; (3) the approaching settlements in six districts; (4) rumours of the revision of the Tenancy Act. As the number of cases actually decided was less than in the preceding year, the area from which ejectment was ordered decreased by 24,160 acres.

Protected area.

51. In Agra the area protected by occupancy rights or by long-term leases rose slightly from 14,019,468 acres to 14,133,662 acres.

Litigation in Oudh.

52. In Oudh there was a slight rise in the total number of cases instituted from 93,921 to 94,285. Suits for arrears have again fallen, being 2,364 less than in the preceding year. Applications for relinquishment have increased by 961 to 5,303 following on a drop of 936 in 1910-11. The custom of ejecting tenants to obtain '*nazrana*' is reported from many districts.

Court work.

53. The year opened with a pending file of 93,210 suits and applications under the Tenancy Act in Agra (excluding Kumaun) and 1,560 in Oudh. Newly instituted cases raised these totals to 478,224 and 95,845 respectively. The balance at the end of the year was 126,870 in Agra and 2,344 in Oudh. Deducting ejectment and enhancement cases from the total for Agra, as they must wait for enquiry until after 30th September, the pending arrears are 13,679, which is 1,363 more than the corresponding figure for the previous year. Appeals to Collectors increased by 803 to 5,885, and appeals to Commissioners by 269 to 7,055. The percentages of appeals to appealable cases were 5 and 9 respectively.

Mutations in revenue papers.

54. Mutations of proprietary rights rose by 30,135 to 272,600 as compared with the figure for the preceding year, which however showed a fall of 9,927 from the number in the year before.

All classes of transfer showed increases except those by private sales of land. The increase in successions was 16,530; in mortgages 8,865; in redemption of mortgages 2,571; and under orders of court 1,199. The increase is partly due to measures to ensure better reporting, such as an amnesty from penalties in Gorakhpur and Basti districts.

Partition cases.

55. The partition file of the provinces has continued to increase considerably. The balance pending from 1910-11 was 5,662 cases, and 4,509 new applications were received, raising the total to 10,171, or 511 more cases in Agra and 274 more cases in Oudh than in the preceding year. The increase is nearly all in imperfect partitions. Though there was an increase in the number of cases disposed of by 212 the year closed with a larger pending balance of 6,149.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

18.—Legislative authority.

56. There are no changes to be recorded under this head.

19.—Course of legislation.

57. The following three bills were dealt with during the year :—

(1) The United Provinces Village Sanitation (Amendment) Bill, 1912.
(2) The United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1911.
(3) The United Provinces Town Areas Improvement Bill, 1913.

The report of the select committee on the United Provinces Village Sanitation (Amendment) Bill, 1912, was presented and taken into consideration on the 1st August 1912. The Bill was passed into law on the 1st August 1912. It is now Act V of 1912.

The United Provinces Prevention of Adulteration Bill, 1911, was taken into consideration and passed into law on the 1st August 1912. It is now Act VI of 1912.

The United Provinces Town Areas Improvement Bill, 1913, was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee on the 22nd January 1913.

20.—Police.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police department for the year ending 31st December 1912, and the tables under the head "Police," Part VI, Statistics of British India.)

Crime statistics.

58. The total volume of reported crime, including the number of true cases reported to magistrates, was 162,102, which shows a decrease of 1,510 or 0·9 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. There is a remarkable decrease of 12,700 in cases of lurking house trespass. This may be attributed in some measure to better patrolling and surveillance, and to favourable agricultural conditions. There is an increase in cases of rioting and hurt; and a large increase in offences against sanitary and local laws, owing to their more rigorous enforcement. Excluding public nuisances and offences under special and local laws, the volume of reported crime is the smallest on record for the last thirteen years, and except for 1904 the smallest for serious offences against property. The incidence of crime per ten thousand of population fell from 33·5 to 33·2.

Investigation.

59. Investigation was refused in 34 per cent. of the total number of crimes as compared with 41·8 per cent. in 1911 and 43 per cent. in 1910. This indicates that the tendency of the police to abuse their discretionary powers is disappearing. The number of cases struck off as false increased by 616 to 4,502, being especially large in Budaun district. The number of cases investigated by gazetted officers of the department increased by 260 to 1,188. In cases investigated by the police the percentage of convictions to cases decided rose slightly to 89·81, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested rose by 1·4 to 78·6. The percentage of cases investigated which ended in conviction shows a slight drop from 43·9 to 43·6. Non-cognizable offences increased by 22,278 to 143,114, and this is probably due to the people having more money to spend on litigation in a prosperous year.

Offences relating to coin, stamps, and notes.

60. The number of cases relating to coin, stamps, and notes fell from 118 to 111. Of these seventy-six were disposed of during the year, and fifty-nine resulted in convictions.

Murder.

61. Excluding false cases and cases in which the murderer committed suicide, the number of murder cases reported decreased from 546 in 1911 to 508. Including 101 cases from the previous year there were 609 cases for disposal, and 331 cases involving 702 prisoners were disposed of, resulting in the conviction of 353 persons in 244 cases. The percentage of convictions

to reports, and of cases convicted to cases disposed of, rose from 33 to 36, and 70 to 74 respectively.

Poisoning. 62. The number of cases of poisoning was 51; adding eight cases pending from the previous year the total was fifty-nine against sixty-six in 1911. Of fourteen cases involving twenty-three persons sent up for trial, six cases involving nine persons resulted in conviction.

Dacoity. 63. There were 628 cases of dacoity for disposal, a decrease from 674 in 1911. Of this number, 133 cases involving 858 persons were disposed off, and 98 cases involving 457 people resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of, and of persons convicted to persons tried, rose from 66 to 74, and from 45 to 53 respectively. Dacoity was prevalent in Meerut, Farrukhabad, Etawah, Unao, Rae Bareli, Hardoi and Kheri districts. The decrease in dacoity may be attributed partly to supervision, patrolling preventive action, and co-operation with native states, and partly to the prosperous season.

Robbery, burglary, and theft. 64. There were 990 cases of robbery as against 945 in 1911. Of this number 226 cases involving 262 persons resulted in conviction. The percentages of cases and persons convicted to cases and persons disposed of are respectively 72 and 47, against 78 and 47, in 1911. The largest number of robberies occurred in Pilibhit, Meerut, Bareilly, Muttra and Allahabad. It is expected that the forthcoming operations of the Criminal Tribes Act will have a deterrent effect on this form of crime. Cases of burglary fell from 73,923, to 62,142, and including pending cases of 1911 there were 62,984 for disposal. The percentages of convictions to reports, and cases convicted to cases disposed off, were six, the same as in 1911, and 87 to 86 in 1911. The number of cases of theft for disposal rose from 39,005 to 41,233; the percentage of convictions to reports fell from 14 to 12. There was one case of theft of nine military rifles from Roorkee; the accused were probably Ut-Khels, but they were not traced.

Cattle theft. 65. The number of cases of cattle theft was 4,893, a decrease from 5,458 in 1911; 1,108 cases were tried, and 926 cases resulted in convictions.

Criminal tribes. 66. In Kheri (Sansiahs), Gorakhpur (Doms), Aligarh (Beriahs) and Moradabad (Haburahs &c.) districts there are criminal tribes under control of the Salvation Army, and this experiment has been satisfactory. Proposals are now under consideration for establishing these criminal settlements regularly under Act III of 1911.

Surveillance. 67. The number of persons dealt with under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code increased from 5,086 to 5,507. The average security demanded was Rs. 192 under section 110, and Rs. 135 under section 109; only 13 and 3 per cent. respectively of the persons bound over were able to find the security demanded. The number of history sheets at the end of 1911 was 55,921, and at the end of 1912 there were 55,237. The names of 26,625 persons were on the surveillance register as compared with 28,954 in 1911.

Finger print bureau. 68. In the finger print bureau the slips of 10,148 persons were received for search, a decrease from 11,269 in 1911. The percentage of successful searches varied slightly from 23·6 to 23·3. The total number of slips on record has increased from 152,288 to 157,503; the increase is partly due to four thousand fewer slips being eliminated owing to death, old age, or settled habits.

Absconded offenders. 69. There were 2,442 names on the absconded offenders' register at the close of 1911; 816 names were added, 24 died and 195 were expunged, leaving 2,503 on the register at the close of 1912.

Co-operation with native states police. 70. Excellent relations with the police of neighbouring native states continue to be maintained.

Village headmen. 71. There was an increase in the number of headmen from 96,522 to 97,136, and an increase in the number of cases they reported from 5,876 to 6,461. The number of headmen rewarded declined from 100 to 74.

Strength and cost of the police. 72. The sanctioned strength of all branches of the force was 2,346 officers and 33,429 men as compared with 2,277 officers and 33,355 men in 1911. The difference is due to reforms and the inclusion of the Police Training School and Criminal Investigation department staffs in the

statement for the year 1912, and does not mean that there was any addition to the gazetted strength of the police department. The statement shows an increase of 2 superintendents, 1 deputy superintendent, 27 inspectors, 39 sub-inspectors, 2 sergeants, 20 head constables, and 34 constables for these reasons. There was a slight increase of Rs. 30,232 in the total cost, due to reforms, bringing it to Rs. 84,79,292.

Punishments and rewards.

73. There has been an increase of punishments, which is attributed to more rigid discipline.

Twenty-two officers were dismissed, 138 punished departmentally, and 5 by the courts; the corresponding figures for 1911 were 12, 123, and 6.

The number of men punished by the courts was 168. The number of men punished departmentally and the number of men dismissed increased from 537 to 696, and from 285 to 335. The number of men rewarded in various ways decreased from 10,953 to 7,785.

Armed and mounted forces.

74. The total strength of armed police and of mounted police remained the same as in 1911.

Railway police jurisdiction.

75. The jurisdiction of the Government railway police of the provinces has increased by 190 miles. There was an addition of one sub-inspector and three constables only. The percentage of convictions in cases investigated remains much the same, and the percentages of cases and persons convicted to cases disposed of, 87 and 82 respectively, show improvement. There were 43 cases of obstructions placed on the line, against 39 in the previous year; and fourteen cases ended in conviction. There has been an improvement in the efficiency of the government railway police during the year.

Railway accidents.

76. There were only two collisions attended with loss of life, three persons being killed in one case and one in another.

Rural police.

77. There was Rs. 23,797 distributed in rewards to 10,173 chaukidars during the year, as compared with Rs. 30,265 distributed to 11,892 chaukidars in 1911.

The decrease was due to orders from the Government of India discontinuing the payment of rewards for acts of good service; this prohibition has since been withdrawn. The number of punishments increased from 2,198 to 2,317.

Training school.

78. The number of students who sat for the final examination was 138, all of whom passed.

Criminal Investigation department.

79. The officers of the department were engaged in 124 enquiries, including 28 pending from the previous year, as against 113 investigations in 1911, and in addition 34 miscellaneous enquiries were undertaken. Twenty-nine fraudulent civil suits were reported, and 18 were pending from the previous year; 5 were tried, and all the fraudulent suitors were convicted. Thirteen cases of robbery by poisoning were reported and 2 cases were worked out and convictions were obtained. No gang cases were investigated. Of 19 cases of swindling reported 9 cases have been convicted and 5 are pending.

Reforms and reorganization.

80. The cadre of 35 deputy superintendents which was sanctioned for 1912 was completed during the year. The scheme for converting the notified areas chaukidari force into constabulary police is also being carried out with effect from 15th March 1913. Thirty-four officers and 125 constables qualified for certificates in first aid to the injured. A motor launch is being added to patrol the river between Mirzapur and the border of the provinces.

21.—Criminal Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on Criminal Justice for the year ending 31st December 1912, and the tables under the head "Criminal Justice," part VI, Statistics of British India.)

AGRA.

Number of trials.

81. The number of offences reported under the Penal Code, which has been rising for several years, again showed a large increase from 97,268 in 1911 to 109,303 in 1912. The number of cases returned as true rose from 71,342 to 79,633. The statistics however show that serious crime was

actually less prevalent in 1912 than in 1911. A prosperous year enabled the people to give full play to their passion for litigation. There were 47,649 cases of hurt reported against 39,860 in 1911. Offences against marriage returned as true numbered 3,392 and the percentage of convictions to cases actually brought to trial was only eight. Offences against special and local laws increased from 44,465 to 51,414.

Duration of trials. 82. The average duration of cases, which had risen to ten days in the preceding year, fell to its former figure, nine days.

Punishments. 83. Sentences of death rose from 78 to 87. The number of persons transported fell from 259 to 181. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment fell from 16,654 to 16,161. The increase in petty offences is shown by a rise in persons fined from 58,201 to 66,470. Whippings decreased from 2,130 to 1,945, but the percentage on the convictions in which whipping might have been administered rose to 28·45 from 26·39.

Appeals and revisions. 84. The number of appellants and applicants for revision rose from 19,439 to 20,963. In 8,705 cases the appeal or application was rejected, and in 8,403 the sentence was confirmed; 49 in the sentence was enhanced; in 2,266 the sentence was reduced, or altered, and in 3,256 it was reversed; in seven cases proceedings were quashed, and in 763 a new trial was ordered.

OUDH.

Number of trials. 85. As in Agra there was an increase in the number of cases under the Penal Code and other Acts. The increase was mainly in minor cases affecting the human body, and in mischief and trespass. Cases against human life showed an increase of eleven per cent. and serious offences against property showed a decrease. The number of cases returned as true under all laws increased from 35,533 in 1911 to 40,774 in 1912. The number of persons committed to the courts of session rose from 1,029 to 1,152.

Duration of trials. 86. The average duration of trials improved from 9·33 to 9·03 days in the courts of magistrates, and in the sessions courts from 36 to 35 days.

Punishments. 87. Death sentences again showed a decrease, falling from 65 in 1911 to 55, and sentences of transportation rose from 106 to 129. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment fell from 5,635 to 4,962; sentences of fine again show a rise from 16,283 to 19,586; and sentences of whipping again fell from 862 to 717.

Appeals and revisions. 88. There were 4,599 appeals and 835 revisions, showing increases from 4,582 and 798 in 1911. Of these cases 858 sentences were reversed, and 392 reduced or altered; 35 proceedings were quashed and in 226 a new trial was ordered.

22.—Prisons.

(For details see the annual report on the Jail department for the year ending 31st December 1912, and the tables under the head "Jails," part VI, Statistics of British India.)

General. 89. At the beginning of 1912 there were 21,488 prisoners of all classes in the jails. The total number of admissions was 71,509, and there were 70,781 prisoners discharged, leaving 22,216 in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average of prisoners in jail was 22,328, which was 1,600 less than in 1911.

Punishments. 90. The number of jail offences was slightly higher, 30,870 as compared with 30,461 in the preceding year, but the latter figure showed a large decrease on 1910. Of these punishments 24,754 were minor and 6,121 major punishments. The number of serious offences relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes fell from 135 to 125. Corporal punishments fell from 70 to 54 cases.

Expenditure 91. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 14,67,707 to Rs. 14,48,561, and the average annual cost per head of prison population rose from Rs. 61-5-4 to Rs. 64-14-0 owing to a rise in the price of grain.

Employment. 92. The total cash profit earned by the jail factories was Rs. 2,99,998 against Rs. 2,81,116 in 1911. The profit for the year is a record for the provinces.

93. The past year was a very healthy one in jails and there was no epidemic disease. The death-rate per thousand decreased from 14·6 to 10·4, and this is much the lowest on record. Health.

94. The juvenile jail at Bareilly continues to do much excellent work. The addition of a second reformatory for habitual juveniles is under consideration. Juvenile jail at Bareilly.

23.—Civil Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on Civil Justice for the year ending 31st December 1912, and the tables under the head "Civil Justice," part VI, Statistics of British India.)

AGRA.

95. The total number of suits before the courts fell from 152,900 to 146,132. Of this number 121,403 were new suits instituted. There is an increase of 1,908 in suits for immoveable property, of 1,272 in suits for money or moveable property, and of 674 in suits for specific relief. Mortgage suits again show a decrease. The value of suits instituted fell to Rs. 397½ lakhs from nearly Rs. 852 lakhs in 1911, but the latter figure was abnormally high. The number of suits decided fell from 132,636 in 1911 to 125,262. Original suits.

96. The number of appeals again shows a rise from 11,136 in 1911 to 12,245 in 1912, and the number disposed of rose from 6,995 to 8,123. The pending file rose from 4,702 to 4,804. Appeals.

97. The number of appeals before the High Court rose from 3,571 to 3,793; the pending file rose slightly from 1,646 to 1,697. High Court.

98. The number of applications for execution rose from 111,869 to 123,614, which is higher than in any previous year. The number of applications disposed of rose from 95,718 to 106,445. The pending file only rose by 1,018. The percentage of fructuous applications dropped by 2 to 50. Applications for execution of decrees.

99. The number of village courts again fell from 327 to 304; and 240 were actually at work. Institutions fell from 12,739 to 12,303 and the value from Rs. 1,87,612 to Rs. 1,86,459. The number of suits disposed of by honorary munsifs rose from 1,213 to 2,998. Five new courts of honorary munsifs were appointed in the Saharanpur judgeship including two benches. Village and honorary munsifs.

OUDH.

100. The number of suits for disposal decreased slightly from 76,378 in 1911 to 75,766. There were 65,288 institutions as against 64,572. At the end of the year the pending balance was reduced from 8,543 to 8,153. The total value of the suits instituted was Rs. 178¼ lakhs; a decrease from 189½ lakhs in 1911. Suits.

101. Institutions of appeals dropped from 2,004 to 1,985; there were 601 pending, and at the end of the year under report the balance was reduced to 572. Appeals.

102. The number of appeals instituted rose from 628 to 680; and the pending file increased from 571 to 644. Judicial Commissioner's Court.

103. The number of these applications instituted increased from 52,720 to 53,393 and there were 61,895 for disposal. The disposals increased by 4 per cent. The percentage of infructuous applications has again decreased from 52 to 48 per cent. Applications for execution of decrees.

104. The number of village courts decreased by twelve and institutions dropped from 4,888 to 4,034 and disposals from 4,671 to 3,956. The number of honorary munsifs at work was the same as in 1911, and disposals in their courts increased from 3,957 to 4,588. Village and honorary munsifs.

KUMAUN.

105. The number of civil suits instituted in Kumaun rose from 5,127 to 5,325; and the value of the suits increased by Rs. 38,991 to Rs. 4,55,045. The number of suits for disposal including arrears was 5,957; and the pending balance was reduced from 499 to 477. Suits.

Appeals.

106. The number of appeals for disposal decreased slightly by 5 to 452; and the pending file fell from 59 to 34. There were 43 miscellaneous appeals and 15 applications for revision.

Execution of decrees.

107. The number of applications for execution of decrees rose from 3,219 to 3,375; the balance pending declined from 447 to 444. Of the total number 1,455 were wholly infructuous and 878 were satisfied in full.

24.—Registration.

(For details see the report on Registration for the year ending 31st December 1912, and the tables under the head "Registration" part VI, Statistics of British India.)

Registration.

108. The total number of instruments registered rose from 258,345 in 1911 to 263,954, an increase of 2 per cent.

Financial.

109. The total receipts increased from Rs. 5,68,845 to Rs. 6,30,247. The main cause of this increase of 10·8 per cent. was the revision in the scale of fees on documents of over Rs. 1,000 in value. The expenditure rose from Rs. 2,80,422 to Rs. 2,90,471; the increase is accounted for by the fact that in 1911 some of the staff only drew eleven months of their pay, and by the Durbar bonus this year of half a month's pay.

Prosecutions.

110. There were five prosecutions under the Registration Act.

Inspections.

111. There were 526 inspections of offices as compared with 446 in the preceding year.

25.—Municipal administration.

(For details see the annual review of municipal administration for the year ending the 31st March 1913, and the tables under the head "Municipalities," part VIII, Statistics of British India.)

Elections.

112. An ever-increasing interest is taken in election procedure; contested elections were held in 61 towns, and the proportion of electors voting reached the very fair figure of 55 per cent. A small increase has again taken place in the number of registered electors, which amounts to almost a lakh. The field for the use or abuse of electioneering devices has therefore become enlarged, and it is probable that some further changes in the rules will be required. The first lady member in these provinces has been returned to the Mussooree board.

Chairmen.

113. The number of non-official chairmen has been increased after the close of the year, and the progress of boards with such chairmen is reported to be satisfactory.

Taxation.

114. Financially the year was of great importance to the smaller municipalities in view of the approaching abolition of octroi, which compelled them to take stock of other possible means of taxation. But a change of such magnitude takes long to effect, and although it is expected that the formal abolition of octroi in these towns will have been completed by the end of 1913-1914 there can be no full appreciation of the financial results until the following year. Originally 44 towns were affected by the decision to abolish octroi. In six of these towns the system was abolished during the year 1912-13, in sixteen towns it has been abolished from the beginning of the current financial year, and in sixteen it will be abolished from the beginning of 1913-14. It has been also abolished in three small towns which have been reduced to notified areas, and in three other towns it is probable that a system of direct taxation rather than of terminal taxation will replace it. The most important practical problem in the matter of revision is whether the estimates of the receipts from the new taxes will be approximately realized, and the experience so far, though somewhat slight, is reassuring on this point. As an additional precaution against the uncertainty the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to make each of the towns in question a lump non-recurring grant on the abolition of octroi equivalent to 30 per cent. of a board's net receipts from octroi for the three years ending with the year 1911-12.

Rules.

115. The revision of the Municipalities Act and of the election rules has not yet been completed. The former revision is intended mainly for increasing the efficiency of municipal administration, and the latter revision for removing difficulties about the representation of associations, and to safeguard both candidates and electors against prolonged electioneering litigation.

Financial position.

116. Out of the total municipal income of 88·85 lakhs more than half is contributed by indirect taxation, 38·57 lakhs from octroi, 3·86 from terminal taxes, 1·57 from tolls, 2·38 from trade in animals for slaughter and from markets, 1·01 from pilgrim taxes, and Rs. 21,000 from fairs. The income from fines (Rs. 68,000) and pounds (Rs. 75,000) complete a total of 50 lakhs from indirect taxation. Municipal property, rents, sales, and conservancy products yield 10 lakhs only, and 3·15 lakhs come from petty miscellaneous heads. Government and district board grants amount to 12 lakhs, and house, trades, property and conservancy taxes, water-rate or proceeds from the sale of water yield 13·15 lakhs. The total ordinary expenditure amounted to 88·58 lakhs and was the largest on record, exceeding the total of the previous year by 12·86 lakhs.

Octroi receipts.

117. Although the abolition of octroi has been of great local importance, it must be remembered that the total net octroi of the 38 towns affected amounted to no more than 6 lakhs, or less than one-sixth of the provincial total. The year 1912-13 was exceedingly favourable and the net octroi receipts rose from 36·77 to 38·57 lakhs. To the higher income of the year the towns in the Agra division contributed no less than 1·06 lakh, Agra itself being responsible for half a lakh; the increase is said to be due to accumulation of stocks in Agra. The percentage of refunds to gross receipts rose from 20 to 25 per cent. The export trade in grain was exceptionally large, and 45 per cent. of the gross imports received refunds.

Receipts from taxes other than octroi.

118. The abolition of octroi increased the receipts from the tax on circumstances by Rs. 27,801 to 6¼ lakhs, and in the future this may be expected to be the largest sub-head of true municipal income next to octroi. Terminal taxes produced 3·86 lakhs and tolls 1·57 lakhs. Markets with slaughter-houses and the special taxation on the registration of cattle produced 2·38 lakhs.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

119. Receipts from rents have increased by Rs. 43,000 to 5¾ lakhs, a satisfactory figure compared with 4½ lakhs in 1908, and the increment shows that boards have paid sufficient attention to their property. Markets and slaughter-house receipts have increased by 25 per cent. in the last five years. The organization of the receipts from conservancy has on the other hand shown no very real advance.

Special grants.

120. The grants distributed by Government totalled nearly 11 lakhs, or 6 lakhs less than in the preceding year during which specially large grants had been made from provincial funds. The amount of the Government grants was not far below the total direct taxation in municipalities, which is not entirely satisfactory. The Imperial grant was smaller than in the previous year, but it amounted to the generous sum of 7½ lakhs. A smaller proportion, 1½ lakhs, of the 5 lakhs recurring grant of the Sanitary Board was allotted directly to municipalities, but another lakh was given to the Lucknow improvement scheme, and 1·87 lakhs came from provincial funds. The objects of the grants were 6½ lakhs for drainage works, 2·17 lakhs for water-works, and 1·41 lakhs for miscellaneous works, which included Rs. 89,000 to Lucknow for the extension of the civil station. The trust fund at Lucknow expended 2½ lakhs, on opening out congested areas, and the Cawnpore trust fund spent 1·34 lakhs, mostly on repayments of the loan. In Allahabad 72 lakhs was spent on a new road. Although it is generally reported that the money released by the provincialization of the police charges on establishment and buildings has been expended on the approved objects, fourteen boards have failed to render an account of this expenditure.

Loans.

121. Although 10·62 lakhs were taken as loans during the year, only one town, Khurja, was added to the list of indebted municipalities, and the new enterprise for the year was narrowed down to one lakh for drainage

works there and Rs. 12,000 to Cawnpore for meat markets. Instalments of loans previously accepted for Cawnpore, Mirzapur, and Benares included in the above amount came to 5·70 lakhs; the loan to Bareilly was for carrying on the scheme of city expansion already undertaken, and the loans to Allahabad and Mussooree were for the natural enlargement of their respective schemes of water-works plant and hydro-electric system.

Expenditure. 122. Of the total ordinary expenditure of 88·58 lakhs 17·27 lakhs represented direct capital outlay on water-supply and drainage. More than 10 lakhs was devoted to general administration, with provident fund and printing charges, which indicates how expensive municipal administration has become. Conservancy cost 15·30 lakhs, lighting 5·12 lakhs, roads 9 lakhs, markets 1·65 lakhs; other public works absorbed 27½ lakhs of which 19 lakhs was direct capital expenditure. The expenditure on roads showed a satisfactory increase of 2·72 lakhs, including one lakh on a special project at Benares. Of the Rs. 27,000 increase on hospital expenditure a sum of Rs. 20,000 was spent by the Cawnpore board on the new contagious diseases hospital.

Water-works. 123. The water-supply charges increased by 6·77 lakhs to 16·28 lakhs. Increased capital outlay amounts to 5·87. Of the total expenditure almost the total amount, nearly 16 lakhs, was incurred in the eight towns possessing large installations, and on the new works at Jhansi and Mirzapur. The plant at Jhansi has almost been completed, but heavy additional expenditure will be required. Extensions have become necessary at Allahabad, Agra, Benares, Lucknow, and Cawnpore, and the work at Allahabad and Cawnpore is already taken in hand. The increased demand has led to a rise in maintenance charges of Rs. 90,672.

Drainage. 124. The expenditure on drainage rose from 7·81 in 1911-12 to 8·26 lakhs, all but one lakh being on account of capital outlay. Fyzabad spent 1·30 lakh and Khurja spent one lakh for construction through the Public Works department. The work in Moradabad has almost been completed. Satisfactory progress was made at Allahabad and Hapur; work was begun in the Landour bazar at Mussooree, but the schemes at Muttra, Aligarh, and Saharanpur have not yet been commenced. The Sanitary Board has approved of schemes amounting to 17·46 lakhs, and an increase in the staff of the Sanitary Engineer will be required.

Education. 125. An extra sum of Rs. 14,475 only was allotted to education, and this small sum represents the complete unimportance of the educational advance during the year.

Vaccination. 126. The total number of persons vaccinated in the municipal areas of these provinces in 1912-13 was 122,488 (106,635 primary and 15,853 re-vaccinated), an increase of 6,940 from the previous year. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 94·80. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of the population increased from 35·58 to 36·59.

Vital statistics. 127. The number of births in municipalities rose from 116,831 in 1911-12 to 126,661, and the number of deaths declined from 142,842 to 101,955. There was an excess of births over deaths of 8·21 per mille of population, the average rates being 42·08 and 33·87. Only two towns returned a death-rate of over 60 per mille: in Kunch the rate of 65·05 was attributed to plague, and in Kosi the high rate of 73·87 is due to malaria, for which special measures are been taken. Infantile mortality shows a satisfactory decrease from 317 to 242, the lowest figure on record for the last thirty years, and though to a large extent this is due to the healthiness of the year, it may in a small measure be attributed to the instruction imparted to native midwives in fifteen towns. Vital statistics are still unreliable, and instructions for a more trustworthy system of registration have been issued, in connection with the newly-created services of trained health officers and sanitary inspectors.

General. 128. The further decentralization of municipal work by an increase in the number of non-official chairmen has been made after the year in review, but in the larger cities the final form of decentralization will await the revision of the Municipalities Act of 1900.

26—District Boards.

(For details see the annual report on the working of District Boards for the year ending 31st March 1913, and the table under the head "Local Boards," part VIII, "Statistics of British India.")

Income. 129. There has not been any great variation in income from the year 1911-12. In the year 1912-13 the income of district boards, excluding deposits, advances, and opening balances amounted to Rs. 81,60,303. Apart from Government contributions there was an increase of 1·62 lakhs, half a lakh coming from ferries and tolls and almost the same amount from educational receipts. There was no increase in the receipts from pounds. There has been a remarkable growth in the balances held by the boards, which have risen by five lakhs to Rs. 27,14,773. This is largely due to lapses on works under the Public Works department. Apart from the fixed contribution allowed in the budget the following additional grants were made during the year:—Education, Rs. 4,66,454; Medical, Rs. 77,670; Civil Works, Rs. 80,593.

Expenditure. 130. Excluding deposits and advances the total expenditure increased slightly from Rs. 77,86,889 to Rs. 78,08,809. There was a decrease of Rs. 84,853 in the expenditure on Civil Works. The individual figures of expenditure by boards show very great variations in the allotments made in different districts for the same services, which cannot be altogether explained by local causes, and a high degree of standardization will be introduced in the expenditure on education and communications.

Education. 131. The large additional grant for education was distributed as follows:—For extra teachers in existing Middle and Primary Schools for boys, Rs. 1,53,360. For new vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 52,510. For opening schools for boys which were closed on account of lack of funds, Rs. 39,146. For the initial expenditure on opening new and re-opening closed schools, Rs. 28,904. For the buildings and equipment of extra training classes for primary schools for boys, Rs. 1,20,618. For additional training classes for primary schools for boys, Rs. 57,600. And a grant was made for expenditure on the Budaun high school of Rs. 14,316. Apart from these grants there is nothing which requires special note, as the increases in the number of scholars and schools are dealt with under Chapter VII.

Medical. 132. For the year ending 31st March 1913 there was a slight decline by 1½ per cent. in the numbers of patients treated to 3,986,470, but this decrease is explained by the healthiness of the year. There has been considerable expansion in the provision of medical relief, and the number of travelling dispensaries has been increased and their value is generally acknowledged. The principle has been accepted of the establishment of at least one travelling dispensary in each district, and the district boards will contribute half of the maintenance expenses. The distribution of quinine was on a considerable scale for a year which was singularly free from malaria, but the subsidizing of shopkeepers for spreading the sale of quinine has not been altogether successful. There are a large number of private donations in the cause of medical relief, affording gratifying proofs of public spirit.

Sanitation. 133. The expenditure on sanitation has increased from Rs. 57,089 in the previous year to Rs. 71,329, but the allotment of grants by boards to villages for purposes of sanitation is yet in the experimental stage. There is however some promise of successful results from the local committees. A number of tube wells were put down in Kheri district for improving the village water-supply, but the success of this measure is doubtful as the villagers did not take sufficient care of the mechanism.

Vaccination. 134. The total number of persons vaccinated in these provinces, excluding municipalities, increased from 1,369,105 in 1911-12 to 1,456,944. Vaccination is becoming increasingly popular, and although many districts report that fictitious entries are frequently made there is no indication of popular objection to the treatment. It is said that if funds permitted a larger staff vaccination would become general. Some districts report that there is a certain amount of objection to re-vaccination.

Vital statistics.

135. The vital statistics of the year show a very marked improvement when compared with those of the previous year, and the large excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate was especially satisfactory in view of the decrease in population revealed by the last census figures. The total number of deaths was very much less, and the chief decreases were under the headings of plague, fever, and cholera. The death-rate among young children showed a marked decline.

Arboriculture.

136. Apart from arboriculture under the Public Works department, some districts are carrying out schemes of tree-planting on methodical lines.

Civil works.

137. The total expenditure on civil works—public works, declined by Rs. 84,853 to Rs. 36,34,393. Many boards in the Jhansi, Meerut, and Fyzabad divisions report lapses on works in the hands of the Public Works department. An additional grant of Rs. 30,000 was given for the Shahdara Light Railway feeder system; Rs. 37,113 was allotted for roads and bridges in the Kumaun division; and Rs. 10,864 for widening a portion of the Agra-Fatehabad road. The expenditure on buildings declined from nearly 8 lakhs to 7·39 lakhs, and the sum for repairs was about the same, 2·43 lakhs. There was a decline on original works, communications, from 7¼ lakhs to 6·85 lakhs, and the expenditure on repairs was 13·86 lakhs which showed little change.

General.

138. The year under report was the last in which district boards will be restricted to their previous limited resources, as from the beginning of the year 1913-14 district boards will receive the full receipts from the local rates cess. This will mean an expansion of nearly 40 per cent. in their incomes, and enable the boards to expend money on urgent works not in the thirteen years' programme and furnish funds for carrying out the recommendations of the committee on primary education. During the year the committees in the detached sub-divisions worked satisfactorily, and orders have now been issued for the institution in these sub-divisions of definite sub-boards with a large measure of financial independence. In some districts particular branches of work are delegated to a single member or to a committee; in other districts committees are appointed for tahsils with some power of control over district boards' servants. In Oudh and in the Meerut and Gorakhpur divisions tahsil sub-committees are reported to have failed, and this is possibly due in part to the failure to make a sufficiently large delegation of powers to create any interest in the work.

27.—Volunteering.

(For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps for the year ending 31st March 1913.)

139. The enrolled strength of the active force of volunteers was 4,473, as compared with 4,563 in 1911-12. Of this number 716 were cavalry and 3,575 infantry. Of the cavalry 426 were extra efficient and 211 efficient; for the infantry the figures were 3,100 extra efficient and 502 efficient. In musketry 1,079 men qualified as marksmen, and 1,513 as first-class shots. There were 267 officers and 319 non-commissioned officers of the rank of sergeant. The reserve amounted to 662, of whom 635 were classed as efficient. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,29,198, nearly all of which was met by the capitation grants from Government; and at the close of the year the different corps had a balance of Rs. 17,748.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

28.—Agriculture.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of Agriculture for the year ending 30th June 1913, on the administration of the Civil Veterinary department ending 31st March 1913, on the Working of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, for the year ending 30th June 1913 and the tables under head "Agricultural Statistics" and those under the head "Co-operative Credit Societies" in part II, Statistics of British India.)

General.

140. The department is gradually extending its chain of agricultural stations with dependent seed and demonstration farms over the provinces. A seed and demonstration farm has been opened at Etawah, and at Nawabganj in the Bareilly district a station has been opened for studying the canes and classes of rice most suitable to the neighbourhood. A temporary farm has been taken at Madhogarh in Bundelkhand, and it is proposed to open stations in Gorakhpur and Bulandshahr districts this year. The Partabgarh farm was found to be unsuitable for the survey of indigenous canes, so the Agricultural Chemist has moved to a farm in Shahjahanpur district.

Agricultural College.

141. The work of the year in the Agricultural College was fairly satisfactory. Twenty-four of the thirty-four students who appeared at the examination obtained the diploma of licentiate of agriculture. Most of the students were nominees for the subordinate revenue service, and there were only a few private students. A joint library for the department and the department of Industries has been opened. Sanction has been given to the opening of a separate school for training qanungo candidates, and it is hoped that this will tend to increase the number of candidates for the Agricultural College.

A certain number of cultivators came to the farms and received practical training, and some school teachers also received instruction. As the department has now succeeded in finding suitable varieties of different crops, less experimental work is done in the stations and more demonstration work is performed in the circles. The Economic Botanist and the Agricultural Chemist have separate farms under their own management, in which research work and agricultural experiments are undertaken.

Assistance to the public.

142. A further development has taken place in the assistance rendered by the department to the public in regard to cotton. Middlemen generally want cotton irrespective of quality, and it is therefore to the advantage of the cultivator to grow a cotton which will give the largest quantity of lint. On the other hand the Cawnpore mills use considerable quantities of fine staple cotton which they usually import from America or from other parts of India, and they pay for it at a higher rate. Accordingly the policy of the department is to introduce a country cotton with a higher yield and ginning percentge than the varieties ordinarily grown, and at the same time to introduce a better staple cotton into a limited area to meet the requirements of the Cawnpore mills. A white-flowered type of country cotton with a large percentage of lint was sown in 22,000 acres in the year under report. For the longer staple cotton, seed of the Cawnpore-American and Dharwar-American varieties was given out on a guarantee of purchase by the Elgin Mills, and a spinning test by that company showed that this cotton was within 5 per cent of the value of medium American cotton. In regard to sugar, the Sugar Engineer superintended the remodelling of the Pilibhit sugar factory, which had received aid from Government. The Engineer's enquiry has led to the conclusion that there is no possibility of a small plant competing successfully against imported sugar, and it would appear best to utilize small plants in turning out a better raw material for the *gur* refineries.

Distribution of seed.

143. Several varieties of wheat seed, groundnuts, soya bean, early arhar, selected maize, and juars were distributed, in all some 13,000 maunds of seed. Experiments have been made with some varieties of Pusa wheat

at the Court of Wards' estates in Kheri district, and these varieties are found to be suited to local conditions. Eleven seed dépôts are now working in South Oudh, of which three are financed by district boards, and one has been made over to a co-operative credit society. The two sugarcane farms at Nawabganj and Shahjahanpur are not yet sufficiently advanced to begin distribution of seedlings.

Sale of implements.

144. An arrangement has been made with two Calcutta firms to stock and retail agricultural implements in branches at Cawnpore, and the system is working in a satisfactory manner. The department exhibits implements at agricultural shows and registers orders. Some implements are sold from exhibitions, and stocks are maintained at convenient centres. A few of the co-operative societies are beginning to sell implements to their members. Experiments made with a steam thresher and bhusa-maker at Cawnpore seed farm showed that threshing could be done at one-third the present cost to the villager.

Sericulture.

145. An officer has been on special duty during the year examining the possibilities of silkworm culture. He has found that though worms will not live through the hot weather in the plains, they will thrive on the wild castor growing in the hills, and for the last two years broods have been reared in the Government Gardens, Jeolikot. A demonstration farm has been maintained at Shahjahanpur, and worms have been shown at the different exhibitions. While the prospects of establishing a factory industry are doubtful, the success of the Salvation Army indicates the possibility of profit from silk as a home industry.

Sheep-breeding.

146. Sheep-breeding operations have been undertaken to ascertain if there is any possibility of improving the quality and quantity of the wool of the Indian sheep. Experimental flocks have been formed at Aligarh, Moradabad, Bahraich, Kheri, Allahabad, Atarra, Partabgarh, and Lucknow, and merino rams from Australia introduced to the flocks. Already some 55 half-bred merino lambs have been born, but it is too early to express any opinion as to the result of the experiment. The Kapurthala estate in Bahraich and the Jumna Mission farm at Allahabad are also making experiments in sheep-breeding.

Well-sinking.

147. The number of borers employed was sixty, which is fewer than in previous years, owing to the difficulty of obtaining men on the wages offered. Borings were made in 1,004 existing wells, as compared with 932 wells in the previous year. The percentage of successful experiments was 68.

Agricultural associations, shows, &c.

148. The Government grant for prizes for agricultural and industrial objects has proved a stimulus to exhibitions, and a number of very successful agricultural shows were held during the year. Exhibitions were held for the first time in Saharanpur, Bahraich, Bulandshahr, and Bara Banki districts. Though most of these shows were not confined to agriculture, at all of them there was a section with agricultural implements, produce, and machinery. At future exhibitions the department intends to show pumping machinery, as numerous enquiries have been made about it. Two cattle shows were held in Banda district, but a falling-off was observed in the number and quality of the animals exhibited. As the establishment of private seed farms is rarely possible, owing to the small size of individual holdings, the department is arranging to utilize the co-operative credit societies as an agency for the distribution of seed. It is intended that demonstrations should be made on the holdings of members of the societies; the crop should then be sown by selected cultivators; and the seed should be purchased by the societies at harvest time and resold at sowing time. The department will assist by lending implements, the services of their agricultural inspectors, borers, and well-sinkers, and in helping the societies to put their produce on the market. This system is now working among the members of the Gauria Kalan bank in Unao district, and of the Sandila bank. In contrast to the co-operative credit societies where the members belong to the cultivating classes, the agricultural associations are unions of landowners. Where these landowners cultivate part of their estates or take a keen interest in their management the associations flourish, as is the case of the Mainpuri association whose members hold regular meetings attended by a representative of the department.

Publications.

149. No English bulletins were published during the year. Most of the important vernacular pamphlets issued in previous years were reprinted as there was a keen demand for them, and new pamphlets in vernacular were published dealing with the advantages of deep sowing for maize, machine-ginned cotton seed, and the use of Poudrette as a manure for Bundel hand soils. Of scientific papers the botanical section issued Memoirs of the department of Agriculture in India—Botanical Series, Volume V, No. 2; Wheat Experiments on the Botanical Area, Cawnpore, and their bearing on Wheat Cultivation in the United Provinces; and The Problem of the Improvement of the Indigenous Cottons of the United Provinces. The chemical section issued two papers, Phytin and Phytic Acid, and The World's Sugar Industry. Dr. Parr contributed two articles to the Agricultural Journal of India on Root Development of Cereals, and Drainage and Soil Aeration. The vernacular journal called the Risala-Mufid-ul-Mazarin was issued throughout the year.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Education.

150. Difficulties of recruitment continue, and the number of students from these provinces who can be admitted to the Lahore Veterinary College is now limited to four. The question of the establishment of a veterinary college for these provinces therefore comes under consideration. A civil veterinary manual has been compiled.

Diseases.

151. A number of serious outbreaks of cattle disease occurred during the year, and 75,571 cases of contagious diseases were notified as compared with 38,510 cases in 1911, while the reported mortality was 24,602. Of equine diseases there were 38 cases of glanders and farcy, and the animals affected either died or were destroyed. Very few cases of surra were noted. Of bovine diseases there was a very severe outbreak of rinderpest over the provinces, and 17,363 animals died as against 5,689 in 1911-12. Fewer deaths from haemorrhagic septicaemia took place, 1,962 compared with 3,679. Deaths from foot-and-mouth disease were reported at 1,626, about the same number as in the preceding year. Preventive inoculations have been carried out on a large scale, 62,435 as compared with 44,497, and the number of inoculations for rinderpest rose from 27,594 to 48,333.

Breeding.

152. Cattle-breeding is being developed by the department, and there are now stud animals in thirty-six districts. The Kheri bull-rearing farm has 268 head of young stock, and 25 good young stud animals were issued from it. The number of stallions and mares covered shows a slight increase. The number of donkey stallions remained the same, but they covered 85 more mares than in 1911. There are also two cattle farms on the Government Tarai Bhabar estates at Kashipur, which are under the Deputy Commissioner of Naini Tal. The number of animals on these two farms is 290, mostly of the Parehar and Khairigarh breeds of Kheri cattle. The first auction of young bulls bred on the farms was held in January 1913. There are also 119 cows on the milch cow farm on these estates.

Establishment.

153. The subordinate establishment has increased from 156 to 162, but the staff is still below the requirements for the province. The cost of the department decreased from Rs. 93,938 to Rs. 82,724. This decrease was partly due to the absence on leave of the second superintendent, and partly to the purchase of a less number of donkey stallions, as it was difficult to find suitable animals.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

General.

154. The number of small urban societies has risen from 165 to 175, but their membership has decreased from 5,679 to 4,746, on account of the dissolution of the Benares Silk Weavers' Association. However, there has been a gratifying increase in the working capital from Rs. 3,36,221 to Rs. 3,67,718. The number of agricultural societies has risen from 1,743 to 2,304, and the number of members has increased from 71,133 to 89,296. The demand for new societies is becoming keener every day, and there is no great difficulty in securing capital on reasonable terms. The working capital has increased from Rs. 26,55,883 to Rs. 38,64,228. The

rate of development however has been purposely restrained. Interest has to be developed among non-officials able and willing to help. New societies naturally require much attention and it is desirable that the work of supervision and co-operative education should not grow beyond the capacity of the staff of the Registrar and of the central societies. The number of central societies or financing institutions has increased by nearly one-third during the year, from 38 to 51, and their working capital has also risen by about a quarter from Rs. 35,87,552 to Rs. 44,35,676. The policy steadily followed in these provinces has been so far as possible to affiliate every local society to a central society for the purposes of finance and supervision. Out of a total of 2,479 local societies as many as 2,188 are linked to central institutions, while the majority of the remainder are working under unions which are at present unregistered, but which will probably develop into central societies in time. Twenty-eight societies were under liquidation at the beginning of the year, and proceedings in twenty-four other societies were begun during the year. Final reports were received from the liquidators in fifteen cases. So far there has been no loss in any dissolved society, and the profits have been utilised for some local public object, or added to the reserve fund of the central society. With one or two exceptions all central societies worked well during the year, and show substantial increases in the total share capital, members deposits, and reserve funds. Of the non-agricultural societies, ten have limited liability, including six clerks, societies, a domestic servants' society in Allahabad, and three traders' societies. The telegraph staff have now organized a credit society at Agra. Some of the urban societies are framed on a trade basis and some are not.

Rural societies.

155. As already noted, the agricultural societies showed a very satisfactory growth, and the share capital belonging to members has risen by 70·2 per cent. The reserve fund increased from 1·22 lakh to 1·77 lakh. A little over 43 lakhs was advanced to the members, and collections amounted to nearly 32 lakhs. The amount outstanding at the close of the year was 35½ lakhs, and a little over 2¾ lakhs, or less than eight per cent. was overdue from members. Unao and Budaun have the largest amounts of arrears, and in both these districts loans were advanced rather indiscriminately in earlier years. Very careful enquiries are now made previous to the grant of a loan, and afterwards into the way it has been employed; and statements showing normal credits for members as well as for societies have been drawn up. The principal objects of the loans are the liquidation of old debts and the purchase of plough cattle.

Other forms of co-operation.

156. Of the 175 non-agricultural societies, all but five are purely credit institutions. One hundred and sixty are on an unlimited liability basis. They have also share capital; the nominal value of a share varies according to the clientèle, but it is usually paid up in monthly instalments extending over three or more years. There were six non-credit societies in the previous year. Kerakat sugar factory in Jaunpur was dissolved, and also the Benares Silk Weavers' Association as neither the directors nor the shareholders showed any inclination to re-organize the society on proper business lines. Four new non-credit societies were begun during the year. A cattle insurance society has also started work. Three general co-operative stores have been started at Cawnpore, Sandila, and Benares Hindu College. The dairy association in Benares continues to do excellent work.

Miscellaneous.

157. The repayment of old debts is one of the principal objects for which loans are advanced by societies, and a large sum of money has been devoted to this purpose during the year under report. The transfer of the loan to the society does not of course free the peasant from debt, but by charging a moderate interest, giving the debtor every facility for repayment by instalments on suitable dates, and above all by insisting on repayment according to promise, the society makes it possible and easy for him to be free from permanent debt within a reasonable time. The most usual rate of interest on loans issued by societies is fifteen per cent. and in a few districts where the central society can get money on comparatively cheap terms the rate is twelve per cent. Apart from the liquidation of old debts, the agricultural societies are quietly and steadily doing excellent

work in improving the resources of the members. For example, in societies under the Sandila bank the old members cultivated five hundred acres more land than in the previous year, and owned 770 more plough cattle and 470 more milch cattle. A statement in the report of an Agra central society quaintly illustrates the economic value that even ignorant villagers now attach to the membership of a co-operative society. A peasant who had for many years failed to secure a bride on account of his reputed poverty was elected a member of his village society, and forthwith received several offers of marriage. Agricultural improvement has always been kept in view as one of the objects of rural societies. During the year many societies obtained good cotton seed from the farms of the Agricultural department, and in other cases seed specially hand-ginned for sowing purposes was preserved. The Badlapur central bank took over a seed dépôt and is now managing it under expert advice. It is proposed to develop a system of lending good seed to selected members of societies to be grown under the guidance and direction of agricultural officers. The crop if up to quality will be purchased by the society and sold as seed to members in general. It is hoped in this way to improve the quality of the existing seed, and to popularize new strains and new crops. Combined agricultural and co-operative conferences have been held, and improved ploughs and other agricultural machines have been sold to members. Cattle-breeding is also receiving attention, and milk societies and *ghi* societies are being organized. Co-operation is a powerful moral and social force: education, sanitation, and medical relief are some of the objects for which the co-operative system is of service.

Central societies.

158. The number and working capital of central societies has already been noted. The total share capital rose from 4·42 lakhs to 5·34 lakhs, members' deposits from 4·39 lakhs to 5·36 lakhs, and reserve funds from 1·76 lakhs to 2·37 lakhs. Arrears from individual members are less than in the previous year, and this class of business is being closed. The amount overdue from other societies was less than five per cent. of the loans. The value of a trained and competent supervising staff is now fully realized by all central societies. Provident funds have been pretty generally established, and only men trained by the Registrar are employed. Security is taken from all employés who handle cash. During the year new district banks were opened at Banda and Partabgarh. In Allahabad a central bank has been formed for the artizans' and traders' societies.

Urban societies.

159. The majority of non-agricultural societies are urban, and they are linked to central societies which finance and supervise them. The ordinary credit society in the towns is organized either on a trade or a local basis. In the majority of cases the members of a particular trade or industry in a definite quarter of a town join together. This is so in Benares, Rae Bareli, Allahabad, and Lucknow, but in Basti all six societies recruit members from all trades in the town.

29—Weather and Crops.

(*For details see the annual season and crop report for the year ending* 30*th June* 1913, *the tables appended to the "Agricultural Statistics of British India," and the area and yield of certain principal crops in "India and prices and wages in India.*")

Character of the seasons.

160. The monsoon of 1912 did not give sufficient rain in these provinces for kharif sowings until the second week in July. The rainfall in August was generally ample, and excessive in Gorakhpur district, where floods caused some damage. The September rainfall was deficient and irregularly distributed. A prolonged break was followed by abundant rain, except in the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions, Allahabad, Rohilkhand, and South Oudh, where there was little or no rain. October was practically rainless. In the areas where there was scanty rainfall at the end of September the late rice crop withered, but the kharif crop was little below normal in the rest of the provinces. Test works were opened in the south

of Mirzapur district, and taqavi was liberally distributed. Timely rain in the third week of November enabled a full rabi to be sown. December and January were rainless, but there was heavy rain in the middle of February and in the beginning of March; and there were storms and some hail, which however caused little damage to the spring crop. The rainfall of the year was therefore abnormally distributed, but the heavy falls in November and February saved the agricultural situation, and both crops were nearly up to normal. There was little damage from calamities other than drought. Arhar was affected by frost in February over a limited area. The year was singularly free from rust and from insect pests.

Cultivated area.

161. The total cultivated area rose by over half a million acres to 35½ million acres, and in the preceding year the area had been 0·2 per cent above the normal. The kharif area was half a million acres, or 2 per cent. below the normal, and the rabi area was 895,098 acres, or 4 per cent. above the normal. The kharif area sown in the Jhansi division was 16 per cent. and in the Muttra district 14 per cent. below the normal. The Gorakhpur division showed an increase of kharif area. The increase in rabi area was shared by all divisions except Benares, where moisture was deficient for wheat sowings and irrigation had to be employed. The cotton area, though in excess of the previous year, was still slightly below normal, and it was 200,000 acres less than in 1910. The sugarcane area amounted to 1,425,000 acres, and it was only 50,000 acres short of the record area for the provinces; the increase was general except in Gorakhpur district where the price of *gur* was low. The area under hemp increased from 94,000 acres to almost 140,000 acres, and the export trade in this fibre is rapidly rising. The area under *til* was about normal, Bundelkhand as usual producing about two-thirds of the crop. The area under wheat was seven per cent. above normal though 2·4 per cent. less than that of the previous year. The area under barley, gram, and linseed declined from the figures for 1911, partly because the kharif area was larger and partly because moisture was insufficient for sowings. The area under poppy now stands at only 194,569 acres.

Outturn.

162. While there was less demand for irrigation for the kharif crop the area irrigated during the rabi greatly exceeded that of the previous year. The irrigated area for the year rose by 22 per cent. to ten and a quarter million acres. Wells were the source of irrigation for 57 per cent. of this area, and 23 per cent. was irrigated from canals.

Irrigation.

163. The outturn of the kharif was on the whole better than that of the previous year. In the western districts and most of Oudh kharif crops gave a good yield, but the yield from the eastern and south-eastern districts was poor. The late rice was almost a failure in Benares division, and indifferent in Gorakhpur. Juar, bajra, and maize were generally good. Cotton was above normal in many places, and sugarcane was good except in Benares division. Of rabi crops wheat, barley, and gram were fair, but below the yield of the previous year when they were returned as normal. Gram was good throughout Bundelkhand, but indifferent in Benares division and parts of Oudh. The yield of linseed was better than in 1911-12. Poppy suffered from blight and hail, and was only a moderate crop. Mangoes were affected by high winds and hail, and mahua yielded only three quarters of a normal crop.

Price.

164. Prices again showed a higher level than in the preceding year. Wheat opened at twelve seers in June 1912, rose as usual during the winter months, and though there was a slight drop in April and May 1913, it again rose to eleven seers in June 1913, when the prospects for the kharif appeared unfavourable. Barley started at sixteen and a half seers (it had been twenty-one seers in June 1911) and remained at a high level owing to the export demand for Europe, and it closed at fifteen and a half seers. Juar never fell below eighteen seers, and maize continued to be the cheapest grain throughout the greater part of the year, touching twenty-five seers in September 1912; but it closed at sixteen seers as compared with eighteen and a half seers at the close of the previous year. Rice only varied between eight and nine seers.

30.—Horticulture.

(For details see the annual reports on the horticultural garden at Lucknow and the botanical gardens at Saharanpur for the year ending 31st March 1913.)

Horticultural gardens.

165. The Government Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow maintained their usefulness and popularity, but until mechanical means for irrigation are substituted for well bullocks further expansion will not be possible. The direct sale of flower seeds has been resumed in addition to the sale through agents, and the commission to agents has been materially raised. The receipts for the year again showed a slight decline, due to the account of one of the seed agents not being realized. The expenditure decreased to Rs. 26,041, and the deficit was Rs. 14,145. Much assistance was rendered in supplying trained gardeners. No class in arboriculture was held owing to the absence of the Superintendent on leave.

Botanical gardens.

166. At the Saharanpur botanical gardens much useful experimental work, especially in acclimatization of exotic varieties, was carried out during the year. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 15,304, an increase from Rs. 12,713 in the preceding year, and the expenditure increased from Rs. 31,271 to Rs. 33,101. The direct sale of seed has now been resumed. There were five students in the overseer class. The *chaudri* class has declined from nineteen to twelve, as the educated type of youth dislikes manual work. There were eighty-one applications for *malis*, only ten of which could be satisfied.

31.—Forests.

[*For details see the annual progress report of the Forest administration for the year ending 30th June 1913 and "Statistics of British India," part IV (b) Finance and Revenue.*]

Area and demarcation.

167. The total area of all classes of forests was 13,249 square miles, or four square miles more than in 1911-12. Two blocks of babul forests, aggregating in area 4,444 acres, were acquired in the Hamirpur district at a cost of Rs. 54,028, and they are being notified as reserved forest. Settlement work was begun in this area, and the settlement of Almora and Garhwal districts continued. In Almora district work was in progress in 208 square miles of forest, and in Garhwal district settlement operations proper were completed in the tract east of Lansdowne and south of the Nayar and Khatli streams. In Naini Tal district the Benaikdhura forest has been completely settled.

Revenue.

168. The revenue for the year rose by 5 lakhs to 35½ lakhs. In the western circle there was a large increase in the return from sales of timber a d fuel owing to a rise in prices, with lower prices for bamboos as the market has become overstocked. Receipts in the eastern circle increased very slightly, an increase in receipts from timber sales being compensated by a decline in the proceeds from sales of firewood. In Kumaun circle the revenue rose by 100 per cent., largely due to increased felling of chir trees. Owing to the pending revision of the working plan of the Ramnagar and Lansdowne divisions in the western circle, it is expected that the high revenue from timber in that circle, which amounted to 9½ lakhs, will not only be maintained but increased. In the Kumaun circle the increases in Almora and Naini Tal and part of that in Garhwal are due to the fact that villagers are trying to get as much timber as possible before the settlement comes into force.

Expenditure.

169. The expenditure for the year increased from 14½ lakhs to 17 lakhs. In the western circle expenditure under (i) "Timber, &c., extracted by Government agency" increased from 1·87 to 2·62 lakhs, and under (v) "Rent of leased forests" from 1·18 to 1·62 lakhs. Under produce extracted by Government agency, the development of the turpentine industry and the departmental supply of fuel to Chakrata entailed increased expenditure. The increase in the rent of leased forests was a consequence of the increased revenue in the Chakrata division, as the Raja of Tehri is entitled to 80 per cent. of the net profit of the forest leased from him.

The expenditure under "Organization and improvement" fell from 1·04 lakhs to ·63 lakh, which is about the normal figure. In the eastern division the increase from 0·53 lakhs to 1·26 lakhs under the head of "Organization and improvement" is chiefly due to expenditure incurred in the acquisition of the Hamirpur babul forests, and to the cost of the land acquired at Rora in the Jhansi division in the previous year. In the Kumaun circle there was an increase in expenditure under the head of timber extraction due to the expansion of resin tapping operations, from Rs. 5,046 to Rs. 16,542, an increase under "Organization and improvement" from 0·65 lakhs to 1·03 lakhs, due to the cost of settlement operations, and some increase in salaries due to strengthening the sanctioned staff. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the three circles amounted to 18½ lakhs, an increase from 16 lakhs in the preceding year.

Outturn.

170. The total outturn of timber and fuel amounted to over 21 million cubic feet, which is about a million more than in the previous year. In the western circle there was an increase in each kind of timber extracted, especially in sal, and deodar, due to the brisk demand. In the eastern division there was a decrease in the outturn of sal, due to the fact that fewer dead trees were extracted from the Kheri and Bahraich divisions. The total yield of crude resin in the western circle increased from 15,753 maunds to 31,231 maunds. The net profit for the year on the resin industry dropped from Rs. 66,690 to Rs. 51,920 owing mainly to a fall in the price of turpentine. The price is now lower than it has been for eleven years, and, so far as America is concerned, it is believed to be below the cost of production. It is expected therefore that as soon as prices recover a handsome profit will be shown. It is intended to develop the new industry as fast and as far as the opening of new markets will admit. In the Kumaun circle resin is extracted by contractors who are paid by the maund delivered at Bhawali distillery, which is soon to receive new plant. Another distillery is proposed at Tanakpur, and a scheme is being prepared for tapping all chir forests within reach of these distilleries.

Breaches of forest rules.

171. The total number of offences against forest rules was 3,324, and of this number 323 were taken into court, 2,503 were disposed of under section 67 of the Forest Act, and 498 were undetected. Of the cases which went to court ·232 resulted in convictions. The commonest class of cases was the unauthorised felling or appropriation of wood, and there were also a large number of cases of grazing without permission. There were 108 cases of injury to forests by fire, of which 14 were taken to court, and 63 were undetected. In the western circle the total number of new cases exceeded the average by 7 per cent. only. There was a decline in the cases of injury to forests by fire owing to the favourable fire season. An increase in cases of unauthorised felling is due to efforts in Lansdowne and Ramnagar to check the depredations of gujars, a nomadic grazing class which originally came from Jammu, and who are becoming more and more of a problem. In the eastern circle there has been a slight decrease in offences of two per cent. There was an increase in the cases of unauthorised felling. In Kumaun circle the number of cases was 991, which was 161 above the average of the last three years; as 117 of these are undetected, it is stated that the nominal increase is probably due to more accurate records of such cases.

Protection from fire.

172. The area protected from fire was 2,314,779 acres, an increase of 15,000 acres from the previous year. Out of this area protection failed in 59,000 acres. The cost of protection increased from Rs. 72,151 to Rs. 77,064. In the western circle the year was very favourable as rain fell in May and June, and only 5,332 acres were burnt compared with 27,956 in the previous year. There was 81·3 per cent. of the area of the circle under protection, and the system adopted was that of cleared fire-lines, the burning of dangerous grass areas, and the employment of numerous fire-watchers One fire of 4,747 acres in the Landsdowne division is believed to have been malicious. In the eastern division the percentage of the total forest area under fire protection was less than in the western circle, being only 73·09. During the year 33,508 acres of hitherto unprotected forest was brought under protection. The total area burnt in this circle was 49,089 acres, a

large increase from 21,896 acres in the previous year. There was a large fire of 9,256 acres in Pilibhit, started by a villager to get green grass in a blank. In Kheri no less than 23,206 acres or about one quarter of the valuable Trans-Sarda sal forests were burnt from causes unknown. A concession for making tarai grasses into pulp is being developed, and it is hoped that with the cutting of some of the grass these forests will be more safe. In Jhansi 8,926 acres were burnt, but this is less than in the two previous years. In the Kumaun circle there was only 4,830 acres burnt, and the percentage of protection is high.

Grazing.

173. The income from grazing and fodder grass amounted to Rs. 1,43,190. An area of 10,151 square miles was open to grazing for the whole year to all animals, which is only some eight miles less than in the previous year.

District forests.

174. The area of protected forests in Almora, Garhwal, and Naini Tal districts amounted to 9,066 square miles, as compared with 9,069 square miles in the previous year. As already noted, extensive settlement operations are in progress in this circle. The permanent demarcation of the forests settled was begun in all three districts. The total expenditure on constitution of State forests in the circle was Rs. 90,342. No regular working plans are yet in existence, but they are required for the whole circle as soon as the settlement is finished. A scheme for the commercial working of about 247 miles of chir forest in Almora division was however put into operation. In Garhwal and Naini Tal the collection of data for similar working schemes for about 284 and 81 square miles of chir forest respectively was nearly completed. The total expenditure on new permanent works was 16,424 in communications. In Naini Tal the eight-foot wide road from Paharpani with two branches to the Bhabar, 49 miles long, was almost completed. The total expenditure on new permanent buildings was Rs. 7,653 as compared with Rs. 12,235 in the previous year, and rest houses were under construction in Naini Tal and Garhwal. Timber was floated to Tanakpur for the construction of a boon on the Sarda river, which will be of great importance to the chir sleeper trade. As to natural reproduction, the chir pine grows from its seed plentifully on the hillsides, and oak forests reproduce themselves easily with proper protection and sylvicultural treatment. In Almora 28 acres only were sown with chir, deodar, and eucalyptus, and in Garhwal two new plantations of 34 acres were made, but the general state of these hill plantations is unsatisfactory. There was a great increase of timber sold in all divisions due to increased sales of chir trees to large purchasers, but the enormous increase in Garhwal was partly due to a change in the system of measurement. The expenditure exceeded the revenue by Rs. 29,936, and this deficit is caused entirely by the settlement, which cost Rs. 86,088.

General.

175. Fixation work on the slopes of China in the Naini Tal settlement was continued. During the year a systematic survey of the waste land in the provinces was begun, and the special officer sent proposals for afforestation of a large block of ravines in Etawah district. The United Provinces have six million acres of land classed as barren, and an equal area of abandoned fallow land. It is suggested that small plots of this land be acquired for making experimental plantations, and that more land be acquired in Hamirpur district to satisfy the local fuel and fodder requirements, and that a similar reserve should be formed in the Jhansi district along the Dhasan and Betwa rivers. The special officer urges the necessity of taking immediate steps to stop the process of disafforestation which is taking place along the outer slopes of the Himalayas and of adopting measures for re-afforestation. The experimental introduction of English brown trout into the Kumaun streams and lakes was continued with success. These trout have been caught in several of the rivers and lakes, and there is no doubt that they are establishing themselves and will do well. Seven Kashmir deer have been bought from the Kashmir durbar, and will be placed on Sangranidhar in the Bawar range. A herd of wild elephants appeared in Kheri district crossing from Nepal, and they did a considerable amount of damage. A man-eating tiger caused many deaths in the eastern part of Naini Tal district and the adjoining part of Almora.

32.—Mines and quarries.

(For details see the table under part I, Statistics of British India.)

Mines.

176. No regular mines were worked during the year. Small quantities of gold were washed in Naini Tal, Bijnor, and Garhwal districts, value Rs. 732. In Jhansi Rs. 143 worth of red haematite was mined, and a small quantity of iron ore in Garhwal. Some copper value Rs. 357 was smelted in Jhansi.

Quarries.

177. In Mirzapur district 193,905 tons of sandstone valued at Rs. 3,33,323 were quarried, an increase on the previous year. In Jhansi 24 tons of steatite were worked, value Rs. 1,500. Hamirpur and Banda produced some building stone; in Dehra Dun material was quarried for the glass works; and a small quantity of limestone was obtained in Naini Tal and Garhwal.

33.—Manufactures.

(For details see industrial and commercial statistics, parts I and II, of Statistics of British India.)

Cotton.

178. The number of cotton-ginning and pressing factories worked by mechanical power has increased from 82 to 109, and the number of men employed from 9,366 to 12,596. In Moradabad, where the number of ginning factories had fallen from eleven in 1910-11 to two in 1911-12, seven factories were working in 1912-13. The seventeen cotton mills working in these provinces, employed 14,202 persons, 4,775 looms, and 458,350 spindles, as compared with fourteen mills in the previous year, employing 13,480 persons, 4,303 looms and 436,326 spindles.

Sugar.

179. The number of sugar factories fell from nine to six, and the number or workmen employed decreased from 1,581 to 1,473. All the factories make use of mechanical power, but only two of them manufacture sugar from cane. Another small factory in Gorakhpur also used cane, but it does not come under the scope of the Factory Act.

Indigo.

180. The number of indigo factories rose from thirty-two to fifty-three, and the number of men employed from 5,589 to 6,490.

Lac.

181. The number of lac factories fell from seven to six, the number of workmen employed was approximately the same.

Tanneries.

182. There were only five tanneries and 2,906 employés as compared with seven tanneries and 3,263 employés in the preceding year. Four factories use mechanical power.

Miscellaneous.

183. Public interest in the employment of small oil engines for various purposes continues to increase, and a number of small business concerns are springing up which do not come under the Factory Act.

Weaving schools.

184. The total expenditure on eight weaving schools during the year was Rs. 45,027, and of this amount Rs. 26,534 came from provincial revenues. The Almora weaving school was closed at the end of 1912 and re-opened under a local committee in August 1913. These schools trained one hundred and sixty weavers and eighteen hosiery students. It is to be regretted that few of the past students use improved looms. Accordingly arrangements were made to have these improved looms and hosiery machines exhibited at district exhibitions.

Joint stock companies.

185. There were six joint stock companies registered during the year.

34.—Trade.

(For details see the annual reports on inland and foreign trade for 1912-13 *and the accounts of trade carried by rail and river in India.)*

Additions to the railway system.

186. The following additions were made to the railway system during the year :—

(a) Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.—The Dhakia-Sambhal branch, 14¾ miles in length, was opened for public traffic from 25th June; and the Akbarpur-Tanda section, 10¾ miles in length, from 28th October 1912.

(b) *Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway*—The Pilibhit-Barmdeo extension from Pilibhit to Tanakpur, having a length of 38¾ miles, was opened for public traffic from 15th May 1912.

(c) *Bengal and North-Western Railway.*—The branch from Bagaha to Chhitauni-ghât, 5¼ miles in length, was opened for public traffic from 9th August 1912; the Mirzapur-ghât-Chilh section, half a mile in length, from 25th October; and the Jhusi-Izat-Bridge section, two and a half miles in length, from 1st November 1912. The Thawe-Captainganj extension from Tariasujan to Turkaulia, length five and a quarter miles, was opened for public traffic from 15th March 1913.

Total rail-borne traffic.

187. The total rail-borne traffic was the largest on record, and compared with the previous year it showed an increase of 30,300,000 maunds or 24·4 per cent. in weight, and 1,263 lakhs or 19·7 per cent. in value.

Imports.

188. Imports rose by 6,700,000 maunds in weight and Rs. 238 lakhs in value. On account of the territorial redistribution the year's trade with Bengal, Assam, and Bihar and Orissa cannot be compared separately with the figures for the previous year.

These three provinces show a joint increase of 7,000,000 maunds, chiefly in coal and coke. Imports from the Punjab declined by a million maunds, and imports from the Central Provinces and Berar by nearly 400,000 maunds, the decline being in imported grain. The import of cotton goods, metals, and sugar from the chief seaports was larger than in the preceding year.

Exports.

189. The exports rose by 23,500,000 maunds in weight and by 1,025 lakhs in value. To the seaports the increases were in raw cotton, grain and oilseeds; to Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces and Berar, in grain; and to Rajputana and Central India in grain and unrefined sugar.

Trade of Cawnpore.

190. The imports into Cawnpore increased by nearly 700,000 maunds, chiefly in coal, coke, railway plant and rolling stock; the export trade increased by 1,100,000 maunds, chiefly in grain and oilseed.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

191. The total internal rail-borne traffic increased by nearly 3,400,000 maunds to 28,934,552 maunds. There was an increase of 399,970 maunds under grain and pulse, 430,252 maunds under mineral substances, 212,023 maunds in oilseeds, 578,171 maunds in railway plant and rolling stock, 479,494 maunds in unrefined sugar, and a decrease of 103,818 maunds in wood. The increase in imports was general except in Cawnpore and South Oudh blocks.

River-borne traffic.

192. The river-borne traffic between these provinces and Calcutta amounted to 176,912 maunds imports, and 37,699 maunds of exports. The imports trade showed an increase, chiefly in cotton goods and salt, and the export trade showed a decrease.

Foreign Trade.

Tibet.

193. The total volume of trade with Tibet was 129,609 maunds, an increase from 125,717 maunds in the preceding year, but the value declined by Rs. 2,68,377 to Rs. 11,43,440. The volume of both imports and exports was slightly larger. The import trade of borax showed a further decrease of 10,175 maunds to 18,427 maunds, due to the fall in price from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per maund a few years ago to the present price of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7. Imports of salt showed an increase of 11,335 maunds and wool an increase of 463 maunds. The export trade in grain and sugar was brisk, but cotton goods and tea showed a slight decrease.

Nepal.

194. The total volume of trade with Nepal declined from 2,544,489 maunds to 2,322,544 maunds. This was due to the decrease in imports, which fell in volume from 2,180,973 maunds to 1,946,317 maunds, and in value from Rs. 1,42,66,188 to Rs. 1,22,57,145. The import of grain and oil-seeds declined on account of the succession of favourable seasons in the importing districts. A decrease in catechu and spices was due partly to the accumulation of stocks, and partly to widespread sickness in the Nepal Tarai. Less timber was imported owing to a temporary stoppage of felling operations in Nepal forests. The imports of *ghi* and

raw fibrous products rose. Exports to Nepal rose slightly by 12,711 maunds to 376,227 maunds, and their value increased by nearly seven lakhs of rupees to 62·87 lakhs. Cotton, salt, and sugar showed increased exports; mahua and metals declined.

35.—Buildings and roads.

(*For details see the annual administration report, Public Works department, Buildings and Roads branch, for the year ending* 31*st March* 1913.)

Revenue and expenditure.

195. The revenue realized during the year amounted to four lakhs, almost all of which came under the heads of provincial and excluded local. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 107$\frac{4}{5}$ lakhs, of which Rs. 4$\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs was for imperial works, Rs. 6,481 for famine relief works, Rs. 64$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs for provincial works, Rs. 26$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs for excluded local works, and Rs. 11$\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs for contribution works.

Imperial buildings.

196. Work was begun on the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The alterations to the post office at Meerut were commenced. Work was started on the new post office at Allahabad, but not as yet on the new post office at Lucknow. The Benares post office and the Cawnpore post office were completed, and the Agra post office was practically finished.

Provincial and local buildings.

197. In Jhansi the new office for the Commissioner was completed, and the Commissioner's bungalow was almost ready. The bungalow for the Collector of Pilibhit will soon be finished. An estimate of Rs. 81,553 was sanctioned for a Commissioner's Court at Lucknow, and work on it was begun. The conservation works at Akbar's palace in the Fort at Agra were completed, and the area in front was laid out. The zenana palace in Allahabad Fort was restored. The Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath was repaired. There were a number of works in progress or completed for the education department. At Thomason college, Rurki, quarters for demonstrators and a building for cotton machinery were completed, and an additional supply of water provided for hydraulic bleaching. High schools were under construction at Mainpuri, Etah, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Orai, and Ghazipur, and the Budaun high school has been completed. As to buildings for legal purposes, a change of plan was found to be necessary for the new High Court at Allahabad, as the designs were not well suited to the climate. A Court for the Judge at Benares, and a Court for the Subordinate Judge at Lucknow were completed. Six police-stations were completed out of twenty-two under construction. The residence for the superintendent of police at Ballia was completed, also the police lines at Gorakhpur. The only medical building completed was the quarters for the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra. The new offices for the local public works department at Naini Tal were finished, and an office for the two subdivisional officers at Allahabad. Two works were constructed at the expense of private subscribers, the lady doctor's quarters and isolation hospital at Bulandshahr, and a female dispensary in Farrukhabad district. In regard to contribution works, progress was maintained on the King George's Medical College and hospital at Lucknow, and a number of cottages have been built for the King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium at Bhowali, Naini Tal. The Arabic school at Lucknow was completed, and also the Hewett Kshatriya high school at Benares. The senate hall of Allahabad University was completed, and the college buildings are under construction.

Communications.

198. Eighty miles of new metalled roads were constructed during the year, and the length of metalled roads maintained by the department was 6,846 miles. The length of unmetalled roads under maintenance by the department was 1,607 miles, about the same as in the previous year. Local authorities maintained 12 miles of metalled and 24,089 miles of unmetalled roads. The districts where there was important work in construction of communications in progress were Etawah, Mainpuri, Partabgarh, Mirzapur, Allahabad, Muttra, Moradabad, Pilibhit, Fyzabad, Bara Banki, and Gorakhpur. In Lucknow district the bridge over the Gumti river was still under construction; the Gumti weir and the Ghazi-ud-din Hyder canal have now been completed.

199. Navigation works were confined to the Ganges river, of which three hundred miles is under maintenance in the districts of Allahabad, Benares, Mirzapur, Ghazipur, and Ballia. In order to keep the channel open in Ballia district several thousands of feet of bandals were constructed. A minimum depth of three to four feet of water was maintained throughout the channel. In Azamgarh and Ballia districts some dangerous snags were removed from the Gogra river. Navigation works.

200. The total value of the work done in Rurki workshops was three lakhs of rupees, a decrease of a quarter of a lakh from the preceding year. About one half of the total amount was accounted for by transfers between public works offices. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 51,905; the expenditure amounted to Rs. 31,902, resulting in a net profit of Rs. 20,003. Rurki workshops.

200 (A). As regards public supply of electrical power the main towns of the provinces are in much the same state as last year. A meeting of representatives from Lucknow, Allahabad, and Bareilly municipalities decided to call for tenders from companies. Draft schemes have been prepared for these three towns by the electrical engineer to Government, and it is hoped that capitalists will be found who are prepared to take up a licence. Installations have been undertaken or completed by Government at the School of Design, the Medical College, the bacteriological laboratory of the Canning College, and the Tehri Kothi of the Judicial Commissioner in Lucknow; at Government House and Muir Central College in Allahabad, and at the new post office in Agra. An electrical supply company is in operation in Cawnpore, and most of the Government buildings are already connected to the mains. Numerous extensions have been put in hand from the public supply scheme at Mussoorie, and a preliminary scheme for a hydro-electric supply is being prepared for Naini Tal. Electric light and power.

201. Seventeen hundred and thirty-five miles of road avenues were maintained, and one hundred and seventy-one miles of new trees were planted during the year. Receipts increased from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 35,000, expenditure from Rs. 72,000 to Rs. 80,000. Arboriculture.

202. Apart from the larger contribution works, King George's Medical College, King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium, the University buildings, Lucknow Arabic school, Benares Kshatriya high school, a sum of Rs. 2,17,186 was expended by private persons on works of public utility, chiefly schools, bridges, wells, dharmsalas, tanks and dispensaries. Private works.

36.—Canals.

(For details see the annual administration report of the Public Works department, Irrigation branch, for the year ending 31st March 1913.)

203. The total capital outlay under all heads up to the end of March 1913 amounted to Rs. 1,189¾ lakhs, and the total capital expenditure of the year 1912-13 was nearly twenty-three lakhs. Of this amount ten and two-thirds lakhs was spent on productive works, about the same amount on protective works, and the remainder on minor works. The expenditure on protective works was incurred mainly on the Gangao dam for the Ken river, which will form a reservoir to supplement the supply of the Ken canal; on the Ghaggar canal in Mirzapur district; and on the Dhasan canal in Hamirpur district. The Ghaggar canal will protect a very dry tract which is peculiarly liable to famine. There was an expenditure of eight lakhs on the Ganges canal, for plant and for hydro-electric machinery at Hardwar and for construction on the Hathras branch. Several minor works for the extension and improvement of irrigation were carried out on the Rohilkhand canals. Outlay and construction.

204. Two protective works are proposed: the Belan canal in Allahabad district, for which an estimate of fifteen and a half lakhs has been prepared; and the Barwar lake scheme in Jhansi district, for which four and a half lakhs have been sanctioned. One productive work is proposed, the Gorai canal in Mirzapur district, which has just been sanctioned at a cost of six lakhs. In connection with the great scheme for the Sarda-Ganges-Jumna Feeder, a conference of delegates from these provinces and the Punjab was Works proposed.

held, to make recommendations for the supply and distribution of the cost of construction.

Surveys.

205. A large amount of survey work was carried out during the year. Special survey parties were at work in Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun and Jhansi districts, for the preparation of embankment projects for the next famine. In Hamirpur district a survey was made for the Urmel canal, and a good deal of survey work was carried out in Banda and Jhansi districts for tanks and canals.

Financial results.

206. The gross receipts from all canals amounted to 101½ lakhs; the total working expenses to 36¾ lakhs; and the net revenue to 64¾ lakhs. The net profit from major productive and minor works after paying interest charges amounted to over 24 lakhs, and the net credit to the revenues of the provinces after deducting capital outlay on minor works, expenditure on agricultural works, and indirect charges for major productive works was 19½ lakhs.

Assessments.

207. The gross revenue assessed increased by 12½ lakhs to 113 lakhs, owing to a rise in the area under irrigation.

Mileage of channels.

208. The total length of canals in operation at the close of the year had increased by 333 miles to 15,592 miles.

37.—Irrigation.

Irrigated area.

209. The area irrigated by the canal department rose by 256,521 acres to 2,698,272 acres. The early part of the season of 1912 was hot and dry, and there was a keen demand for irrigation. There was a moderate rainfall later, and little damage was caused by floods. On the Ganges canal the supply of water was not equal to the demand in either season. The winter rains failed, and the demand was everywhere intense until February 1913 when there was good rain. In the end of September 1912 however the heavy rain allowed a large area of rabi to be sown without irrigation. The kharif irrigated area was 1,153,574 acres, which was 144,436 acres less than that of the previous year, owing to the shortage in the supply of water. The rabi irrigated area showed an increase from 1,143,741 to 1,544,698 acres.

Crops irrigated.

210. The estimated value of crops irrigated by canals was 1,437 lakhs. The principal crops irrigated were:—sugarcane, 359,966 acres; rice, 184,427 acres; millet, 43,448 acres; cotton, 374,208 acres; wheat, 756,269, acres; peas, 129,313 acres.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

38.—Gross revenue.

(For details see the accounts for the year 1912-13, *and the table under the head "Finance and Revenue," part* 4(*a*) *and* (*b*), *Statistics of British India.)*

211. The imperial share of the gross revenue realized amounted to Rs. 4,35,55,895 as compared with Rs. 5,06,27,444 in the year 1911-12.

39.—Land revenue.

212. The gross land revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 6,53,81,270 as compared with Rs. 6,44,23,192 in the previous year, and the imperial share was Rs. 3,95,18,268, compared with Rs. 3,89,63,706.

40.—Canal revenue.

213. The gross direct revenue accruing from canals during the year 1912-13 amounted to Rs. 83,60,567, of which the imperial share was Rs. 2,41,326. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 87,21,427 and Rs. 3,13,702 respectively.

41.—Excise.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of Excise for the year ending 31*st March* 1913, *and the tables under the head "Finance and Revenue," part* 4 (*b*), *Statistics of British India.)*

Receipts.

214. The real receipts from excise rose from Rs. 110·8 lakhs to Rs. 123·4 lakhs, an increase of 11·4 per cent. This increase has been continuous for the past four years, and is due to the general prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes.

Collections.

215. The gross demand for the year was Rs. 125·31 lakhs, and of this Rs. 124·38 lakhs or 99·3 per cent. was collected. The defaulting drug contractor of Bareilly who fled to Rampur has not yet paid his balance of Rs. 34,721. In Gorakhpur district Rs. 17,589 due on tari farms was postponed. In Dehra Dun a sum of Rs. 8,406 due is covered by a bond.

Country spirit.

216. The total receipts from country spirit rose from Rs. 73·70 lakhs to Rs. 82·60 lakhs, an increase of 12 per cent. The incidence of total revenue per proof gallon in distillery areas rose from Rs. 4-11-3 to Rs. 4-12-9. Licence fees rose by 13·9 per cent. from Rs. 24·06 lakhs to Rs. 27·41 lakhs. This rise is due to good prospects at the time of settlement, and to the breaking up of local rings in Dehra Dun, Ballia, Sitapur and Fyzabad. Stillhead duty has been raised in eleven districts from 1st April 1912, and in eighteen districts from 1st April 1913. Consumption rose from 1,538,000 to 1,690,000 proof gallons, an increase of 9·8 per cent. The increase is attributed to the abundance of the harvests, the activity of trade, high wages and keen demand for labour for new railway projects and public works, all of which causes tended to raise the prosperity of the agricultural and labouring classes. The seasons for Hindu marriages were favourable. The preventive staff dealt with smuggling with increased efficiency. There is very little demand for the weak 50 U. P. spirit except in Bundelkhand, Cawnpore and Dehra Dun.

Contract supply system.

217. The contract supply system continued to work satisfactorily, and an adequate supply of spirit was maintained throughout the year. The rise in licence fees in contract districts compared with the year 1906-7 is now almost as great as the rise in non-contract districts. The vendors do not altogether like the new spirit, as they cannot water it down to the same extent, but they appreciate the regular supply and fixed price.

Outstill area.

218. The revenue from outstills, which only exist now in a few isolated tracts, increased by 9·9 per cent. The extent to which the inhabitants of these remote places retain their primitive credulity is shown

by an incident reported from Gonda. An outstill vendor found that the liquor of his still was rendered distasteful by some mysterious means. The chaukidar succeeded in exorcising the evil spirits but his counter spells proved expensive. Finally the vendor trudged with his petition to head quarters, and the enquiry which followed showed that the chaukidar had been in the habit of putting the seeds of a poisonous plant in his courtyard into his neighbour's fermenting pots. After this exposure the evil spirits departed.

Hemp drug.

219. Licence fees for the sale of hemp drugs showed the general tendency to rise, and increased by 9·1 per cent. In seventeen districts the terms of the drugs farms expired, and in four districts and in parts of eight others the holders surrendered their farms, owing to the enhancement of the duty on *pathar ganja*: although this drug was sold in very few of the districts concerned. Settlements were made by tahsils in nine of these districts, and the reports on this method of settlement are favourable. The duty on *charas* was raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 per seer from 1st April 1912, and the consumption fell by 5·6 per cent. The duty on *pathar ganja* was raised from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 on 1st April 1912, and to Rs. 7-8 on 1st April 1913. This kind of *ganja* is little used, and the consumption of *ganja* rose from 13,868 seers to 16,343 seers. The number of drug shops decreased by fifty-four.

Opium.

220. Licence fees for opium vend rose by 12·6 per cent. The increase was due to the fair prospects at settlement, the reduction of poppy cultivation, and the cessation of official vend in some districts. The legal limit of the possession of *chandu* has been reduced from one tola to half a tola with the intention of checking the illicit sale of opium for smoking. Continuous preventive action was taken against opium smugglers; issues have been carefully watched, and complete lists of the principal smugglers prepared.

Tari and sendhi (sap of palmyra and date palms).

221. The receipts from tari and sendhi shared in the general prosperity and increased by 8·4 per cent. Shop to shop settlements were introduced in five districts.

Prosecutions.

222. The total number of cases under the Excise Act declined from 1,550 to 1,488 but the decrease was due to a rise in the number of minor cases compounded from 288 to 554. There were 487 cases of illicit distillation, mostly from Allahabad, Fatehpur and Partabgarh. There has been a decrease in the number of these cases owing to the poor crop of *mahuwa*. The number of prosecutions for cocaine smuggling rose from 81 to 142, mostly in Benares and Saharanpur, and in these districts some of the principal smugglers were captured. Smuggling in cocaine is very profitable, and the Rampur smugglers have a system of taking illicit opium to Calcutta and returning with cocaine, and a single journey may bring as much as a thousand rupees profit. The number of opium cases rose from 295 to 342, partly owing to the increased vigilance of the staff. There were fifty-three prosecutions for keeping *chandu* dens.

General.

223. In agreement with the proposals of the local advisory committees eighteen excise shops were closed during the year. A local temperance society has been organized at Fyzabad, and there were movements against drinking among the chamars at Chandausi and in the Bijnor district. Shops for the sale of mineral waters are increasing. Convictions for drunkenness again show an increase, from 1,757 to 2,188, partly owing to increased consumption and partly owing to the activity of the police. The highest proportion per ten thousand of the population in large cities was 16·1 in Benares.

42.—Stamps.

(For details see the annual report on the stamp returns for the year ending 31st March 1913, and the tables under the head "Stamps," part 4 (b), Statistics of British India.)

Receipts and charges.

224. The gross receipts increased by about four and a half lakhs to nearly 115 lakhs of rupees, and the increase has taken place in both judicial and non-judicial stamps.

225. The sales of judicial stamps showed a rise from Rs. 85,87,318 in the previous year to Rs. 89,61,625, and this increase is natural in a year of agricultural prosperity, when the people have larger funds to expend on litigation. Judicial stamps.

226. There was a rise in the value of non-judicial stamps sold from Rs. 24,57,363 to Rs. 25,35,177, and it may be remarked that this increase is rather unusual in a year of prosperity. There was an increase in the sale of hundi stamps, which is partly attributed to the inability of traders to dispose of their goods on account of the shortage of railway waggons, and they had therefore to renew their hundis frequently. Non-judicial stamps.

43.—Assessed taxes.

(For details see the annual Income-tax returns of the province for the year ending 31st March 1913, and the tables under the head "Income-tax," part 4 (b), Statistics of British India.)

227. The only tax directly assessed in these provinces is income-tax. The net collections increased by about a lakh to Rs. 25,00,766. The total final demand for the year under report was Rs. 20,78,320, of which Rs. 20,70,587 was collected. The number of appeals and objections rose by 26 to 8,875, and the percentage which were wholly unsuccessful fell slightly from 67·60 to 65·90. Writs of demand increased considerably from 1,649 to 2,876, but other coercive processes decreased from 6,147 to 5,356. In the year 1909-10 writs of demand stood as high as 5,040, and other coercive processes were only 3,114.

44.—Any other taxes levied for imperial purposes.

228. Customs yielded Rs. 1,77,310 to the imperial exchequer as compared with Rs. 1,61,371 in the previous year, and the only duty levied is the excise duty on cotton manufactures.

45.—Forests.

229. The revenue from forests, which is entirely credited to the imperial exchequer, increased from Rs. 30,16,160 in 1911-12 to Rs. 35,43,963.

46.—Provincial revenues.

(For details see the Government resolution on the provincial revenues of 1912-13.)

230. The year 1912-13 was one of exceptional financial prosperity for the provinces, and the results of the year's transactions are as follows:— Financial position.

	1911-12.	1912-13.	Increase.
Opening balance	86,90	88,35	1,45
Receipts	6,02,99	7,07,89	1,04,90
Charges	6,01,54	6,12,00	10,46
Closing balance	88,35	1,84,24	95,89

(Figures indicating money when written without the symbol "Rs." refer to thousands of rupees.)

Of the large increase in receipts 83,35 comes under the head of assignments, and the provincial credits under this head reached the high total of 94,95 as a result of the larger recurring and non-recurring subsidies received towards the end of the year in aid chiefly of education (57,00) and sanitation (20,07). A non-recurring grant of 12,00 was received in aid of provincial resources generally.

There was no alteration in the terms of the provincial settlement with the Government of India. The only change of any importance in the classification of accounts was the provincialization of the charges on account of deputy and sub-deputy inspectors of schools with effect from 1st June 1912.

231. In addition to larger assignments there were large increases in the income from land revenue (4,07), excise (10,97), forests (5,28) and stamps (2,50). Better collections of ordinary revenue and larger advance collections Receipts.

for the following year account for the improvement under land revenue. The rise in stamp receipts is attributed to more active litigation in a year of general prosperity, the bulk of the increase being under the head of court-fee stamps. Under excise the main increases occurred under the head of country spirits—licence fees (2,72) and still-head duty (4,30), and there were smaller rises in "licence fees on other drugs" (1,57) and in duty on hemp drugs (1,41). These increases are attributed to the favourable circumstances of the year and the consequent improvement in the condition of the agricultural and industrial labourers. The return from country spirits was also improved by the breaking up of local rings, the raising of still-head duty in certain districts and the suppression of smuggling from native states. Hemp drugs showed an increased revenue from the raising of the duty on *charas*.

Forest revenue expanded largely on account of a rise in prices at auction sales, and the introduction in the Western and Kumaun circles of the new scheme for commercial fellings. A larger demand for fuel in the western circle raised the income from that source by 1,05 and 33 more was derived from the development of the turpentine and resin industries. There was a decrease of 3,03 in the income from major irrigation works, attributed to good winter rains and the consequent restriction in the demand for canal water. The only other variation of importance is a fall of 70 under the head miscellaneous, which is due to smaller credits of unclaimed deposits.

Expenditure.

232. The principal variations in the expenditure of the year are set out in the following table:—

	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
Land revenue	1,04	...
Forests	2,65	...
Education	8,28	...
Scientific and other minor departments	77	...
Superannuation	1,74	...
Irrigation—interest on debt ...	1,24	...
Civil works	3,63	...
General administration		2,45
Courts of law		63
Police		1,58
Medical		1,05
Miscellaneous		66
Major irrigation works		2,15

The increase in expenditure on land revenue is due chiefly to higher settlement charges and the grant of travelling allowance to tahsil peons. The rise in forest charges is mainly owing to larger payments to the Maharaja of Tehri on account of his share in the profits of the leased forests (62); to the departmental supply of fuel to troops at Chakrata (47), to the expansion of the resin and turpentine industries (39), and to higher expenditure on establishment (46), necessitated by the conversion of the district protected forests in Kumaun into a separate circle, to additional recruitments, grant of increments, and the absence of a smaller number of officers on long leave. The large increase under education is explained by the expenditure of the special grants received from the Government of India, and by the provincialization of the charges for deputy and sub-deputy inspectors of schools. The increase under the head of scientific and other minor departments is 77, but if certain abnormal expenditure of 1911-12, is excluded the increase is 1,78. This is mainly owing to larger initial outlay on the new city park at Agra (1,07), and the Rohilkhand agricultural station (32); to the payment of a non-recurring grant of 30 to the sugar factory at Pilibhit and to higher expenditure on farm contingencies (19), on the agricultural college staff and contingencies (22), and on the subordinate agricultural staff (13). The increase under superannuation allowances and pensions is due to commutations and to a growing pension roll, and that under the head irrigation—interest on debt, is chiefly due to a change in the rate of interest from 3·401 per cent. to 3·5 per cent., and also to larger capital outlay. The larger expenditure on civil works was on the medical college at Lucknow, on repairs to civil buildings and on miscellaneous public improvements; it was partly

counterbalanced by lower expenditure on grants to district boards and municipalities, judicial buildings, communications and establishment. Of the decreases, that under general administration is accounted for by the exclusion of the special expenditure incurred in 1911-12 in connection with His Majesty the King-Emperor's visit to India and to lower charges on account of officers on special duty, partly counterbalanced by higher expenditure on the newly created Bundelkhand division; while that under courts of law is due to the exclusion of expenditure on royal bonus payments (—54), and to the reduction of 96 under civil and sessions courts. The exclusion of royal bonus payments was the chief cause of the decrease under police expenditure. The smaller expenditure under the head medical was due to smaller grants from the Government of India for sanitation. Under the head miscellaneous the decrease is chiefly owing to smaller remissions of takavi and under irrigation major works to a reduced outlay on repairs to canals.

233. Actual receipts and charges show the following variations from the budget estimates of the year:— **Provincial budget.**

	Budget.	Actuals.	Difference.
Opening balance	91,51	88,35	—3,16
Receipts	5,94,00	7,07,89	1,13,89
Charges	6,13,34	6,12,00	—1,34
Closing balance	72,17	1,84,24	1,12,07

The extraordinary increase under receipts is mainly owing to additional assignments aggregating 85,76 received from the Government of India for various purposes, the largest items being 50,00 (1,25 recurring) for education, 28,07 (57 recurring) for sanitation and 12,00 (non-recurring) for general purposes. Apart from assignments there was a considerable expansion of revenue under stamps, excise, forests, interest and major irrigation works. Under interest the improvement is attributed to larger repayments of advances to cultivators with the interest due thereon as also to larger advances made to secure the rabi sowings after a temporary cessation of the rains. Under major irrigation works the improvement was due to a greater demand for canal water during the kharif. On the side of expenditure there was an increase of 64 under forests, due to the purchase of Babul forests in Hamirpur district for industrial purposes, to the extension of turpentine and resin operations, and to a larger payment to Tehri state. The large increase under education and superannuation allowances and pensions has already been explained. A decrease of 1,14 in land revenue expenditure was chiefly due to the non-introduction of the scheme for the revision of the cadre and establishment of deputy collectors. A decrease of 1,20 under jails is due to short expenditure on salaries, dietary and hospital charges, and quinine. The decrease of 3,33 under police charges was largely caused by the utilization of only part of the provision for the relief of Act XX towns from police charges, and the allotments for the redistribution of railway police charges and the establishment of a training school for constables were not utilized. The chief savings under medical were 1,07 in the plague allotment and 77 in the recurring and non-recurring grants for sanitation. Under major irrigation works a saving of 1,21 was effected chiefly from repairs to canals. The accounts closed with a credit balance of 1,84,24 including approximately 90 lakhs on account of earmarked assignments from Imperial revenues. The real balance was thus about 94¼ lakhs, which is 74¼ lakhs above the prescribed minimum.

47.—*Local revenues.*

(For details see the accounts of the excluded local funds published in the Government Gazette of 6th September 1913, *and the review of the local and district boards for the year ending* 31*st March* 1913.*)*

234. The opening balance of excluded local funds was Rs. 36,69,349. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,12,80,922, the expenditure was Rs. 1,09,34,536, so that the closing balance had increased to Rs. 40,15,735. The principal sub-heads were the district, town and bazar, police, educational, and medical and charitable funds. The finances of district boards are dealt with in

Chapter III of this report. Town and bazar funds had an income of 6¾ lakhs and an expenditure of 6½ lakhs, with a closing balance of 2 lakhs. The Canning College had an opening balance of Rs. 13,999, and its income was 1¼ lakhs; its expenditure was Rs. 1,57,986, so that the year closed with a deficit of Rs. 18,892.

48.—Municipal funds.

(For details see the review of municipal administration for the year ending 31st March 1913.)

235. The opening balance of municipal funds was Rs. 34,63,188. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,03,29,709, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,00,02,928, which showed increases of Rs. 6,00,853 and Rs. 9,41,465 on the respective amounts for the previous year. The closing balance was Rs. 39,36,097, including Rs. 37,89,969 for municipal funds and Rs. 1,46,128 for notified areas.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

49.—Details of census.

(*See under chapter I of the report for* 1911-12 *for details of the last census.*)

50.—Births and deaths.

(*For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year* 1912, *and the tables under Vital Statistics, Part V, Statistics of British India.*)

Births.

236. The number of births registered during the year 1912 was 2,125,585, which shows a satisfactory increase over 2,053,324 registered in the previous year. The birth-rate was 45·38 against 43·84 in 1911, and 39·36 the quinquennial average. The lowest birth-rate was in April and the highest was in October, and the curve of the birth-rate was fairly normal, except that a marked rise began in June two months earlier than usual, which may be attributed to the fact that there was very little malaria in the autumn of 1911. The proportion of male to female births was 108·41 : 100, which was practically the same as in the two preceding years. The provincial birth-rate exceeded the death-rate by 15·47. The increase was general throughout the provinces, except in the districts of Ballia and Naini Tal, where the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 8·77 and ·17 respectively. In Ballia this high death-rate was due chiefly to plague, and in Naini Tal, which has a large malarious Tarai area, the slight excess was due to cholera. As in 1911 Jhansi district shows the highest birth-rate, 55·34, followed by Bijnor with 54·73. There was a rise in the birth-rate in municipalities from 39·98 to 41·45, the total number of births being 122,619. This rate has only thrice been exceeded in the last thirty years. Mau (Jhansi) heads the list with a rate of 83·24, and Tilhar (Shahjahanpur) comes next with 62·78. Owing to their floating population Mussooree and Naini Tal had as usual low birth-rates, 8·76 and 12·29 respectively. The low birth-rate of 22·06 in Agra is assigned to defective registration. The birth-rate exceeded the death-rate in no less than 72 out of 87 municipalities.

Deaths.

237. There was a large decrease of 704,485 deaths to 1,400,807 in 1912, and the death-rate declined from 44·95 in 1911 to 29·91. The average for the previous five years was 43·43. The decrease was general under all headings except small-pox which showed a slight increase. The highest death-rates were returned from Ballia district, 47·55, Hamirpur 41·30 and Jhansi 38·77. In Ballia the high rate was due to plague, and in a less degree to dysentery and diarrhoea ; in Hamirpur to fever and respiratory diseases, and in Jhansi there was plague, fever and cholera. In municipal areas there were 100,322 deaths recorded as compared to 164,813 in 1911, and the death-rate declined from 55·72 to 33·92, which was the lowest on record for the last thirty years with three exceptions. In only 15 out of 87 municipalities the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate, and this excess of the death-rate was most marked in Azamgarh, Jhansi, Ballia, Brindaban and Konch. The infant mortality fell to 206·5 per mille, calculated on the births of the year, and this is the lowest rate recorded for the past thirteen years.

Registration of vital statistics.

238. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners tested 19,010 entries and discovered 143 omissions, as compared with 1,831 entries tested and 10 omissions in 1911. The local authorities tested 365,542 births and 276,011 deaths as compared with 301,111 births and 275,550 deaths in the preceding year, an increase of 64,892. The percentage of omissions was slightly lower than in 1911. There was an increase of 72,964 in the number of entries tested by the vaccination staff, and the percentage of omissions found was 40 in birth registers and 22 in death registers, slightly less than in 1911.

Cholera.

239. During the year 1912 there were only 18,894 deaths returned from cholera as against 117,689 deaths in 1911 ; the death-rates per thousand were 0·40 and 2·51 respectively. During the months of April and May the districts on the Nepal border suffered considerably from cholera. Kheri and

Gonda were the districts with the highest mortality from cholera, and of the towns Gaura Barhaj (Gorakhpur) and Lalitpur had the highest death-rate.

Small-pox.

240. There was an increase in the number of deaths from small-pox from 1,479 in 1911 to 3,101 in 1912, the death-rates being 0·03 and 0·07 respectively. But this rate is well below the quinquennial average rate of 0·38. The highest mortality occurred in June and the lowest in October. Of the districts Mainpuri had the highest death-rate of 0·61 per mille, and of the towns Firozabad (Agra) returned the highest rate, (5·01).

Plague.

241. In the year 1912 there was a great decrease in the mortality from plague, the number of deaths being 114,945 as compared with 332,301 in 1911. At the beginning of the year there were thirty-two travelling plague dispensaries under the supervision of four Indian Medical Service officers, and ten more dispensaries were established during the year. The maximum mortality was recorded in March and the minimum in July. Only two districts, Almora and Banda, were free from plague. The districts which returned the highest death-rates were Ballia (25·39), Azamgarh (11·64), and Ghazipur (9·48). Of the towns the highest mortality was returned in Gaura Barhaj (42·30), Azamgarh (40·33), Mau (37·97) and Mubarakpur (27·38), both in Azamgarh district. The number of persons inoculated against plague declined from 83,505 to 63,969, but this decline is natural as the epidemic of plague was less severe. Ballia district had much the highest number of inoculations, 19,791, and then came Gorakhpur with 8,911 and Basti with 4,677. The urban death-rate from plague was 3·69, and the rural death-rate was 2·36.

Fever.

242. The number of deaths from fever decreased largely from 1,308,498 in 1911 to 967,500 in 1912, and the death-rate fell from 27·94 to 20·66. The highest mortality was in May and the lowest in August. Of districts, Bulandshahr shows the highest mortality from fever with a death-rate of 29·15 per mille, followed by Naini Tal with 26·75, Farrukhabad with 26·74, Hamirpur with 26·27, Muttra with 25·79, Jalaun with 25·76, Meerut with 25·51, Pilibhit with 25·18 and Mainpuri with 25·02. Of the towns the highest rates were in Shikarpur (Bulandshahr) 39·01, and Mau (Jhansi) 34·19. The mortality from fever in urban areas was 17·67 and in rural tracts 20·84, a decline from 25·40 and 28·12 respectively in 1911. The investigation of malaria was carried on by the special staff during the year; a grant of Rs. 1,80,000 was made by the Government of India for carrying out anti-malarial measures; and twenty travelling dispensaries were established for malaria. The number of one rupee quinine packets sold decreased from 18,346 to 12,108, and the decrease is attributed to the healthiness of the year, the free distribution by travelling dispensaries, and the discontinuance of sale by paid agents. The children in 235 schools underwent quinine prophylaxis. Outbreaks of relapsing fever occurred in Meerut, Muzaffarnagar and Bulandshahr districts.

Other diseases.

243. The mortality from dysentery and diarrhoea declined from 24,135 to 14,986; Garhwal and Almora showed the highest death-rates as in previous years. Respiratory diseases decreased from 24,654 deaths to 18,810; by far the highest death-rate is in Hamirpnr, 10·04.

Injuries.

244. The number of deaths from injuries also declined from 24,340 in 1911 to 23,374. The number of suicides declined from 2,707 to 2,333.

All other causes.

245. The total number of deaths classified under "all other causes" decreased from 272,196 in 1911 to 239,197; and the decrease is partly accounted for by the decrease in deaths from measles from 20,277 to 10,618.

51.—Emigration and Immigration.

(*For details see the annual report for* 1912 *on the working in the United Provinces of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of* 1901; *the annual report of emigrants sailing from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for* 1912, *and the tables under the head "Emigration," Part V, Statistics of British India.*)

Foreign emigration.

246. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, after consideration of the recommendations of the Committee on Emigration from India to the Crown Colonies, decided that the system of introducing East Indian

labourers under indenture into Mauritius should be discontinued. Out of the 11,698 emigrants registered at the Port of Calcutta in the year 1912 for the colonies of Trinidad, Fiji, Demerara, Jamaica and Surinam, 8,755 or 74·84 per cent. were recruited in these provinces. The districts where the largest numbers were registered were Cawnpore (1,294), Fyzabad (1,046), Basti (922), Lucknow (850) and Gonda (832). The number of emigrants born in the United Provinces, wherever recruited, was 9,155 or 78·26 per cent. of the total number. As regards individual districts Basti was again the birth place of the largest number, 1,501, and next in order came Gonda with 1,047, Fyzabad with 444, and Rae Bareli with 430 emigrants. The number of emigrants registered from these provinces shows a decline of 432, and the number of emigrants born in these provinces shows a decline of 1,289, from the figures for the year 1911. The decrease is partly due to the fact that Fiji received about two-thirds of its immigrants from the Madras presidency. Separate figures for remittances from resident immigrants in the different colonies to these provinces are not available, but the remittances to India from Natal was nearly eleven lakhs, and far exceeded the sums remitted from other colonies. The Natal figures however probably include money sent by traders and other Indian immigrants who are not labourers.

Inland emigration.

247. Recruiting operations under chapter IV of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 were carried on in the following districts during the year 1912-13. Ghazipur, Basti, Azamgarh, Fyzabad, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Gonda, Allahabad and Ballia. The statistics for the number of labourers recruited are not reliable, as many agents do not send reports. The number reported was 1,955. Of this total one local agent holding a licence under section 64 of the Act recruited 1,303 coolies in Basti district, of whom 1,131 were males and 172 females. Ghazipur district reported 60 recruitments under the regulated system, and 114 under the unregulated system. In Azamgarh district one local agent reported 166 recruitments, but ten garden sardars and the local agents of five companies made no reports. No actual recruitment under chapter V of the Act has been reported from districts during the year, although seven garden sardars were at work in Basti and one garden sardar spent some time in Ballia. The magistrates of four districts are opposed to the system of unregulated recruitment, and some cases of irregular recruitments have been reported. As larger sums are paid for coolies for the Assam labour districts than for colonial emigrants, sardars recruiting for tea gardens sometimes obtain their coolies from colonial recruiters by payments made to the latter. The condition of the dépôts has been generally satisfactory.

Immigration.

248. There are no statistics of immigration.

52—Medical relief.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of civil hospitals for 1912, and the tables under the head "Hospital", Part V, Statistics of British India.)

Dispensaries.

249. The number of dispensaries increased from 551 to 558, and the number of travelling dispensaries, which are not included in these figures, increased from forty-three to fifty-seven. The number of patients treated at the various dispensaries and hospitals increased from 4,300,504 to 4,315,888, and as the attendance for malaria decreased by 76,208 these figures show the growing popularity of the dispensary. The number of patients treated at travelling dispensaries rose from 301,266 to 521,471. The ratio of deaths per cent. of the cases treated in all hospitals and dispensaries fell from 4·62 in 1911 to 3·77, and this was the best figure for the last seven years. The number of surgical operations performed increased from 199,704 in 1911 to 204,756.

Lady doctors.

250. The number of visits paid by lady doctors and female sub-assistant surgeons decreased from 6,297 to 5,927. The number of midwifery cases, which has shown a steady increase from 1910, was 1,529.

Financial.

251. The total income of the hospitals and the dispensaries decreased from Rs.19,67,089 to Rs. 18,67,290, and the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 16,46,679 to Rs. 15,25,986. The closing balance was Rs. 3,41,304, which

showed little change. The local fund contributions rose from 7 lakhs to 7¾ lakhs, and the municipal fund contributions from Rs. 93,613 to Rs. 1,03,512. There was a large expenditure of eleven and one-third lakhs on original works during the year, and a lakh on repairs. The amount of invested capital increased slightly to fourteen and a half lakhs.

General.

252. One of the features of the year was the commencement of work at the King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali for consumptive patients. The Principal of King George's Medical College at Lucknow reports that the progress of the students is satisfactory.

53—Sanitation.

(*For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for* 1911 *and of the Sanitary Engineer for the year ending* 31*st March* 1912, *and the tables under the head "Area, Population and Public Health," Part V, Statistics of British India.*)

Municipalities.

253. The amount spent on sanitary works in municipalities during the year rose from nearly seven and a half lakhs in 1911 to fifteen and a quarter lakhs in 1912. Of this amount over ten lakhs was spent on water works, the chief amounts being three and a half lakhs at Mirzapur, three and a quarter lakhs at Cawnpore, and nearly a lakh each at Allahabad and Mussooree. The eight large water works gave satisfactory results on the whole during the year, and the only serious breakdown was at Allahabad, where as in other stations demand is in excess of supply. The municipalities spent 36 per cent. of their total income on conservancy, water-supply and drainage, as compared with 39 per cent. in the previous year. In addition to the usual grant of five lakhs, grants amounting in all to a lakh were made to Agra, Benares and Landour, and a grant of eight lakhs from the Government of India was distributed among nine municipalities.

Fairs.

254. All the large fairs passed off without an outbreak of epidemic. The Magh Mela held at Allahabad in January was an Adh Kumb which is held once in twelve years, and the attendance was estimated at two millions. Other large fairs were the Garhmuktesar fair, at which between nine and ten lakhs of people were present, the Dadri fair at Ballia, the Batesar fair in Agra district and the Dikhauti fair at Hardwar.

Sanitary Board.

255. There were eight meetings of the Sanitary Board held during the year. The various grants from Government were allotted, and schemes estimated at nineteen lakhs were sanctioned.

54—Vaccination.

(*For details see the annual report on Vaccination for* 1912-13, *and the tables under the head "Vaccination," Part V, Statistics of British India.*)

Establishment and charges.

256. There were forty-nine assistant superintendents of vaccination, the same number as in the previous year, and the number of vaccinators decreased from 927 to 922. The expenditure on vaccination rose from Rs. 1,81,792 to Rs. 2,24,057. The increase is due to the addition of two extra Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, an improvement in the pay of the vaccination staff, and the use of calf lymph in place of human lymph.

Vaccination.

257. There was a satisfactory increase of nearly a lakh in the number of people vaccinated from 1,484,653 to 1,579,432. In cases where the results were known, the percentage of successes was 97·19 for primary cases, and 73·12 for re-vaccinations. The average cost of each successful vaccination rose slightly from one anna seven pies to one anna nine pies.

Lymph.

258. The amount of calf lymph issued increased from 41,460 grammes to 58,427 grammes and the income from Rs. 18,780 to Rs. 24,019, which showed a profit of Rs. 9,125 on the expenditure. Calf lymph replaced human lymph in 35 districts as compared with 22 in the previous year. All the municipalities and notified areas use calf lymph.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

55.—General system of instruction.

(See page 81 of the report for the year 1911-12.)

56.—Education.

(For details see the annual report on public instruction for the year ending the 31st March 1913, and the table under the head "Education," Part VII, Statistics of British India.)

General.

259. The large grants which have been given to boards for the purpose of opening new schools and appointing additional teachers have enabled a very satisfactory advance in primary education to be made. As a preliminary measure for further development elaborate surveys have been carried out by the inspecting staff, with the object of discovering the most suitable localities for new schools. The provincialization of the deputy and sub-deputy inspectors was carried out during the year.

Number of institutions and scholars.

260. Owing to the large number of new primary schools opened with the aid of the special grants, the total number of institutions has increased by 1,017 to 17,580. The number of pupils has increased by 76,298 to 7,88,298, and of this increase nearly all, 72,581, were scholars in public institutions. The percentage of children receiving instruction to children of school-going age has risen from 10·06 to 11·14.

Expenditure.

261. The total expenditure on education has risen by 13¼ lakhs to 121⅕ lakhs. The increased expenditure is largely due to the Government of India's grant of Rs. 7,20,000, which was chiefly spent on extra teachers for district boards' middle and primary schools, on opening new primary schools, and on the provision of training institutions. Direct expenditure on public instruction has risen from 66½ lakhs to 72¾ lakhs. The expenditure from provincial revenues, district funds, and municipal funds, is 78⅓ lakhs; fees amount to 23⅓ lakhs; and expenditure from other sources comes to 19½ lakhs.

University.

262. A Faculty of Commerce has been created in the University, and examinations for the commercial diploma will be held for the first time in 1914. Convocation was held in the new Senate House in November 1912 for the first occasion, and it is now in use for all university meetings. The Government of India have given sufficient grants to complete the scheme of university buildings designed by Sir Swinton Jacob. The university income amounted to Rs. 5,24,878, of which Rs. 1,27,975 was derived from fees and Rs. 3,87,400 from the Government grant. The expenditure was nominally Rs. 5,26,271, of which Rs. 3,45,000 was invested in Government promissory notes, and Rs. 7,800 was contributed towards the cost of the law hostel.

Collegiate education.

263. The number of students attending colleges was 6,223, and of this number 4,564 were learning English, and 3,505 a classical or vernacular language. The expenditure has risen from 8·56 lakhs to 9·15 lakhs, of which 29 per cent. is met from fees. It is satisfactory to note that some Colleges are extending their activities in the field of science. The Agra College and the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh were affiliated up to the M. Sc. standard in physics and zoology respectively, and the Meerut College was affiliated for the commercial diploma. The increase in numbers has caused overcrowding in some colleges and additions are to be made. At Bareilly the new lecture rooms and common rooms came into use. Electricity is being installed in the Canning College, Lucknow, and similar schemes are under consideration for the Muir Central College, Allahabad, and the Agra College. Several colleges have been provided with new hostels. At Agra College the Hewett Hostel is under construction. A hostel has been built for the Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.

Allotments were made from the Government of India grant to the Muir Central College, Allahabad, to Meerut College, to Christ Church College Cawnpore, and to Bareilly College for building new hostels or extending old ones. The Muir Central College received a gift of Rs. 9,000 from Her Highness the Begam Sahiba of Bhopal, for the Muhammadan boarding house.

The number of students in recognized oriental colleges fell from 1,332 to 1,303. The Sanskrit College, Benares, has increased its numbers.

The number of candidates for the Acharya, Madhyma, and Prathama examinations again shows a rise, to 2,171, and three women candidates were successful.

A committee was held to discuss methods of improving the study of oriental languages, and it has been decided to appoint two inspectors, one for Sanskrit Pathshalas and the other for Arabic Madrassas. The inspectors will make a general survey of the field of oriental education, and their reports will furnish materials for a decision as to the further steps which should be taken.

Law classes have been reduced from five to four, as they are no longer held at St. John's College, Agra. There has been a rise in the number of students, especially in the University School of Law, Allahabad, where there are 380 law students out of a total for the provinces of 676. At the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee, the number of students has fallen from 412 to 369. Proposals for reorganisation of the department of technology and the entrance examination were under consideration, and active steps have been taken to put the textile department into working order. The question of the decline in the recruitment of Europeans for the engineer class has also been considered.

There were fifty-four students at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, and three students were women. The buildings for the college are complete, and one hostel was occupied; satisfactory progress was made with the buildings for the hospital. In the preliminary scientific examination in September 1912 there were thirty candidates, of whom twenty passed. In the first M.B., B.Sc. examination, which was held for the first time in June 1913, twenty-six candidates appeared, and nineteen passed.

Secondary education.

264. The number of secondary schools for Indian boys has risen from 545 to 563, and the number of pupils has increased from 87,989 to 91,357. More than half this increase is to be found in anglo-vernacular schools, and there has been an increase of 761 in the numbers reading for the high section. A well equipped vernacular secondary school for better class boys paying high fees has been opened by the Benares municipality, and is reported to be very successful. There were 79 English middle schools, with 11,247 scholars. The number of vernacular middle schools and scholars has increased from 375 and 45,378 to 387 and 46,801 respectively. The expenditure on anglo-vernacular schools has risen from just under sixteen lakhs to seventeen lakhs and a quarter, the cost per scholar was Rs. 39·5. The expenditure on vernacular secondary schools has increased from 4·40 lakhs to 4·72 lakhs, the contribution from fees being about a quarter of this amount. The increase is due mainly to the appointment of additional teachers and opening of new schools. The total number of male candidates from these provinces at the matriculation examination was 2,035, an increase of 42 from the previous year. The percentage of passes rose from 35 to 37. The number of candidates admitted to the examination for the school leaving certificate rose by 225 to 1,421, and the percentage of successful candidates was 43. The number of candidates for the vernacular final examinations again showed an increase from 9,448 to 10,314, and the percentage of passes from schools under public management was 58·9. New buildings for anglo-vernacular schools have been made at Budaun and Orai, extensions at Saharanpur, Lakhimpur, Partabgarh and Jaunpur, and science laboratories at Bareilly, Ballia, Ghazipur and Fyzabad. Hostels were built for the Government High School, Saharanpur and Church Mission High School, Lucknow, and several other hostels for Anglo-Vernacular Schools are under construction. The hostel accommodation for vernacular secondary schools remains very

unsatisfactory, and assistance is required by the district boards if a rapid advance is to be made.

Primary education.

265. The total number of primary schools for Indian boys has increased by 900 to 10,151; and the pupils have increased by 67,016 to 547,534. The advance has been general over the provinces, and is to be largely attributed to the increased expenditure, which is now eighteen lakhs. It is a matter of considerable importance that a boy should be provided with facilities to extend his education beyond the lower primary stage, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that upper primary classes have been added in 353 schools. Further advances will require a larger number of trained teachers and additional funds. The number of aided schools has increased by 187 in spite of the conversion of large numbers to board schools. With the special grants and their own funds, boards have been able to improve school accommodation to some extent, but much remains to be done. There is evidence of a genuine demand for the extension of primary education from many quarters. It is stated that the enrolment in Lucknow district could be doubled in a short time if funds were available, and the chairmen of Bareilly and Bulandshahr district boards comment on the keenness of the desire for education.

Training and supply of teachers.

266. At the Allahabad training college the number of students increased by eight to thirty-four, of whom five were women. At the Lucknow training college there were fifty-one students. Out of thirteen candidates for training as mistresses in European schools, twelve passed the examination. There were 240 candidates for the vernacular teachers' certificate examination, and 196 passed. The number of training classes rose from 109 to 113, and at the final examination 690 appeared and 590 obtained certificates. Towards the close of the year Rs. 1,80,000, was sanctioned to open 101 extra training classes, which are much needed. The number of training schools for mistresses remained the same, and the number of women trained is not sufficient to meet the demand.

Technical education.

267. The number of technical and industrial schools decreased slightly to thirty-four, and the number of pupils to 1,579, and there were three commercial schools with 157 pupils. The technical schools at Gorakhpur and Lucknow have been doing good work, and the schools have fitted up some new machinery without assistance. The carpentry school at Bareilly and the schools of arts and crafts at Lucknow are both flourishing and promise well for the future. The question of the employment of the passed students is of moment, and it is satisfactory to record that all the students who passed out from the mechanics class in the technical school at Lucknow have secured employment with Cawnpore firms by the help of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce. There are eleven aided industrial schools. The Government experimental weaving station at Benares suffers from the fact that the majority of the boys do not belong to the weaving caste, as the school is not yet popular with weavers. The aided weaving schools are not in a very satisfactory condition. Some have incompetent instructors, and old pupils seem to abandon the new Serampur looms for the old looms as their women-folk are unable to assist them with the new looms. The quality of work done in the Hewett zanana school has been too poor to allow of its ready sale. A lady superintendent has been appointed. A zanana class has also been started at Shahjahanpur. At the Agra Medical school the number of students decreased from 326 to 287, and of 65 male students who appeared in the final examination 29 passed; of twenty female candidates thirteen were successful.

Female education.

268. The total number of institutions for female Indian education has risen from 1,265 to 1,348 and the number of girls from 40,715 to 42,051. There are also 12,521 girls reading in boys' schools. Of the grant from the Government of India Rs. 31,409 was alloted for non-recurring expenditure and Rs. 2,352 for recurring expenditure. The total expenditure rose to over four and a half lakhs. The Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, continues to do excellent work, and there has been an increase in the number of science students, and one of the girls from this college passed the B. A. examination. The Anglo-Vernacular schools continue to make

progress and a larger number of girls have been sent up for the different examinations. There are 32 of these schools, of which five are high schools. There are eighteen vernacular middle schools, an increase of one, and the pupils have risen from 1,577 to 1,692, but all except 125 are in the primary stage. In the vernacular final examination 27 passed out of 65, which compares favourably with last year's result. There are 55 Government primary schools, and 341 district board schools. The enrolment in the latter has increased by 1,519. The opinion of chairmen seems divided as to the real progress being made by female education, but it is generally agreed that progress is hampered by the want of satisfactory teachers. It is significant that from only three out of the ten places where visiting governesses were employed has any favourable report been received.

Education of special classes.

269. The number of institutions for teaching Europeans and Anglo-Indians has decreased by one, but there is a slight rise in the number of pupils to 4,780.

An imperial recurring grant of Rs. 47,000 was given, and the total expenditure has risen to over thirteen lakhs, for these schools. At the Colvin Taluqdars' school, Lucknow, the numbers have increased from 43 to 47, and though no pupil passed the matriculation examination, the work in the lower and middle schools is said to be satisfactory.

Both Hindus and Muhammadans have taken advantage of the improved facilities for education, and there is an increase of 12 per cent. in the total of Hindu students to 631,528 and of 5 per cent. in the total number of Muhammadans to 142,003.

57.—*Literature and the press.*

(See tables under the heading "Printing Presses and Publications," Part VII, Statistics of British India.)

Literary publications.

270. The total number of publications during the year 1912 was 1,706, a very slight increase from 1,697 in the preceding year. Nearly half of these works are poetical or religious. As usual publications in Hindi are more numerous, although there has been some advance in the number of English and Urdu books. The poetical output has decreased from 464 to 418, but a considerable number of odes on the Coronation Darbar were published. Few of these odes have much poetic merit, with the exception of a book entitled "Welcome our King, and other verses," by Lieutenant-Colonel D. J. Lane, I. M. S. A modern School of Hindi poetry has arisen, which has adopted blank verse, relaxed the accepted rules of style and metre, and has taken the "Khari Boli" as its dialect. Ten books of verse were published by Hindu and Muhammadan ladies. Two Urdu epics have been written on Muhammad and on Imam Husain, and there have been a number of reprints of Hindu religious poems. The Arya Samaj and the Dharm Sabha have issued various books of verse. Turning to general religious literature an increase is observed in Vedic and a decrease in Puranic and post-Puranic works. The Arya Samaj increased the number of their publications from seventeen to forty-two. Several books of Islamic philosophy and a few books of Islamic ethics have been published. In this modern Islamic literature a tendency towards rationalism and reform is discernible. Fewer philosophical works appeared. One of the most remarkable was entitled "Hindu Realism," an introduction to the metaphysics of the Nyaya Vaiseshika system. Another work of interest was a treatise by Sultan Muhammad Pal intended to refute the theory of the eternity of matter. Dramatic publications deal with mythical subjects, such as man in his ceaseless quest after pleasure finding it only in the companionship of good men and the negation of his personality. This stage of dramatic evolution corresponds to the mysteries and miracle plays of the pre-Elizabethan period, and there is as yet no demand for social dramas of actual life. The only original religious biography of any merit is a work by Pandit Dwarka Prasad Chaube, which consists of life sketches of thirty spiritual leaders of Hinduism. Seven lives of the Emperor George V. were published, and though their literary merit is not great, yet they represent a loyal attempt to make the personality of the Emperor familiar to his people.

A useful work of reference is entitled "Who's Who in India." The first part of the "Hindi Shabd Sagar," a comprehensive dictionary, was published by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha. A side-light on the method of university and school education was shown by the fact that no less than eighty-two keys to English text-books were published There has been a decline in the number of scientific and mathematical works, and none of them was of any particular merit. Of medical works the majority belong to the Ayurvedic school. The only law work of note was a further issue of Mr. Agarwala's "Lawyer's Vade Mecum." An Urdu translation has been brought out of Mr. Moreland's "Revenue and Administration in the United Provinces" which should prove useful. An interesting book of travel entitled "Many Camps" by Mr. A. H. Howlett gives vivid sketches of actual life. An increase has taken place in the output of novels, which are less erotic than usual. They deal with widow remarriage, child marriage, female education, the parda system, and the condition of Indian Musalmans. Of periodicals those with the largest circulation are the *Hindustan Review* in English, the *Adib* in Urdu, and the *Saraswati* in Hindi.

The Indian press.

271. The number of newspapers and periodicals again shows a great increase, from 227 to 278. Fifteen were published in English, 79 in Urdu, 56 in Hindi, 2 in English and Hindi, and one each in English and Urdu, English and Bengali, and Arabic and Urdu. Nine new papers were added to the list of reported publications, all of which survived the year. Of these new papers the most important were the *Muslim Gazette* (Lucknow), and the *Azad* (Cawnpore.) Eighteen papers ceased to exist during the year, the most noteworthy being the *Muslim Review* in English and the *Oudh Punch* in Urdu. The *Vedic Magazine* in English and the *Saddharm Pracharak* in Hindi were transferred from Kangri to the Punjab.

Tone and Policy.

272. No punitive action was taken by Government under the Indian Press Act during the year, and only in two cases did district magistrates demand security in respect of new papers and in both cases the minimum security was required and furnished. The existence of the Press Act continued to be a ground of complaint by the Indian press. The general tone of the press was satisfactory, and the visit of their Imperial Majesties has undoubtedly contributed towards the improvement that has taken place. During the latter half of the year however the Muhammadan section of the press exhibited considerable petulance and bitterness in criticising the attitude of the British Government towards Islamic countries, and also in regard to the Muslim University. There is no doubt that the feelings of the Muhammadan community were very strongly stirred by the course of affairs in Tripoli and in the Balkans. The European nations were represented as being combined to crush Islam, and England was included in the conspiracy. For some time the Muhammadan papers in Rohilkhand issued daily sheets giving news of the Turkish war. The announcement of the appointment of Sir James Meston as Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces was welcomed by the entire press. With regard to the Darbar boons the difference of opinion was very marked, and the Muhammadans would only see that their community had lost much by the annulment of the partition of Bengal. With a few exceptions the change of capital was generally approved. Efforts were made by the Hindu papers to arouse greater interest in the Indian National Congress than has been shown in recent years. The proceedings of the Legislative Council were watched with keen attention. The need for the establishment of an executive council was urged throughout the year.

The appointment of the royal commission on public services in India was popular, but this could not be said of the composition of the commission. The disabilities of Indians in South Africa and other colonies formed a common subject for complaint in both Hindu and Muhammadan papers. Lord Crewe's statement in the House of Commons on Indian autonomy was noticed with disappointment by the entire press. During the latter part of the year a large proportion of Muhammadan papers became converted to the ideal of self-government for India. As usual the police were subjected to much unfavourable comment, and stress was laid on the need for amending the law

relating to confessions in criminal cases. The press again discussed the imperative necessity for an increased share of the provincial revenue to be allotted to these provinces. The chief criticism directed against education in India was in respect to its quantity, although its quality was also vehemently attacked. It was described as being unsuitable for Indian conditions and destructive of national culture. The Hindu section of the press advocated compulsory free education. The Muhammadan press showed considerable resentment at the final decision of the Government of India in regard to the educational scope of the proposed Hindu and Muslim universities.

The work of co-operative credit societies elicited unstinted appreciation, and Government was congratulated on its success. The Hindu papers expressed gratification at the rejection of the Special Marriage Bill.

The necessity for amendments in the Agra Tenancy Act was again discussed. Government was once more asked to make arrangements to ensure the safety of female railway passengers. The cow protection movement and the *Baqr Id* riots at Ajudhia attracted great attention, and Hindu and Muhammadan papers indulged in bitter recriminations. Another subject of controversy was the rival claims of Hindi and Urdu to be the *lingua franca* of the provinces.

58.—Literary societies.

(*See page* 92 *of the report for the year* 1911-12.)

59.—Arts and sciences.

(*For details see the annual report of the Lucknow museum for the year ending* 31*st March* 1913.)

273. The collection of modern art specimens, formerly housed in the provincial museum at Lucknow, has been made over to the School of Arts and Crafts, and its place has been taken by antiquities from Kasia and Saheṭh-Maheṭh. The fine collection of hunting trophies and mammals has been arranged under the expert advice of Mr. D. Dewar. The stone inscriptions were duly labelled. A picture gallery has been opened for paintings of historical subjects and photographs of well-known monuments. The number of objects acquired by the museum was two hundred and sixty-eight, which is less than usual. They were mostly classed under numismatics and natural history, and all but nine were presented to the museum. Two interesting statues of Buddha were added to the archaeological section, and some seals from Kasia with the inscription of the "Great Decease," which afford evidence tending to identify that site with Kusanagara. The number of visitors to the museum was not so large as in previous years. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 14,042 and receipts amounted to Rs. 539, leaving a net cost to Government of Rs. 13,503.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

60.—Archæology.

(For details see the annual reports of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, and of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year 1911.)

Conservation.

274. The amount spent on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments in these provinces was Rs. 65,385, which was a little less than in the previous year. In Agra fort the ground in front of Akbar's palace has been laid out in lawns, and some handsome arcades have been uncovered at the Delhi gate. Some small improvements have been carried out at other great historical buildings in Agra, the unsightly huts in front of the Juma Masjid have been removed, the platforms of the gateways at Sikandra have been uncovered, and a brass hanging lamp provided for the tomb. In the fort at Allahabad the zanana palace has been completely restored, and the removal of the unsightly modern additions has revealed the beautifully carved pillars. Some repairs have been carried out at Jaunpur to Muhammadan tombs and mosques. At Lucknow the walls of the Residency have been conserved. The Lal Baradari, which has been lent to the Lucknow Municipality as a library, was repaired at a cost of Rs. 11,149.

275. There was a sum of Rs. 12,960 spent in these provinces on the preservation of Hindu and Buddhist monuments, which is somewhat less than in the year 1911-12.

The greater part of the expenditure was on the Dhamekh stupa near Sarnath, and a museum has also been constructed there. The brick temple of Vishnu at Tinduli in Fatehpur district has been partly repaired.

Exploration.

276. Further excavations in Muttra district at Mat where the statue of Kaniska was found last year, revealed only the plinth of a temple and some Naga images, which are interesting as the elder brother of Krishna was connected with Naga worship. The Jaisinghpura site in the same district yielded a number of fragments of Buddha images, and a clay sealing, the first to be found in Muttra. At Katra also in Muttra district the remains of a brick stupa of about the sixth century and a Jaina image were discovered. The excavations at Kasia in Gorakhpur district have been brought to a close.

In 1908 a marble slab was found in Moradabad district which stated that twelve lakhs of treasure had been buried by one Saiyid Firoz in the old fort at Firozpur. This site was excavated during the year, but no treasure was discovered.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61.—Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

(See page 94 of the annual report for the year 1911-12.)

62.—Ecclesiastical.

277. The year was uneventful.

63.—Stationery.

Stationery.

278. The total value of the stationery stores supplied to the provinces during the year increased from Rs. 4,19,541 to Rs. 4,51,642, an increase of Rs. 32,101. The value of stationery issued to printing presses showed the chief increase, Rs. 27,061, and the value of stationery issued to officers increased by Rs. 5,040. The chief increase in issues to officers is in the land revenue department, on account of the issue of tracing cloth, tags, and cyclostyle apparatus, and the addition of one office to the number drawing stationery.

64.—General miscellaneous.

Government Press.

279. The receipts of the Government Press for the year show a slight rise from Rs. 1,31,133 to Rs. 1,35,575. The expenditure shows a large increase from Rs. 6,57,050 to Rs. 7,03,900. The gross value of the outturn of the press increased by Rs. 29,798 to Rs. 5,89,278. The cost per page was Re. 1-5-3, a slight decrease from the preceding year. Printing work valued at Rs. 18,745 was given out to private presses. The number of books received under the Press and Books Act during the year was 1,708; and of this number 1,312 were original works and 396 were reprints. The copyrights of 393 books were registered. The Government Press was fully employed during the year, and there was considerable pressure of work in connection with the Legislative Council and the Census report.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH

1913-1914.

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

1913-14.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Changes in administration

1. The Honourable Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., was Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces throughout the year, with the exception of the period from 18th September to 19th November 1913 when the Honourable Mr. Duncan Colvin Baillie, C.S.I. (now Sir D. C. Baillie, K.C.S.I.), officiated during his absence.

Condition of the people.

2. The earlier portion of the period to which this report refers, a period which extends through various departmental years from October 1912 to June 1914, was one of almost general prosperity. But prosperity gave way to adversity when the monsoon of 1913 failed over a large part of the provinces and was followed by poor and unseasonable winter rain in the cold weather of 1913-14. It was a fortunate circumstance that the north-western districts and Bundelkhand, which suffered worst from drought later, had a comparatively good season to precede their misfortune, while Mirzapur, which was on the verge of famine after the spring crop of 1913, received a much better rainfall in the monsoon of that year than did the greater part of the provinces. The effect of the drought on the revenues and well-being of the provinces enters to a less extent into this report than might have been expected. That this is so is itself an indication of the enhanced staying power of the people to meet such a calamity, and it may suffice to say here that though the loss was great and widespread, it was met with a prompt generosity on the part of all who were able to afford relief, and was faced by the masses of the people with a fortitude born of the amassed strength of the previous years of peace and plenty. The year was not so healthy as its predecessor, but public health was still good. Plague decreased, and fever, though more widespread than in the previous year, was not exceptionally severe. The cattle of the provinces suffered terribly. To the ravages of the acute fodder famine was added a particularly violent epidemic of rinderpest, while other diseases took greater toll owing to the weakness and starvation of their victims. Fodder was brought down in large quantities from the Himalayan forests, and to this in a large measure must be attributed the fact that the loss was not more terrible still.

The steps taken by Government for the relief of distress arising from the famine conditions which prevailed in certain parts of the provinces have been noticed in Chapter IV of the body of this report under the heads of direct relief, indirect relief, and fodder operations. Indirect measures of relief were naturally the first to be taken in the form of a generous distribution at the first signs of serious trouble of Government loans by which the cultivators were enabled to dig wells, buy seed, and increase

generally the area of crop that could be brought to maturity under the adverse conditions, besides employing a large quantity of labour which if left unemployed must inevitably have necessitated the opening at a much earlier date of direct famine relief works with all the attendant inconvenience and economic disturbance of village life. The total amount granted in Government loans during the famine was nearly two crores of rupees or over a million and a quarter pounds sterling. The other chief method of indirect relief was the suspension and remission of Government revenue, the total amount of remissions finally given being 48½ lakhs of rupees. Owing partly to the indirect measures of relief noticed above and partly to the peculiarly favourable position in which the people stood to meet the calamity, the necessity for direct relief did not arise until December, which is considerably later than the date at which it had been instituted in previous famines. The chief direct methods used for the mitigation of distress were famine works and gratuitous relief to those not qualified to labour. The expenditure on gratuitous relief was proportionately much higher than in the famine of 1907-8, but this fact was not due to any laxity of administration but to the fact that in a large part of the area affected by scarcity the labour market was good, and the distress was not acute enough to render direct relief by Government necessary except to the weak and the aged to whom the assistance given could not be other than gratuitous. The amount spent on direct relief of distress was 55⅓ lakhs which was only about a quarter of the sum expended in the famine of 1907-8. The most striking and most difficult problem of the famine was the acute scarcity of fodder which had not been approached in intensity in either of the last two famines. The measures taken to save the cattle of the province consisted in the granting of special concession freight rates for the import of fodder to the affected tracts and the supply by Government of hay collected and baled in its reserved forests. The difference between the concession rates paid and the full freights was made up to the railways by Government and cost about 10 lakhs of rupees ; the imports of hay, straw and grass into the provinces were increased for one quarter of the year to over five times the figure for the corresponding period of the previous year. Of forest hay 1,400,000 maunds were supplied to the drought-stricken areas and sold at the uniform price of six annas per maund delivered at the railway stations. The hay cost about one rupee per maund to deliver and the cost to Government was 11 lakhs of rupees. The low price of six annas a maund was fixed in reference not to what the hay would fetch in the open market but to what the poorer cultivators, who are always situated in the worst position for obtaining fodder at such a crisis, could afford to pay. The total cost of the direct relief measures, both for human beings and cattle, was about 55 lakhs, and it is calculated that the cost to Government direct and indirect of the famine was about 1¼ crores of rupees or £ 820,000 sterling.

Land Revenue.

3. The total revenue demand from sources under the control of the Board of Revenue was 854 lakhs, an increase of 6 lakhs over the figure of the previous year. The revenue year here under review is from September 1912 to September 1913, and therefore includes little of the time of drought which began with the failure of the rains in 1913. The increase in revenue is due to canals which were called into full activity by the somewhat unusual distribution of the monsoon of 1912 and particularly by the lateness of the winter rains. Collections were full and easy, there being only 4¾ lakhs

outstanding at the close of the year, of which 1⅓ lakhs were on account of suspensions of revenue. Land revenue in particular, the demand on account of which was 648 lakhs, was collected practically in full. Agricultural loans for permanent improvements increased considerably, but the prosperity of this and the previous years rendered the demand for money for immediate requirements such as seed slightly less urgent. In the Benares division, and particularly in Mirzapur district where drought was severe, large advances were made both for permanent wells and for seed and cattle. The improvement in collection of loans continues ; in one district at least a large old outstanding balance has been completely wiped off, and borrowers are learning that prompt payment is the best policy if they are to look for new loans in time of need.

Settlement.

4. Three districts were under regular settlement operations during the year. The revision of the settlement of the Kashipur pargana of Naini Tal district and of two parganas of Pilibhit district were sanctioned, and the current settlements of a third pargana of Pilibhit and of the whole of the Agra district were extended.

Land records.

5. The subordinate land records staff was slightly increased, and there is a small improvement to note in both the pay and the qualifications of the patwari on whom the whole land records system depends. The new method of systematic correction of village maps at the commencement of settlement operations by the patwaris, who receive special training for this particular work, has proved satisfactory ; it has been used in the three settlements in progress and was in operation during the year in preparation for settlement in the Gorakhpur district. Concealment of rents and the practice of taking premia or *nazarana* on the renewal or granting of leases, both as a method of escaping enhancement of revenue, and of obtaining illegal increases of rent in Oudh, continue to be a matter of anxiety, as is also the ploughing up of the common lands of villages which is sometimes used by landlords as a method of enforcing such exactions.

Court of Wards.

6. The most important development in the administration of the Court of Wards during the year was the selection of district advisory committees, and it is satisfactory to be able to record that these committees have already given valuable help to the Board of Revenue in the decision of important problems. Four very large estates came under the control of the court during the year, the aggregate rent roll of the ten estates taken over being seven lakhs. Seven comparatively small estates were released, leaving 201 estates under management at the close of the year. Though the drought in the south-east of the provinces necessitated some suspensions, rental collections in other parts of the provinces were excellent and the total collected was 96·8 per cent. of the demand. Thirty-eight lakhs of debt were paid off, and much energy was displayed in effecting improvements to estates especially in the construction of wells. Education and village sanitation received liberal support, and the co-operative credit movement on Court of Wards estates made satisfactory progress.

Rent litigation.

7. The decrease in rent litigation continued, there being a fall of 5 per cent. in the number of cases instituted in Agra, and a trifling fall in Oudh. Suits for arrears of rent shewed a very satisfactory decline of 9 per cent. in Agra and over 17 per cent. in Oudh, a result of continued prosperity. The statistics of ejectments on other grounds than non-payment of arrears of rent on the other hand were not so satisfactory, as the number of cases continued

to increase especially in Gorakhpur district, where this method of preventing the acquisition of occupancy rights is probably connected with the "*nazarana*" system and the concealment of rents in preparation for the settlement of land revenue. The file of pending cases before courts of original jurisdiction was substantially reduced, but the number of appeals continued to rise and pending files before collectors, district judges, and commissioners all shewed an increase.

Police. 8. The volume of the reported cognizable crime, excluding public nuisances and offences under special and local laws, rose by 1·3 per cent. above the figures of 1912. Although the police year is the calendar one and scarcity did not reach its height until the early months of 1914, the failure of the monsoon in 1913 caused a considerable amount of distress before Christmas and it is not surprising that there was a rise in crime over the figure of 1912 which was the lowest on record for 13 years. As was to be expected from the character of the year the proportionate rise in the number of offences against property is greater than that in offences against the person. The number of reported cases in which investigation is refused by the police has been a matter of correspondence with the Government of India during the year as there are some reasons for believing that the number is unduly high. There have been considerable improvements in this respect in the last two years and a substantial further decrease in uninvestigated reports is hoped for in the current year. The number of murders showed an extraordinary increase from 508 in 1912 to 641 in 1913. A considerable number of murders were doubtless committed with robbery as an object owing to the agricultural conditions of the year, but it is impossible to account fully for fluctuations in this form of crime. Dakaiti cases also increased largely in number, and an outbreak of this form of crime in Agra was disappointing after the successful breaking up of the gangs there in the previous year. Though cases of poisoning increased in number, fewer of them were the work of professionals, and the police and the criminal investigation department are both to be congratulated on the manner in which these cases have been worked out and professional poisoners brought to book. Throughout the year vigorous action has been taken under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1911. Proclamations under section 3 of the Act were made in reference to portions of ten tribes, and the whole tribes of Aherias, Barwars, Daleras, Ghosis, Mewatis, Pasis, and Sanaurias, while sections of the Bhars, Chain Mallahs, and Gujars were registered. New settlements under the control of the Salvation Army were established at Najibabad and Bareilly, and the Kashipur settlement was filled with Sansiahs from Saharanpur. The industries of all the settlements are now on a firm basis, and the work turned out is of good quality. In the Bareilly settlement which was visited for the second time by the Lieutenant-Governor during the year a distinct improvement was noticed by him in the tone and condition of the settlers, members of one of the most criminal sections of the Beriah tribe. There were comparatively few charges of ill-treatment or extortion against the police during the year, and the discipline of the force was satisfactory. But the difficulty in recruiting and the number of resignations are matters of anxiety. It has been found necessary temporarily to increase the proportionate number of head constables eligible for promotion to the investigating grades, and with the object of improving general recruiting

proposals have been made for improving the pay of head constables and constables, and are now engaging the attention of Government. The force of Railway Police, which had not kept pace in strength in recent years with the increase in the length of railway under its jurisdiction, was reorganised during the year and received considerable additions to its establishment. A great improvement is noticeable in the work and discipline of chaukidars during the year, and the extremely good services of this poorly paid body of men are most encouraging.

Criminal Justice.

9. The number of criminal trials continued to increase in Agra, though at a much slower rate than in the two preceding years. In Oudh the increase stopped and a very slight decrease was observed. Serious crime remained practically unaltered in volume in Agra, but in Oudh there was a remarkable rise of 35 per cent. in offences affecting human life. Death sentences in the latter province again increased largely as was to be expected under the circumstances. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment decreased slightly in Agra and increased slightly in Oudh, while with fines the reverse was the case. Whippings decreased in both provinces. The chief result of the agricultural conditions of the year, so far as criminal trials were concerned, was a crop of petty thefts and quarrels over irrigation and kindred matters which increased the number of offences against the public tranquility in Agra from 1,752 to 2,039.

Prisons.

10. There was an increase from 92,997 in 1912 to 95,414 in 1913 in the total number of prisoners that passed through the jails during the year. But the daily average population of the prisons has shewn a continuous decrease for several years past which is still maintained. The separate figures for each month of the year show clearly that what increase there was, was due to the agricultural misfortunes of the latter portion of the year and the figures may therefore safely be taken as an indication of a continued decrease, under normal conditions, of serious crime. The number of juvenile prisoners admitted to the jails has fallen continuously from 242 in 1908 to 161 in 1913. In every district a special magistrate of experience has been entrusted with the conduct of all cases in which children are accused, rules have been framed to prevent the association of juveniles under arrest with adult prisoners, and steps have been taken to interest Indian gentlemen in the reclamation of youthful offenders by the use of personal influences after their release from punishment. The Bareilly juvenile jail continues its most useful work and provision has been made for providing separate accommodation for habitual juvenile offenders. Jail offences by prisoners decreased in number, and it is a noticeable feature in the improvement of jail discipline in recent years that it has been effected concurrently with a steady diminution in the number of corporal punishments. The expenditure on prisons increased somewhat owing to the dearness of food grains and a sudden rise in the price of materials used for making prison clothing. The prison factories made a cash profit of 3½ lakhs or 16 per cent. above the record figure of the previous year. The health of the prisons was remarkably good though the scarcity prevailing towards the end of the year had its inevitable effect on the condition of the prisoners admitted. Although a rise occurred in the death rate, the record was lower than in any previous year except 1912.

Civil Justice.

11. The redistribution of Civil Judicial work under the Greeven scheme was made from the beginning of the year. The scheme involved an increase in the number of District and Sessions Judges from 27 to 30, eight of the appointments in this class, which including the Legal Remembrancer now numbers 31, being open to the Provincial Service. A new class was created of Sessions and Subordinate Judges six in number, four being drawn from the Indian Civil Service and two from the Provincial Service. These appointments are expected to provide a good training for officers who are entering on a judicial career, or who have had no previous judicial experience outside civil work. The number of judges of small cause courts and of subordinate judges was increased from five to eight and 31 to 33 respectively. The staff of munsifs needed much strengthening and their number in permanent employment was raised from 94 to 100, while a further 14 probationary munsifs were appointed to form a reserve for vacancies left by officers taking leave. The number of civil suits filed was practically the same as in the previous year in Agra but fell by nearly 9 per cent. in Oudh. The number of appeals continued to rise in both provinces, but applications for execution of decrees decreased everywhere owing to the character of the season. The outturn of work by village munsifs decreased somewhat, and a few of these courts gave cause for anxiety. Reports from the districts show however that in the great majority of cases they dispose carefully and honestly of a mass of petty litigation at the very doors of the litigants. Honorary Munsifs are growing in popularity and their year's work shewed a satisfactory increase. The prestige and usefulness of these courts is being increased at every opportunity.

Registration.

12. It is now clear that the reorganisation of the registration department accomplished in 1910 is a success. Further minor alterations have been made since that time and the condition of the department is now satisfactory. Though the number of documents registered was practically stationary, the income from registration continued to increase owing to the enhancement of the scale of fees on documents of Rs. 1,000 and over, which was in force only for half the year 1912. There is still room for the expenditure of much money on the provision of registration offices, and with this work some progress was made during the year.

Municipalities.

13. The chief features of the year in municipal administration have been the increase in the number of non-official chairmen and the substitution of direct taxation for octroi. There are now 39 non-official gentlemen carrying on the arduous duties of chairmen of municipalities, the number having been increased by 18 in the year under review, while it is hoped that this number may be still further increased when the revision of the Municipal Act is completed. The abolition of octroi had been completed by the end of the year in all but three of the 38 towns which still hold the status of municipalities in which it was originally decided that this source of income should be replaced by direct taxation. The change has been accomplished in two more of these towns since the beginning of the current year and at the time of writing only one remains. Owing to a great increase of nine lakhs in grants made by Government the total municipal income for the year rose from 89 lakhs to very nearly a crore of rupees. In spite of its abolition in so many towns octroi remained by far the most fruitful source of income, contributing nearly 36 lakhs to the total. A

comparison of the statistics of the towns in which the octroi system was not changed shows a falling off of only 5 per cent. in gross octroi paid, while the net receipts increased by 1 per cent. These figures are striking considering that the year was one of scarcity, and are due to decreased exports from the cities. The receipts of municipalities from other taxes has increased by 2½ lakhs owing to the substitution for octroi of direct taxation. Grants by Government have, as noticed above, increased greatly and amounted to over 20 lakhs, of which sum 7 lakhs were given for water works, 5 lakhs for drainage and nearly six lakhs for education, while substantial assistance was given by grants to those municipalities which were changing their forms of taxation. Only about 4 lakhs of new liability was contracted by municipalities in the form of new loans. On the one hand they had the greatly enhanced Government grants to spend, and on the other financial stringency reduced their borrowing power. The chief loans taken were 1 lakh in Lucknow for extension of the water works and Rs. 66,000 in Hapur for drainage. The Lucknow Improvement Trust also took a loan of 2 lakhs bu this does not come into the municipal accounts. The total expenditure for the year was 90½ lakhs, two lakhs in advance of the record figure of the previous year. The outlay on conservancy was the item showing the greatest increase, 16·1 lakhs being spent under this head as against 15·3 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on water works and drainage both decreased owing to a reduction in the amount of capital outlay on new projects. The large grants received for educational purposes were too late to be spent during the year; they will form a valuable nucleus for the improvement of defective school accommodation and for the development in primary education which should follow the deliberations of the Naini Tal Committee. The year was a fairly healthy one in municipalities, but the vital statistics did not maintain the high standard reached in the previous year, and there was a great relapse in the figures of infantile mortality, the increase being 30 deaths per thousand births from 242 to 272. There were contested elections in 60 towns and 56 per cent. of the eligible electors recorded their votes. New election rules have been framed which should improve the polling procedure and greatly reduce the possibility of protracted litigation on objections after elections.

District boards.

14. The dominating feature of district board administration during the year has been the increase by over 43 per cent. of their income through the distribution to them of grants equivalent to the amounts they would have received had the transfer to them of the local cess, hitherto appropriated to expenditure on police, been accomplished. In making these grants the needs of all the boards were carefully considered and the 41 lakhs, which the munificence of the Government of India enabled the Local Government to distribute, was divided among the services in which this examination shewed that an advance was needed. The necessity for standardising and improving the existing services of the boards formed the subject of a detailed enquiry, and the new financial settlements with them have provided for a great improvement in their present staff, a reduction in the areas in which their executive subordinates will be called upon to work, and an increase in the employment of full time paid secretaries which should result in a more detailed supervision of the work of the boards' servants. Education benefited to the extent of 16½ lakhs, medical services

received 2⅓ lakhs, and civil works 22⅓ lakhs, out of the additional grants mentioned above. The facilities at the command of the boards were not sufficient to allow them to spend all these grants and it is to be expected that their balances will be inflated for some years, but this difficulty has been considered in the distribution of the money and it is hoped that agencies fo rits economical and fruitful expenditure will gradually be brought into existence. The other great feature of the year was the exhaustive enquiry into the needs of primary education by the Naini Tal Committee, and boards held their hands somewhat in educational matters until they should be made acquainted with the recommendations of that committee and the policy prescribed by Government as a result of them. The income of the boards apart from Government contributions increased by 3 lakhs to 61½ lakhs, and their expenditure naturally increased heavily from 78 lakhs to 87 lakhs, though for reasons explained above it could not rise in any way proportionately to the increase in their total resources. Expenditure on education increased from 25 lakhs to nearly 27 lakhs, on medical services from 10½ to 11½ lakhs, and on civil works from 36⅓ to over 41 lakhs. Instances of great generosity on the part of private persons for the improvement of medical services are as usual abundant. The popularity of hospitals and travelling dispensaries continues to grow and it would appear that great success is being achieved in breaking down the old suspicious attitude of the people towards European medical practice.

Agriculture.

15. The slow process of interesting the cultivator in methods and crops which were not used by his forefathers continues, and there appears to be some ground for hoping that the process is becoming more rapid than it hitherto has been. District boards, court of wards officials, and the more educated landholders and cultivators have shewn a distinctly growing interest and willingness to co-operate with the department. The distribution of seed has been continued and expanded, assistance has been given in adopting improved methods of sugar extraction from cane, breeding experiments have been carried on, and numerous experimental and demonstration farms have been steadily at work spreading the gospel of scientific methods. In a year of drought the well boring staff has been taxed to its uttermost, and the advantages of the practice of driving a tube through from the bottom of a well to a lower and more productive water bearing stratum are everywhere being realised, while mechanical power for raising the water is being used more widely.

Civil Veterinary department.

16. With the growing confidence felt in the country in inoculation of cattle and other veterinary work, and the increased interest in scientific breeding of cattle, and in the improvement of the milk supply of cities, the Civil Veterinary department has had its hands full and is in great need of an increased staff, and of a provincial college to train its men. Breeding of good strains of bulls for improving draught cattle has been carried on successfully at the existing government farm in the Tarai Bhabar, and a new farm for breeding the heavier type of animal needed for the western districts has been started at Muttra, but there is as yet little popular demand for bulls of strains selected for their milking qualities, and the farm for breeding these animals was discontinued. Success has also attended the introduction of merino blood into the short-woolled breed of sheep existing in the provinces, while the numbers of government stallions at work, both horses and donkeys,

have been increased. Cattle diseases, particularly rinderpest, have been virulent and the scarcity of fodder has increased the number of their victims. Preventive inoculation is growing fast in popularity, but an unfortunate breakage of machinery at Muktesar interfered with the manufacture of serum when the demand was at its height.

Co-operative credit societies.

17. The agricultural conditions of the year put the co-operative credit movement to a severe test, but it emerged with unimpaired strength. It was thought wise to adopt a policy of great caution in the admission of new members when there was so much temptation to cultivators to take any opportunity that offered of obtaining money for the satisfaction of their immediate wants. There is therefore little expansion to record, but there is on the other hand no contraction and a very substantial advance in internal organisation, particularly in the matter of decentralisation of the control of local societies, a number of which have been put under central societies instead of being supervised directly by the department. The financial position of the societies is sound and the reserve funds of central societies rose from 2½ lakhs to over 3 lakhs. The banking crisis of 1913 proved an advantage rather than a danger to the movement by bringing in additional capital at low rates. The repayment of old outstanding debts, which is normally one of the prominent aims of the movement, was this year subordinated to the satisfaction of immediate agricultural requirements, and besides lending money on a large scale themselves for seed, cattle, and wells, the co-operative societies put useful local knowledge at the service of the authorities in the distribution of government loans. Valuable assistance was also given by the societies in the distribution of high class seed, in teaching improved methods of agriculture and irrigation, and in the support and encouragement of general education. It is a sign of social progress that the number of non-credit societies has increased from eight to eleven. Ten of these are dairy societies and are doing good work towards the improvement of the milk supply of the large cities of the provinces.

Forests.

18. The most important development of the year in forest administration has been the undertaking to supply over a million sleepers to railway companies in the course of the next four years. This contract was made in order to prove the suitability of the pine timber of the Kumaun forests as a substitute for imported timbers. Large dépôts for treating the timber are under construction and the formation of a new industry is hoped for. Unfortunately owing to the outbreak of the war, the supply of antiseptic oil for treating the timber may prove a difficulty and delay the completion of the contract. Another important development is in the matter of afforestation. It has long been realised that one of the most important measures to be taken for the benefit of Indian agriculture is the formation of fuel and fodder reserves. A special forest division called the Afforestation Division was inaugurated for this work in December 1912, and considerable progress has been made in Bundelkhand and especially in the Etawah district. This work is at present experimental but is full of promise both in the provision of facilities for grazing and fuel and in preventing fertile areas from being eaten away into barren ravine land. The settlement of the old district forests which now form the Kumaun Circle progressed satisfactorily during the year, and it is hoped

that the inspection of these areas will be completed in the summer of 1916. The total outturn of timber shewn in the returns of the Forest department was slightly less than in the previous year, but the decrease was a nominal one due to the change from the practice of selling standing trees to that of extracting sawn sleepers in the Kumaun circle. The process of sawing takes a certain time and there is consequently a hiatus in the returns before the first of the sawn timber is brought on to the books. The resin industry continued to expand, as did also the income from grazing and fodder grass, while over a million maunds of forest hay were supplied to the districts of the provinces stricken with fodder famine. Financially the year showed a surplus of receipts over charges of 17¼ lakhs, a decrease of 1¼ lakhs on the figures of the previous year due to the large expenditure on the sleeper-treating undertaking in the Kumaun circle.

Manufactures and trade.

19. The cotton industry continued to expand, but in spite of the encouragement given to it by Government there was a decline in sugar manufacture. The number of workmen employed in indigo and lac factories both decreased somewhat, but tanneries had a slight expansion to record. Mechanical power continues to increase in popularity and has been installed during the year in numerous concerns which are not large enough to appear in the factory returns. The external trade of the provinces was affected by the unfavourable agricultural conditions and exports declined by over 32 million maunds or 36 per cent. in bulk, while imports increased by 15 million maunds or 23½ per cent., the dominating variations being in foodstuffs. The internal rail borne traffic showed a decrease of only ·45 per cent., the reduced movement of human food grains being compensated for by the movement of fodder to famine stricken areas. The trade with Tibet and Nepal naturally contracted somewhat as the latter country at least suffered to some extent from the drought which visited these provinces.

Public Works.

20. The expenditure on buildings and roads during the year was 113 lakhs as compared with 108 lakhs in the previous year. Of imperial buildings post offices received the lion's share of attention, and a large amount of work was accomplished on the provision of the very necessary accommodation for the expanding postal services at Meerut, Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun was practically completed and operations were also in progress in connection with the improvement of the Aerological Observatory at Agra and the building of a Bacteriological Laboratory at Bareilly. Among provincial and local buildings receiving attention the most important is the new High Court, the building of which was begun during the year. Residences for the Commissioner of Jhansi and the Collector of Pilibhit were completed, as were also the King George's Medical College and Hospital at Lucknow and the King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium at Bhowali, while improvements were made to the circuit house at Meerut. A mass of work was accomplished on innumerable smaller buildings for which the demand is insatiable. Among these may be mentioned the numerous educational buildings, including seven new high schools, and the 20 new police stations on which work was in progress. The improvement of the communications of the provinces continued. Over 7,000 miles of metalled roads were in use at the end of the year, on 1,754 miles of which avenues of trees were maintained, while there were over 25,000 miles of unmetalled roads. The lowness of the waters of

the Ganges and Gogra caused difficulty in keeping open their lower reaches for navigation but the work was accomplished and a channel of about three feet in depth maintained throughout the year.

Canals and irrigation.

21. The expenditure on canals increased by nearly 7 lakhs to 29¾ lakhs. A year of drought and scarcity like the one under review was naturally full of activity for the Canal department, and the usefulness of Government irrigation works was only limited by the amount of water in the rivers from which the supplies are drawn. The whole of the tracts commanded by the canals of these provinces were stricken with drought and the canals obtained no rest either in the kharif or rabi season. The sowing of rabi crops everywhere depended on irrigation, and the failure of the winter rains caused the demand for water to continue intense throughout the rabi season. Nowhere was the supply of water sufficient to meet this demand, and the experience of the year has demonstrated yet again the urgent necessity of a weir to control the available supply of water in the Ganges, and also of further storage reservoirs in Bundelkhand for the supply of the Betwa, Ken, and Dhasan canals. The Ganges weir at Bhimgoda is by far the most important work now under construction, and 9¼ lakhs were spent and good progress made with the installation of the machinery and plant for the erection of this great dam which is to cost over 40 lakhs. Labour difficulties were encountered in the building of the protective works in Bundelkhand and Mirzapur. Later in the year famine provided the labour that was required in some places, and the staff of the Irrigation department were called upon to conduct actual famine relief operations. Famine hampered the survey work of the department as surveyors were urgently requisitioned to complete minor projects to be used as famine relief works, but in spite of this useful work was done on the Dhasan canal extension scheme. The value of the canals to the provinces may be gathered from the fact that the crops raised during the year with the aid of canal irrigation were estimated to be worth nearly sixteen crores of rupees or over ten million pounds sterling. In addition to this the canals saved the two big cities of Jhansi and Cawnpore from impending water famines. Turning to the direct financial profit accruing to Government, the gross revenue from all classes of irrigation works was 117 lakhs or 15½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The total working expenses amounted to 38 lakhs, leaving a net revenue of 79 lakhs or 6·58 per cent. on the total capital outlay to the end of the year on works in operation. This is the first year since the provincial contract in regard to irrigation revenues came into operation in 1909 in which the net revenue from major productive works has exceeded the 55½ lakhs guaranteed by the Government of India as our minimum annual revenue under this head.

Provincial finance.

22. The agricultural conditions of the year naturally caused a very heavy fall in the land revenue of the provinces and also in the income from the collection of agricultural loans and advances. But under almost every other important head of revenue, except assignments from Imperial funds, there was an increase, due generally to the prosperity of the years preceding that under review, while irrigation gave a largely increased revenue owing to the activity of the Canal department in the year of drought. The total receipts decreased to 680 lakhs or by nearly 28 lakhs,

which is a little over a lakh less than the decrease in assignments made by the Government of India. Expenditure increased under nearly all important heads, the increase in the total being from 612 lakhs to 679½ lakhs, Education accounted for 22 lakhs of this increase. At the close of the year there was a balance of 184¾ lakhs of which 56¾ lakhs consisted of earmarked assignments from Imperial revenue, leaving a real balance of 128 lakhs. The direct expenditure on famine relief operations was all borne by Imperial funds and does not therefore find a place in this paragraph. The closing balance is a large one, but there are many necessary increases of expenditure to be provided for, such for instance as the construction of buildings for the full carrying out of the Greeven scheme, the provision of facilities for civil courts, and increases in the pay of the land records staff, while the large receipts under Stamps, Excise, and Forests which have mainly contributed to the increase cannot be counted upon, as the income under those heads is of an uncertain and fluctuating character.

Excise.

23. Excise receipts increased by 8·2 lakhs or 6·6 per cent. Of this 7·5 lakhs were derived from increased licence fees for the sale of country spirits, opium, and hemp drugs. Practically the whole increase is thus to be attributed to the effect of the good rabi harvest of 1913 on the excise auctions. It is accompanied by an actual fall in the consumption of country spirit which followed precisely the decline in agricultural prosperity, and by an increase of only 1·1 per cent. in the use of opium. An exhaustive review of excise policy in India during the year has proved that the continuous expansion of revenue from this source is dependent on agricultural prosperity, and has refuted completely the charges that the interests of temperance had been lost sight of in a desire for the enhancement of revenue. Temperance societies have not shown great activity except in Benares, but the Government has taken steps to extend and make more permanent and continuous the use to which advisory committees may be put in the provinces. The increase of consumption of spirits in the large towns caused some anxiety last year, but this year there is a very satisfactory reduction in the figures, the consumption in the twenty one more important towns of the provinces having fallen from 615,000 gallons to 562,000. There has been in recent years a continuous increase in the use of ganja in the three south-eastern districts of Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, and Ballia, to which the consumption of this drug is practically confined; the sales have nearly trebled since 1908, and though the breaking of monopolies and consequent cheapening of the drug may account for this in some measure, it is felt that other causes may be at work, and investigations are accordingly to be made. The demand for opium generally remains remarkably stable, but the figures shown in one district raise some suspicions of smuggling for export. An active crusade has been carried on during the year against cocaine smuggling, prosecutions increasing from 142 to 233 in number. This crime was undoubtedly on the increase, but with the chief supplies stopped at their sources by the war, the formation of an excise intelligence bureau, and the increase in the penalties for breach of the law, it is hoped that a heavy blow may now be dealt to the trade.

Stamps and income-tax.

24. There was an increase of 4½ lakhs to 119½ lakhs in the receipts from the sale of stamps under the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act. This head of revenue is one which naturally grows with the normal increase of

population and the advance of civilisation which makes business more complicated and less personal, and consequently increases both the use of stamped documents and the volume of litigation. Income-tax showed a remarkable rise of 1·7 lakhs to 26·7 lakhs. The increase is a result of the preceding years of general prosperity, and with the war following on agricultural scarcity and bank failures, it is not to be hoped that this source of revenue will maintain its position.

Public health

25. The birth rate for the year was 47·67 per mille, the highest but one recorded in the last 30 years. The year was not quite such a healthy one as 1912 and the number of deaths increased by 230,886 to 1,631,693 and the rate from 29·91 to 34·84 per mille. A large proportion of the increase was due to deaths from fever from which the provinces suffered peculiarly little in the previous year, but all other causes of mortality except plague and injuries showed a slight increase. The death rate though 4·93 higher than that for 1912 is still nearly 6 below the average for the preceding quinquennium. The municipal death rate though 6 higher than in 1912 is still below the provincial average, indicating an improvement in the sanitary condition of the towns. Allahabad shows the remarkably low proportion of 17·41 deaths per mille of population. Infantile mortality was extremely low in 1912, and a rise was perhaps to be expected, but the large increase of 23·2 deaths per thousand births for the provinces, and of 30·6 deaths per thousand in the municipalities, is disappointing. Steps continue to be taken for the training of Indian midwives, 1,292 of these women having been admitted to training during the year, while leaflets and posters containing instructions for the care and feeding of young children were distributed in many districts. Special schemes promoted by Government for combating plague, fever, and cholera were all in operation during the year. The methods of fighting plague were chiefly the destruction of rats and the encouragement of the evacuation of affected villages; to the latter end a grant of over half a lakh of rupees was made towards the close of the year. The disinfection of wells with permanganate of potash, which was distributed to patwaris, was the chief weapon against cholera, and the distribution of quinine for prophylactic purposes against fever. A special officer for the investigation of malaria was again at work during the year, and the scheme for distribution of quinine to school children was further expanded.

Medical relief.

26. The popularity of hospitals and dispensaries continues to grow and if the fever patients, whose number depends so largely on the character of the season, are excluded, the attendance for 1913 is the highest recorded during the last twelve years. Excluding unaided private hospitals and special institutions for the treatment of Government servants, the number of cases treated was 5,023,715, as against 4,837,359 in 1912. These figures include travelling dispensaries whose success is a most prominent feature of the last few years. In 1910 four travelling dispensaries were established as an experiment with a view to relieving the pressure of malarial attendance at the ordinary standing hospitals. With this beginning there were in 1913 eighty-five travelling dispensaries doing excellent work in popularizing European methods of medicine and bringing advice and medicine to the homes of people remote from hospitals. It has now been decided to ask the district boards with their increased resources to pay half the cost of a dispensary to be attached permanently to each district. The visit of His

Excellency the Viceroy to the King George's and the Queen Mary's hospital at Lucknow marked the completion of the establishment of a splendidly equipped medical college and hospital working in conjunction. The results at the college are so far satisfactory, and at the hospital during a period of nine months as many as 19,386 patients were treated, figures which are an eloquent testimony to the public appreciation of the institution. The growth in the attendance at hospitals and dispensaries has added largely to the work of the staff. The increased resources of local bodies will enable them to expand and improve their medical relief work, but with the steady increase in the popularity of western medicine it is time for private enterprise to take its share and the Government cannot continue indefinitely to provide all the medical facilities required.

Sanitation. 27. In the matter of sanitation the year was one of considerable activity. Of special grants made by the Government of India amounting to Rs. 15,25,000, Rs. 12,29,500 was allotted for expenditure on urban sanitary works, while a further Rs. 5,22,997 was distributed from the money available from the recurring grant of 5 lakhs. Municipalities spent 12½ lakhs on original sanitary works as compared with 15¼ lakhs in 1912, and 7½ lakhs in 1911, and the percentage of their total income spent on water-supply, drainage, and conservancy works rose from 36 to 45.

Vaccination. 28. The number of persons vaccinated rose from 1,579,432 in 1912-13, to 1,640,005 in 1913-14. Arm-to-arm vaccination was replaced by the use of calf lymph in two more districts, and the former is now practised only in a small proportion of the whole area of the provinces.

Education. 29. Education has advanced in these provinces during the year in every department. The number of scholars in boys' primary schools increased from 547,354 to 566,033, in secondary schools from 91,357 to 98,084, and in girls' school from 49,831 to 54,983. The work of putting primary education on a sound basis was taken up by a strong committee which sat at Naini Tal in the summer of 1913, and in accordance with the orders of Government on its proposals rules are being framed which should assist district boards in making a very fruitful use of their increased resources. One very important principle has been again affirmed,—the insisting on the uselessness of an education which does not go beyond the lower primary standard, and it has been laid down that the lower primary school as an independent unit is not deserving of Government support or aid. Renewed efforts are to be made to improve the numbers, qualifications and pay of teachers and an exhaustive and detailed enquiry has been made into the matter of the standard primary school curriculum. These are only a few of the numerous questions which are discussed at length in Government Resolution 1611-XV, dated the 25th August 1914 and published in the local Government Gazette of 29th August 1914. Of the three departments of education mentioned above, that of girls gives the least cause for satisfaction. The increase in the number of girl pupils was almost entirely confined to the primary classes and the interest of the people in the education of its daughters shows only flashes of enthusiasm followed by periods of complete apathy. The attendance in European schools rose from 4,660 to 5,039 and the number of pupils reading for the University in particular shows a noticeable increase. It is to be hoped that this is an indication that the community is beginning to realise more fully the value of higher education.

In technical and industrial education considerable progress has been made. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce has generously assisted the Thomason College at Rurki to open an additional class and has rendered valuable assistance in finding posts for the passed students of the technical schools, and the Bengal and North-Western Railway has given similar steady support to the Gorakhpur technical school. The weaving station at Benares and the smaller weaving schools have been a cause of anxiety. The former lost its principal at a critical time and many of the students are not of a satisfactory type. It is hoped however that the practical co-operation between the director of industries and the principal of the weaving station will effect a material improvement in the near future. Hindus and Muhammadans each increased the number of their students in all educational institutions by 4 per cent. The educational needs of the Muhammadan community were very fully considered by the Naini Tal Committee and the measures which it is proposed to adopt for their primary education are fully set out in the resolution mentioned above. It now remains for the community to take advantage of the facilities which will be placed at its disposal. The number of students in colleges rose from 3,621 to 3,876 and the matter of accommodation was much to the fore. Several colleges greatly improved their buildings, particularly St. John's College at Agra which added an imposing new court. The problem of accommodation is however not yet completely solved and it would seem possible that the solution of this question, together with that of the flooding of the colleges with students whose general education is insufficient to enable them to benefit to the full by a college course, may lie in the taking over by the schools of some of the lower college classes. The year has been one of activity for the Allahabad University. The new buildings of its school of law were opened in March 1914, a library and a hostel are under construction, and funds have been allotted for a second hostel. Two colleges have been affiliated in commerce in which subject a diploma was recently instituted, and science examinations have been improved by the introduction of practical tests at the intermediate examination.

Literature and the Press.

30. There was no considerable change in the number of publications appearing during the year. Though no general advance can be noted in the quality of the work produced, there is an improvement in the point of view adopted by some writer son topics of social reform. Religious literature has appeared as usual in great volume, but little has been written of outstanding merit. Educational publications are numerous, but the tendency to produce books for the mere commercial object of enabling students to pass examinations is still generally evident. Some good work has been done however on the higher study of Sanskrit and also on books of Arabic grammar. There was a considerable increase in the action that had to be taken by Government under the Press Act. The hostile criticism of British policy indulged in towards the end of the previous year by the Muhammadan press continued, and was to some extent based upon the Muhammadan sympathy with Turkey and distrust of the European powers. There was also a considerable amount of criticism of the educational policy of the year, the demand being for a much more rapid extension than Government had found practicable. The advanced sections of the Hindu and Muhammadan press were drawn

together somewhat during the year by the adoption of the ideal of self-government for India by the All-India Muslim League.

Archaeology.

31. In the preservation of Muhammadan monuments the Agra buildings came in for the lion's share of the year's work. The gardens of the Taj Mahal were improved, inlay pieces were restored on the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula and valuable work was done at Sikandra and Fatehpur Sikri. There was a lull in excavation work on Hindu and Buddhist sites, but much good work was done on the examination of the interesting temples at Jageshwar in the Almora district, which it is proposed to protect.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1—Physical features, area, climate, and chief staples.

(See pages 1 to 6 of the report for 1911-12.)

2—Political.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the Rampur, Tehri, and Benares states.)

RAMPUR.

Revenue administration.

1. The state opened the year 1912-13 with a balance of 19·3 lakhs, and the balance at the close of the year was 15·2 lakhs. The revenue demand for the year was 49 lakhs against 45 lakhs in the previous year, and the collections amounted to 49 lakhs against 45·3 lakhs, so the increased demand was collected without any increase in arrears. The unrealised balance due fell from 3·66 to 3·5 lakhs, of which 2·31 lakhs was arrears of land revenue, a decrease from 2·50 lakhs in the year before.

General.

2. Two important marriages have recently been celebrated between the house of His Highness the Nawab and that of the Saiyids of Bahera, at both of which ceremonies His Honour Sir James Meston was present. In February 1914, the second son of His Highness the Nawab was married to a grand-daughter of Saiyid Asghar Ali Khan of Jansath, and in April his youngest daughter was married to Saiyid Aijaz Ali Khan of Jansath. In July the new electric installation which has been built at the Nawab Gate of the city was opened by His Honour Sir James Meston.

Agriculture.

3. The rainfall of the year was about half the normal average and was unseasonable, the ungathered rabi crop being damaged by rain in May. The total area cultivated was 388,719 acres against 388,838 of the previous year.

General condition of the people.

4. The general condition of the people was good except in the closing months of the year when the failure of the rice crop caused some unemployment and prices rose slightly. The scale of wages in the city remained stationary, and there was a strong demand for labour throughout the year.

Excise.

5. The current excise demand for the year rose from 1·17 lakh for 1911-12, to 1·18 lakh. There was a small fall in consumption generally, but that of opium rose, and steps have been taken to reduce it.

Police.

6. The small increase in crime was due to the partial failure of the harvest, 847 cases being reported as against 787 in the previous year. A notable increase was recorded in the number of convictions which rose from 344 to 413.

Medical.

7. Births numbered 14,619 and deaths 10,567, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 11,916 and 8,894 respectively. The excess of births over deaths was 4,052. The number of deaths from plague was considerably less than in the previous year, though there was an outbreak which lasted about nine months.

Education.

8. The number of schools remained 132 as last year, and the number of scholars rose from 5,467 to 5,563. Six out of 12 candidates passed the matriculation examination.

TEHRI.

9. The gross revenue of the state was Rs. 8,31,877 as against Rs. 7,79,804 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 7,18,437 as against Rs. 7,23,213. The opening balance was 12·3 lakhs and the closing balance 13·5 lakhs. His Highness the Hon'ble Raja Sir Kirti Sah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., died on the 23rd April 1913 and was succeeded by His Highness

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11—Realization of Land Revenue.

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1913.)

Total demand and collections.

15. The total demand from all sources of income under the administration of the Board of Revenue was 854 lakhs as compared with 848 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 6 lakhs was more than accounted for by a rise of 11 lakhs in the canal income from occupiers' rate. The dues under agricultural loans show a decrease of 5 lakhs. The real demand after writing off nominal items was 853 lakhs, of which 847 lakhs were collected. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of which $1\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs were on account of suspensions of land revenue.

Land revenue.

16. The total real demand for land revenue was Rs. 6,48,57,189, and the total collections were Rs. 6,46,10,524. In the balance of Rs. 2,46,665 is included suspensions Rs. 1,34,644, remissions Rs. 1,10,966, increase of revenue in Pilibhit and Almora sanctioned too late for collection before closing the accounts Rs. 1,906, collected after closing of accounts Rs. 81, and a real outstanding debt of Rs. 68 only. Malikana dues were collected in full.

Rates.

17. Canal rates made another notable advance of over 11 lakhs following an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the lateness both of the monsoon and of the winter rains. The amount was collected practically in full. Local rates amounted to Rs. 69,13,735 and with the exception of nominal items were collected practically in full.

Advances.

18. Taqavi advances amounted to 8·38 lakhs for permanent improvements under Act XIX of 1883, an increase of 1·39 lakhs, and 21·8 lakhs for seed, cattle, and temporary requirements under Act XII of 1884, a slight decrease of ·12 lakhs. The total advances were thus 30·2 lakhs, an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The chief increase in loans under Act XIX took place in the Benares division where drought caused a heavy demand. The demand for loans to buy cattle is increasing everywhere. Mirzapur headed the list both of seed and cattle taqavi. Collections under Act XIX were remarkably good and those under Act XII continued to improve. Under Act XIX the opening balance due was 59·03 lakhs, and the amount due for collection during the year was 12·36 lakhs, of which 11·61 lakhs were collected, the total outstanding for collection at the end of the year was 59·16 lakhs. Under Act XII the opening balance of principal due was 18·90 lakhs, while 19·69 lakhs fell due for collection during the year; of this 17·55 lakhs were collected and the principal outstanding at the end of the year was 22·48 lakhs.

Coercive processes.

19. The number of coercive processes for the collection of land revenue employed during the year again fell by 9,891 to 1,66,121. This result is partly due to reforms in the use of the various processes, but also reflects the character of the year in which collections have been full and easy. Immoveable property was attached in 161 cases and in 13 of these, sales took place. Attachments of moveable property numbering 16,306 resulted in 433 sales. No transfers, or annulments of settlement took place.

12—Settlement.

Districts under settlement.

20. The revision of the Allahabad Settlement was begun during the year. In the Etawah and Fatehpur districts settlement work continued. The parganas of Mah and Kiwai in Allahabad were inspected, as were tahsil Bharthna and the trans-Jumna tract of parganas Auraiya and Etawah in Etawah. The new revenues in the cis-Jumna portion of Auraiya pargana were declared, and the rent rate report for the whole trans-Jumna tract of the district was submitted to the Board. In Fatehpur the Khajuha tahsil, and parganas Ghazipur, Aya Sah, and Muttaur, of Ghazipur tahsil

were inspected. Rent rates were sanctioned in parganas Haswa, Bindki, Kutia Gunir, Ghazipur, Aya Sah, and Muttaur, and the assessment proposals for parganas Fatehpur, Haswa, Kutia Gunir, and Aya Sah were examined by the Board. The attestation of records in the Fatehpur district was completed. Map correction was completed in four tahsils of Muttra district but was postponed in the head quarters tahsil. The revision of the settlement of Kashipur pargana of the Naini Tal district was sanctioned and work was begun, but settlement operations were afterwards postponed. The resettlement of Pilibhit and Jehanabad parganas and the extension for 15 years of the settlement of Puranpur pargana of the Pilibhit district were sanctioned by Government. The current settlement of the Agra district was extended for a further term of 5 years, and the sanction of the Government of India was received to the inception of settlement operations in Gorakhpur district. Quinquennial revisions of revenue were carried out in eight parganas in Bundelkhand and the assessment of mill rents in the Kumaun division was revised.

Case work.

21. Of 23,640 cases instituted in the settlement courts during the year and 2,958 pending from the previous year, totalling 26,598 cases for disposal, 19,167 cases were dealt with and the balance pending at the close of the year was 7,431.

Cost of settlement operations.

22. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 2,45,965, the previous year's figure being Rs. 1,75,421.

13—Land Records.

(For details see the annual report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending 30th September 1913.)

Establishment.

23. The addition of two skilled surveyors to the staff was sanctioned, but only one suitable man was found for the post. One extra assistant registrar kanungo was added to the Meerut district staff. The adequacy of the pay and the suitability in size and number of circles of supervisor kanungos were under enquiry during the year.

Patwaris.

24. The pay of patwaris transferred to British territory in the rearrangement of the domains of the Maharaja of Benares was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per month, the lowest pay of patwaris in these provinces. Six patwaris were appointed as permanent assistant registrar kanungos and 86 officiated either as assistant registrar or supervisor kanungos. The percentage of patwaris holding the patwari school certificate rose from 94·3 to 94·8, and the percentage resident in their circles rose from 81·8 to 82·5.

Kanungos.

25. Three supervisors were appointed as permanent sadr kanungos and four officiated in that post. Two supervisors were appointed permanently and two "suh. pro tem." as Naib Tahsildars. Five other supervisors and three sadr kanungos were appointed or nominated as selected candidates for higher posts.

Testing of papers.

26. The amount of testing of records accomplished by supervisor kanungos was above the standard fixed, and the percentage of errors discovered was practically the same as in the previous year when it was low. The amount of testing by superior officers was generally sufficient.

Maps and record.

27. The new method of systematic map correction for the revision of records before settlement, has given satisfactory results. Map correction under this system was begun in Gorakhpur and continued in Muttra, Fatehpur, Etawah and Allahabad. The records were under revision in the last three districts and in Naini Tal. The maps in Unao and Hardoi districts are reported to need attention, arrangements are in train for improving those of Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, and Benares, and useful work has been done on those of portions of Pilibhit and Ballia.

Concealment of Rents.

28. Concealment of rents is reported from eight districts and suspected in others. Attestation of rents in 104 villages of Gorakhpur district resulted in the addition of Rs. 5,200 to the recorded rent roll. Five districts report the practice of taking nazrana on the renewal of leases. Four thousand fictitious entries of proprietary cultivation and the names of absconding tenants of 18,000 fields were removed from the Basti records.

Raja Narendra Sah, a council of regency administering the state owing to his minority. The rainfall of the year was insufficient to produce a full harvest and some hardship was caused to the non-agricultural classes by a rise in prices of foodstuffs without a concomitant rise in the rate of wages. The general health of the people was fairly good,—though an outbreak of cholera occurred in Tehri city, and plague, which is endemic in the Teswalta vicinity, appeared for a time but caused no deaths. The number of village schools remained 23 as in the previous year. An increase in the number of pupils from 811 to 930 was accompanied, owing to mourning after death of His Highness, by a small decline in the average daily attendance. The number of successful vaccinations was 7,370 or 24·5 per thousand of the population.

BENARES STATE.

10. The total receipts of the state for the year 1912-13 were 16·44 lakhs as against 18·21 lakhs in the previous year, and the expenditure was 22 lakhs, or three lakhs more than in 1911-12, 1·15 lakh being spent on famine relief. Three and half lakhs were used from old deposits and the reserve fund, and a loan of 3·8 lakhs was taken from His Highness' personal money. The opening and closing balances were thus ·41 lakhs and 2·23 lakhs respectively. The monsoon rain of 1912 was bad, and the district of Chakia was seriously affected by famine, relief operations beginning on the 1st December 1912 and continuing until the close of the year under report. A somewhat sharp outbreak of plague during the year caused 948 deaths. Though inoculation is slow in coming into favour, the people showed an increasing willingness to evacuate their villages. Vaccinations fell in number from 24·5 to 20·7 per thousand of the population.

No increase of crime owing to the bad harvests is apparent from the statistics, and the number of criminal cases reported during the year was 986, as compared with 1,034 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions to investigations and prosecutions rose slightly. The number of vernacular schools and scholars reading in them showed another satisfactory increase from 56 schools with 4,086 scholars to 65 schools and 5,062 scholars. A water supply system for Ramnagar was completed and the water works were opened by His Honour Sir James Meston in February.

3—Historical summary.

4—Form of administration.

5—Character of land tenure, and system of survey and settlements.

6—Civil divisions of British territory.

7—Details of last census, tribes and language.

(For sections 3 *to* 7 *see pages* 8 *to* 41 *of the report for the year* 1911-12.*)*

8—Changes in administration.

11. The Hon'ble Mr. Duncan Colvin Baillie, C.S.I., (now Sir D. C. Baillie, K.C.S.I.,) officiated as Lieutenant-Governor during the absence of Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., from 18th September to 19th November 1913.

9—Relations with tributary states and frontier affairs.

12. The boundary on the Sarda river between the Naini Tal district and Nepal was improved by the substitution of three straight links for the old irregular line.

10—Condition of the people.

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30*th September* 1913.*)*

General. 13. The year under report (1912-13) was on the whole a prosperous one, a matter for congratulation considering the calamitous year that followed.

The monsoon of 1912 showed no general strength until the third week of July, but compensated for this by giving good rain throughout August broken by bright intervals of sunshine which materially assisted sowing; there were storms at the beginning and end of September, the latter missing the Benares division and being light in Gorakhpur. October was practically rainless and unirrigated rice suffered in consequence, but the remainder of the kharif crop gave a good outturn; useful rain fell in November, and the late sown rabi crop was helped by good late winter rains in February. March and May were also wet and some local damage was done by hailstorms with high winds. The year was one of peculiar prosperity in Bundelkhand and Agra, an excellent preparation for the ordeal they had to face in the near future, but in Mirzapur the drought was so severe that famine test works were opened in the south of the district, and taqavi distribution was undertaken on a large scale.

Crops, prices, and trade.

14. The kharif outturn was considerably better than that of 1911 except in regard to rice, the rabi crop though good, was not quite equal to that of the previous year. The total cultivated area for the year exceeded the normal by 1·6 per cent. There was an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres in kharif sowings bringing these up to 2 per cent. below the normal. The increase in the rice area continued, and hemp grown for export is becoming an important crop. Rabi sowings on the other hand decreased by nearly 3 million acres or over 12 per cent., owing to the distribution of the rains and the large area already sown with rice, but still exceeded the normal by 4 per cent. The demand for barley for export continued, with a slight abatement, and the area under this crop fell by half a million acres, to 4·6 million acres, while there was a large decrease in the areas under gram and linseed, due partly to the season and partly to the temporary flooding of a new export market. There was a remarkable expansion in the trade of the province, the record rail-borne traffic of 1911-12, being exceeded by 24·4 per cent. in bulk and by 19·7 per cent. in value. Exports increased by $23\frac{1}{2}$ million maunds in bulk and 10 crores or nearly 30 per cent. in value, and imports by 6·7 million maunds in bulk and 2·4 crores or 8 per cent. in value. The increased importation of cotton goods and coal and coke show a growing demand for luxuries and an expanding industrial activity. Prices, which in many cases, particularly that of barley, are becoming more and more responsive to fluctuations in the European market, rose sharply at the end of the year owing to the failure of the 1913 monsoon. In September the means between the highest and lowest prices were :—wheat 12 seers, barley 14, juar $14\frac{5}{7}$, bajra $14\frac{1}{2}$, maize 20, gram 13 and rice $7\frac{1}{16}$ seers per rupee.

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Land revenue.

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Rates.

17. Canal rates made another notable advance of over 11 lakhs following an increase of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the previous year. The increase was due to the lateness both of the monsoon and of the winter rains. The amount was collected practically in full. Local rates amounted to Rs. 69,13,735 and with the exception of nominal items were collected practically in full.

Advances.

18. Taqavi advances amounted to 8·38 lakhs for permanent improvements under Act XIX of 1883, an increase of 1·39 lakhs, and 21·8 lakhs for seed, cattle, and temporary requirements under Act XII of 1884, a slight decrease of ·12 lakhs. The total advances were thus 30·2 lakhs, an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The chief increase in loans under Act XIX took place in the Benares division where drought caused a heavy demand. The demand for loans to buy cattle is increasing everywhere. Mirzapur headed the list both of seed and cattle taqavi. Collections under Act XIX were remarkably good and those under Act XII continued to improve. Under Act XIX the opening balance due was 59·03 lakhs, and the amount due for collection during the year was 12·36 lakhs, of which 11·61 lakhs were collected, the total outstanding for collection at the end of the year was 59·16 lakhs. Under Act XII the opening balance of principal due was 18·90 lakhs, while 19·69 lakhs fell due for collection during the year; of this 17·55 lakhs were collected and the principal outstanding at the end of the year was 22·48 lakhs.

Coercive processes.

19. The number of coercive processes for the collection of land revenue employed during the year again fell by 9,891 to 1,66,121. This result is partly due to reforms in the use of the various processes, but also reflects the character of the year in which collections have been full and easy. Immoveable property was attached in 161 cases and in 13 of these, sales took place. Attachments of moveable property numbering 16,306 resulted in 433 sales. No transfers, or annulments of settlement took place.

12—Settlement.

Districts under settlement.

20. The revision of the Allahabad Settlement was begun during the year. In the Etawah and Fatehpur districts settlement work continued. The parganas of Mah and Kiwai in Allahabad were inspected, as were tahsil Bharthna and the trans-Jumna tract of parganas Auraiya and Etawah in Etawah. The new revenues in the cis-Jumna portion of Auraiya pargana were declared, and the rent rate report for the whole trans-Jumna tract of the district was submitted to the Board. In Fatehpur the Khajuha tahsil, and parganas Ghazipur, Aya Sah, and Muttaur, of Ghazipur tahsil

were inspected. Rent rates were sanctioned in parganas Haswa, Bindki, Kutia Gunir, Ghazipur, Aya Sah, and Muttaur, and the assessment proposals for parganas Fatehpur, Haswa, Kutia Gunir, and Aya Sah were examined by the Board. The attestation of records in the Fatehpur district was completed. Map correction was completed in four tahsils of Muttra district but was postponed in the head quarters tahsil. The revision of the settlement of Kashipur pargana of the Naini Tal district was sanctioned and work was begun, but settlement operations were afterwards postponed. The resettlement of Pilibhit and Jehanabad parganas and the extension for 15 years of the settlement of Puranpur pargana of the Pilibhit district were sanctioned by Government. The current settlement of the Agra district was extended for a further term of 5 years, and the sanction of the Government of India was received to the inception of settlement operations in Gorakhpur district. Quinquennial revisions of revenue were carried out in eight parganas in Bundelkhand and the assessment of mill rents in the Kumaun division was revised.

Case work.

21. Of 23,640 cases instituted in the settlement courts during the year and 2,958 pending from the previous year, totalling 26,598 cases for disposal, 19,167 cases were dealt with and the balance pending at the close of the year was 7,431.

Cost of settlement operations.

22. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 2,45,965, the previous year's figure being Rs. 1,75,421.

13—Land Records.

(For details see the annual report on the Administration of Land Records for the year ending 30th September 1913.)

Establishment.

23. The addition of two skilled surveyors to the staff was sanctioned, but only one suitable man was found for the post. One extra assistant registrar kanungo was added to the Meerut district staff. The adequacy of the pay and the suitability in size and number of circles of supervisor kanungos were under enquiry during the year.

Patwaris.

24. The pay of patwaris transferred to British territory in the rearrangement of the domains of the Maharaja of Benares was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per month, the lowest pay of patwaris in these provinces. Six patwaris were appointed as permanent assistant registrar kanungos and 86 officiated either as assistant registrar or supervisor kanungos. The percentage of patwaris holding the patwari school certificate rose from 94·3 to 94·8, and the percentage resident in their circles rose from 81·8 to 82·5.

Kanungos.

25. Three supervisors were appointed as permanent sadr kanungos and four officiated in that post. Two supervisors were appointed permanently and two "sub. pro tem." as Naib Tahsildars. Five other supervisors and three sadr kanungos were appointed or nominated as selected candidates for higher posts.

Testing of papers.

26. The amount of testing of records accomplished by supervisor kanungos was above the standard fixed, and the percentage of errors discovered was practically the same as in the previous year when it was low. The amount of testing by superior officers was generally sufficient.

Maps and record.

27. The new method of systematic map correction for the revision of records before settlement, has given satisfactory results. Map correction under this system was begun in Gorakhpur and continued in Muttra, Fatehpur, Etawah and Allahabad. The records were under revision in the last three districts and in Naini Tal. The maps in Unao and Hardoi districts are reported to need attention, arrangements are in train for improving those of Saharanpur, Bulandshahr, and Benares, and useful work has been done on those of portions of Pilibhit and Ballia.

Concealment of Rents.

28. Concealment of rents is reported from eight districts and suspected in others. Attestation of rents in 104 villages of Gorakhpur district resulted in the addition of Rs. 5,200 to the recorded rent roll. Five districts report the practice of taking nazrana on the renewal of leases. Four thousand fictitious entries of proprietary cultivation and the names of absconding tenants of 18,000 fields were removed from the Basti records.

14—Waste lands.

29. There is nothing of importance to record.

15—Government estates.

(For details as regards minor estates and Dudhi see the annual report on the Revenue Administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending the 30th September 1913, and for the Government estates in the Kumaun division see the separate reports for the year ending the 31st March 1914.)

30. There were 614 state properties under the management of the Board of Revenue at the beginning of the year. Of the 17 estates disposed of during the year twelve were estates which had been acquired by Government under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act of 1903 and which were returned to their original owners after the liquidation of the loans secured on them. Nine new estates were acquired bringing the total at the close of the year to 606. The total rental demand was Rs. 3,46,523, a small decrease of Rs. 7,658 on the figures of the previous year. Collections continued to be good, 94 per cent. of the total demand being realised. The actual balance accruing to Government was Rs. 2,64,466, or Rs. 10,254 less than in the previous year.

Dudhi

31. The Dudhi estate, whose returns are included in the figures above had an unfavourable year as it lies in a tract where the early cessation of the rains reduced the yield of the kharif crop. Rents to the value of Rs. 5,999 were suspended and Rs. 4,553 remitted. The actual demand exclusive of remissions but including suspensions and arrears was Rs. 35,736 of which only Rs. 29,537 was realised or Rs. 9,859 below the receipts of the previous year. The year is however characterised by the Board of Revenue as a successful one considering the failure of the rains.

Tarai Bhabar Estates.

32. The lack of rain in August, September and October, and the partial failure of the winter rains rendered the year an unfavourable one for the Tarai Bhabar estates. The surplus credit to Provincial Revenues was Rs. 83,525, which with Rs. 67,745 fixed land revenue makes a total of 1·51 lakh as against 3·44 lakhs in the previous year. The outstanding balance due to the estates at the end of the year was Rs. 1,61,451, of which Rs. 77,162 was unrecoverable, while there were good hopes of the recovery of the remaining Rs. 84,289. Public health on the estates was not quite so good as in the previous year. The normal visitation of malaria occurred, cholera visited some parts of the estates and there were 53 deaths from plague in the vicinity of Haldwani. Quinine distribution through village headmen continued to meet with great success. The bull-breeding farm for draught cattle was continued with success though the unfavourable season had its effect on the price of the bulls sold. The bull farm for the improvement of milking strains of cattle on the other hand has been found to receive no popular support in a demand for bulls and was discontinued. There was a severe loss of cattle, on the estates through rinderpest. Education continues flourishing in the Bhabar and is backward in the Tarai.

Garhwal Bhabar Estates.

33. As in the other Government estates the year was an unfavourable one for those in the Garhwal Bhabar. The total demand for the year was Rs. 27,561 as against Rs. 35,231 for the previous year. Rs. 2,870 of the demand was remitted and Rs. 24,691 was collected, there being no outstanding balance. The usual outbreak of malaria occurred, the number of deaths from this cause being 331 against 207 in the previous year. The year was generally somewhat less healthy than the preceding one.

16.—Wards Estates.

(For details see the annual report on the operations of the Court of Wards for the year ending the 30th September 1913.)

Number of estates under the Court.

34. The number of estates under the Court of Wards rose from 199 to 201 with a total rent-roll of 117·7 lakhs. Ten estates with an aggregate rent-roll of seven lakhs were taken over and seven estates with a rental of Rs. 83,000 were released, the total 201 being attained by the amalgamation of two estates.

35. The more important estates taken over were, the Shikarpur estate in Bulandshahr district with a rent-roll of nearly a lakh, the Mahewa estate in Kheri district, (rent-roll Rs. 3 lakhs), the Majhgain estate in Kheri (rent-roll Rs. 70,000), and the Mailaraiganj estate in Bara Banki district, (rent roll 1¼ lakh). The estates released were comparatively small properties. Advisory committees under the new Court of Wards Act, were selected for all districts and valuable assistance was received from them by the Board of Revenue: **Estates taken over and released.**

36. The income under normal heads of all the estates was Rs. 1,29,46,136 as against Rs. 1,33,24,916 in the previous year. Gross receipts were Rs. 1,60,93,812, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,61,36,683 of which 46·8 lakhs was spent in Government revenue, 10·4 lakhs in the cost of management, 23 lakhs in the maintenance and education of wards, 52·7 lakhs in the liquidation of debts and 6·9 lakhs in improvements, sanitation, and schools, while 12·7 lakhs were invested, besides half a lakh advanced to tenants. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 27,84,462. **Financial.**

37. The failure or partial failure of the latter monsoon rain in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions caused a great reduction in the yield of the rice crop and necessitated suspensions of rent and revenue, while some damage was done to the spring crops by hail and high winds. The kharif outturn was thus somewhat below normal and the rabi crop though good, was not equal to the exceptional harvest of the previous year. Of a rent-roll of 117·72 lakhs remissions and suspensions amounted to ·81 lakh, and advance collections and sums secured by decrees and bonds to 5·04 lakhs. The actual collections on account of current demand were Rs. 1,08,31,754 and amounted to 96·8 per cent. of the recoverable current demand, an advance of 3 per cent. on the returns of the preceding year. Collections of arrears went up from 33·4 per cent. to 39·4 per cent. of the demand, and the total collections current and arrear reached 100·6 per cent. of the recoverable current demand. **Rent collections.**

38. Payments on account of land revenue, cesses, and rates aggregated Rs. 46,80,615. The incidence of the revenue demand was 41·3 per cent. on the current rental demand and 43·2 per cent. on the current rental collections. **Land revenue.**

39. The total management charges amounted to Rs. 10,37,504 or 8·1 per cent. on the gross income of the estates, the figure for the previous year being 7·8 per cent. The rates at which contributions were levied under Act X of 1892 were, as in the previous year 1⅕ per cent. in estates under the special scheme, and 2⅕ per cent. in estates under the ordinary scheme. In the former case the incidence of cost of management rarely exceeded 10 per cent. and in the latter 9 per cent. of the income. **Cost of management.**

40. The total liabilities of the estates under management, excepting a few estates whose liabilities could not be accurately ascertained before the close of the year was 899 lakhs, including debts incurred after superintendence was assumed. Of this amount Rs. 679 lakhs were paid off in various ways including the contraction of new debts, leaving a balance of old debt still due at the end of the year of 220 lakhs. The actual reduction of debt, including the payment of interest and excluding the conversion of loans was nearly 38 lakhs towards which the sale of property yielded about 12½ lakhs and surplus profits over 25 lakhs. **Repayment of debts.**

41. Nearly seven lakhs was spent on improvements, an increase of a lakh on the figure of the preceding year. Just over a lakh of rupees were spent on wells and bandhs for irrigation purposes. **Improvements.**

42. Rupees 55,148, or Rs. 15,120 more than in the previous year, were spent on sanitation, and medical aid to tenantry. No epidemic of any violence occurred, and energetic measures were taken to combat fever, cholera, and plague by the distribution of medicines, and by advice and assistance in the matter of evacuation of villages. The expenditure on the education of the tenantry differed little from that in the previous year, being Rs. 60,834; in addition to this, however two estates made contributions totalling Rs. 46,029 to other educational establishments. One hundred and five boys' and girls' schools were maintained exclusively by the Court of **Sanitation and education.**

Wards, the reduction of 5 since the previous year being due to the transfer of some schools to district boards, in order to secure expert management.

Agricultural banks.

43. The great majority of co-operative societies in Court of Wards' estates are now supervised by district or central banks and there has been a general improvement in the co-operative education of members. Solvent estates have made substantial advances to village societies, and the movement has been generally helped by the Court of Wards.

Litigation.

44. The Court of Wards was a party during the year in 26 civil suits exceeding Rs. 10,000 in aggregate value, of which 5 were won and 21 remained pending. Of the 14 appeals in which the Court of Wards was a party, 3 were lost, 3 compromised and 8 remained pending.

Audit of accounts.

45. The accounts of 95 estates were audited against 81 in the previous year. No irregularities of a serious nature were disclosed and in the majority of the estates, a high standard of efficiency was reported.

17—*Revenue and rent paying classes.*

(For details see the annual report on the Revenue Administration of the Board of Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1913.)

Rent litigation in Agra.

46. The number of suits and applications instituted during the year was 327,455, but, the last day of the year being a holiday, a further 38,072 institutions belonging to the year under report, were made on the following day. The net decrease in the number of institutions is 19,487 or over 5 per cent. In the detailed figures given below the 38,072 cases mentioned above have been included in the year's returns.

Arrears of rent, and ejectment suits for arrears.

47. There were 153,515 suits for arrears of rent, a decrease of 9 per cent. Applications for ejectment for arrears fell by 16 per cent. to 34,092, ejectments ordered decreased by 18 per cent. to 1,520, while the area from which ejectment was ordered, fell by 35 per cent. These favourable statistics may be attributed to the continued prosperity of the tenant class.

Enhancement of rent.

48. Suits for enhancement of rent were 13,223 in number and though 55 less than in the previous year, were still over 108 per cent. more numerous than in 1910-11.

Surrenders.

49. Applications for service of a notice of surrender on landlords have again decreased in number by 2,717 to 10,464. The figures in Muttra district, are particularly satisfactory, the number being little more than a quarter of that for 1909-10. The Collector draws the inference that "the district is on the upward curve again."

Ejectments other than for arrears.

50. The conflict of economic interests between landholder and tenant, where land is in great demand and rising in value, is again emphasised by an increase of 3,820 or 3.2 per cent. in the number of applications for ejectment on other grounds than the failure to pay rent. The number of cases in the previous year was over a hundred and twenty-six thousand, the highest since the Tenancy Act came into force. The number of ejectments actually ordered was 93,490, an increase of 17,659, and the area affected was 40,363 acres or nearly 20 per cent. more than in the previous year.

Protected area.

51. The area protected by occupancy rights or by long term leases rose from 14,133,662 acres to 14,288,498 acres.

Litigation in Oudh.

52. The total number of cases instituted in Oudh showed a trifling decrease of 49 to 94,236. Suits for arrears of rent again fell considerably this year by 3,981 or 17½ per cent. Applications for ejectment by notice continued to increase and the figure is now only 235 below the maximum attained in 1909-10. Many of these ejectments have for their object, an enhancement of rent or the securing of a "*nazrana*."

Court work.

53. The year opened with a pending file of 133,874 suits and applications in the province of Agra and 2,365 in Oudh. New institutions were 327,455 and 94,236, bringing the totals for disposal to 461,329 and 96,601 respectively, and the balances left pending were 106,541 in Agra and 2,267 in Oudh. Appeals to Collectors were 6,377 in number, an increase of 492 or 8 per cent. Appeals to Commissioners rose by 2,115 to 9,170, the total file for disposal going up from 8,341 to 10,526. The percentages of appeals to appealable cases were 5·7 and 12·8 respectively.

Mutations in revenue papers.

54. Cases of mutation of proprietary rights show a decrease of 40,083, to 232,377. Succession and mortgage cases decreased by 22·5 per cent. and 18 per cent. respectively to 127,551 and 29,108, while redemption of mortgage cases rose to 20,017, an increase of 13·8 per cent. a sure sign of prosperity; there are small increases of 41 in cases of private transfer and 140 in transfers by orders of courts.

Partition cases.

55. The number of partition cases pending at the beginning of the year was 6,147; new applications were received to the number of 4,680, an increase of 73, all in imperfect partitions, bringing the total for disposal to 10,827; 4,197 cases were disposed of leaving a pending file of 6,630 at the close of the year. Thus though the number of cases completed rose by 175, but there was still an increase of 483 in the pending file. This result may be attributed to under-staffing of districts owing to the insufficiency of the cadre of deputy collectors.

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CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

18—Legislative authority.

56. There are no changes to be recorded under this head.

19—Course of legislation.

57. The following five Bills were dealt with during the year:—

(1) The United Provinces Steam Boilers and Prime Movers (Amendment) Bill, 1913,
(2) The United Provinces Town Areas Improvement Bills, 1913.
(3) The United Provinces Local Rates Bill, 1913.
(4) The United Provinces Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1914.
(5) The United Provinces Interest Laws Reform Bill, 1914.

The United Provinces Steam Boilers and Prime Movers (Amendment) Bill, 1913, was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee on the 9th April, 1913. It was withdrawn on the 15th September, 1913, on which date a new bill *in pari materia* was introduced into the Council and referred to a select committee.

The report of the select committee on the United Provinces Town Areas Improvement Bill, 1913, was presented on the 15th September, 1913. The bill was passed into law on the 1st December, 1913 as Act II of 1914.

The United Provinces Local Rates Bill, 1913, which was introduced into the Council on the 15th September, 1913, was passed into law on the 2nd December, 1913. It is now Act I of 1914.

The United Provinces Excise (Amendment) Bill, 1914, was introduced into the Council and passed into law on the 20th January, 1914. It is now Act III of 1914.

The motion for leave to introduce the United Provinces Interest Laws Reform Bill, 1914, was put and rejected on the 14th March, 1914.

20—Police.

(For details see the annual report on the administration of the Police department for the year ending 31st December 1913, and the tables under the head "Police," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)

Crime statistics.

58. The total volume of reported crime including true cases reported to magistrates was 162,658, an increase of 556 or ·3 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. But excluding public nuisances and cognizable offences under special and local laws the reported number of which varies more in accordance with the activity of the police than with any material change in the volume of crime, the increase was 2,163 crimes, or nearly 1·3 per cent. The increase is a natural consequence of the agricultural conditions of the year, and the crime return for 1914 still remains lower than any recorded for the twelve years preceding 1913.

Investigation.

59. Investigation was refused in 33·6 per cent. of the total number of crimes reported, as compared with 34 per cent. in 1912, and 41·8 per cent. in 1911. The number of cases struck off as false or as due to mistake increased by 137 to 4,639, the Budaun district again returning by far the largest number. Gazetted officers investigated 1,296 cases, an increase of 108. The percentage of convictions to persons arrested by the police was 77·3 as compared with 78·6 in the previous year and the percentage of convictions to cases investigated fell from 43·6 to 41·4.

Offences relating to coin, stamps, and notes.

60. The number of true cases relating to coin, stamps, and notes again decreased, falling from 111 to 88, of which number 56 were disposed of during the year and 41 resulted in convictions.

Murder.

61. Excluding 39 false cases and 55 cases in which the murderer committed suicide there was an inexplicable rise from 508 to 641 in the number of true reported murders. Including 86 cases pending from the previous year,

there were 727 cases for disposal, 359 cases involving 732 prisoners being disposed of and resulting in a conviction in 237 cases in which 348 persons were involved. The percentages of convictions to reports and to cases disposed of were 30 and 66, respectively, the corresponding figures for last year being 36 and 74.

Poisoning.

62. The number of cases of poisoning increased from 51 to 89, and adding 16 cases pending from the previous year, the total for disposal was 105 cases; 35 were tried to a conclusion of which 22 resulted in conviction.

Dacoity.

63. The number of true cases of dacoity reported was 557 as against 513 in 1912. The total for disposal was 664, of which 102 cases involving 665 persons were completed and 82 cases involving 323 persons resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of was 80 against 74 in 1912. The greatest number of cases occurred in the Agra and Lucknow divisions. It is hoped that the action now being taken under the new Criminal Tribes Act by the Local Government, in concert with the Durbars of the native states of these provinces and of Rajputana and Central India, will have a marked effect on this form of crime in the near future.

Robbery, burglary and theft.

64. Reported cases of robbery numbered 985 as against 990 in 1912. Two hundred and thirty-one cases involving 264 persons resulted in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of fell from 78 to 74. The largest number of cases occurred in Moradabad and Meerut districts, and for this form of crime, as well as for dacoities, criminal tribes are largely responsible. The number of burglary and theft cases increased, as might have been expected from the character of the season. Burglaries to the number of 64,787 were reported, as against 62,142 in 1912. There were in all 65,447 cases for disposal and the percentages of convictions to reports and to cases disposed of remained as in the previous year 6 and 86 respectively. The number of cases of ordinary theft for disposal was 39,953, of which 5,645 were tried to a conclusion and 4,892 ended in conviction. The percentage of convictions to reports was 12 as in the previous year. One theft of a Lee-Enfield rifle by Pathans occurred during the year, but the thieves were arrested and the rifle recovered at Peshawar. There was also an unsuccessful attempt to steal rifles at Cawnpore.

Cattle theft.

65. Cattle theft cases to the number of 4,790 were before the courts for disposal as compared with 4,893 in 1912. Of these 1,200 cases were tried to a conclusion resulting in conviction in 1,028 cases. The percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of rose from 84 to 86.

Criminal tribes.

66. Eight settlements of criminal gipsy tribes, under the control of the Salvation Army, were in existence at the close of the year. Under the Criminal Tribes Act of 1911, evidence was collected as to the degree of criminality of numerous tribes, and as a result it was decided to apply the provisions of the Act to sixteen more or less settled tribes scattered over 35 districts, in addition to the action taken against the wandering tribes that operate throughout the Provinces.

Surveillances.

67. The number of persons dealt with under the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was 5,356 as compared with 5,507 in the previous year. The average security demanded was Rs. 191 under section 110 and Rs. 140 under section 109. Eighty-six per cent. of the persons proceeded against under section 110 and 84 per cent. of those under section 109, were called upon to find security and only 13 per cent. and 4 per cent. of these respectively were able to find it. The number of history sheets at the end of the year was 53,729 as against 55,223 at the end of the previous year, but the number of persons on the surveillance register rose from 26,625 to 27,340.

Finger print bureau.

68. In the finger print bureau the slips of 12,918 persons were received for search as against 10,148 in 1912. The percentage of successful searches fell from 23·3 to 21·5. The total number of slips on record has increased by 4,653 to 162,156.

Absconded offenders.

69. There were 2,503 names on the absconded offender's register at the end of 1912, 1,000 names were added, 571 absconded offenders were arrested and 210 names were expunged from the register during 1913, leaving 2,722 names on the register at the end of the year.

Co-operation with native states police.

70. Excellent relations with the police of neighbouring native states continued to be maintained.

Village headmen.

71. The number of village headmen increased from 97,136 to 100,425, and the number of cases they reported decreased from 6,461 to 5,670. The number of headmen rewarded increased from 74 to 113.

Strength and cost of the police.

72. The sanctioned strength of all branches of the force was 2 355 officers and 33,807 men as against 2,346 officers and 33,429 men in 1912. The increase was due chiefly to the conversion of the provincial chaukidari establishment in notified areas into constabulary police, and included one superintendent, four assistant superintendents, five deputy superintendents, six inspectors, three sub-inspectors, 20 head constables and 356 constables. There was a decrease of Rs. 38,600 in the total cost which was Rs. 84,79,292 in 1912 and Rs. 84,40,692 in 1913.

Punishments and rewards.

73. The punishment roll showed a considerable decrease ; 16 officers were dismissed, 110 were punished departmentally and six by the courts, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 22, 138, and 5. The number of men punished by courts was 210 and the number punished departmentally decreased from 696 to 647, while the number dismissed increased from 335 to 343. The number of men rewarded in various ways increased from 7,785 to 11,052.

Armed and mounted forces.

74. The total strength of the mounted police and of the armed police remained the same as in 1911 and 1912.

Railway police.

75. The jurisdiction of the Government Railway Police of the provinces increased during the year by 130 miles of railway. The force was re-organised and increased by one prosecuting inspector, one sub-inspector, two sergeants and 45 constables. There was a slight reduction in the volume of crime, and investigations were made in 4,867 cases of cognizable crime or 90 per cent. of the cases reported ; 1,848 cases of non-cognizable crime were also dealt with, 82 per cent. of these cases being convicted. There were 32 true cases of obstructions placed on the line ; prosecutions were instituted in seven cases of which five resulted in conviction.

Railway accidents.

76. There were no collisions of trains resulting in a loss of life during the year, but one life was lost through a train running over a trolley.

Rural police.

77. The number of chaukidars rewarded during the year increased from 10,173 in 1912 to 18,324, and the aggregate total of their rewards from Rs. 23,797 to Rs. 41,849. Punishments decreased from 2,317 to 1,908 in number. In the matter of rewards the year 1912 was abnormal, but the figure for the year under review is Rs. 10,000 higher than that of 1911. Village chaukidars were responsible for much good work during the year.

Training school.

78. One hundred and forty-seven students sat for the final examination of the Police Training School and 144 passed.

Criminal investigation department.

79. The officers of the criminal investigation department had 155 cases to deal with, as against 124 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 58 cases, and there were only three acquittals. The department again achieved considerable success in dealing with the offences of robbery by poisoning, and of promoting bogus lotteries.

Reforms and reorganization.

80. An increase in the number of inspectors and constables in accordance with the scheme of the Indian Police Commission was completed during the year, and the state police of the three jagirs, in the Jalaun district, Rampura, Gopalpura, and Jagmanpur, were replaced by Imperial police. The number of officers and men qualified for certificates in "first aid to the injured" in 1913 was 2,247 as against 2,226 in 1912.

21—Criminal Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on Criminal Justice for the year ending 31st December 1913, and the tables under the head "Criminal Justice," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)

AGRA.

General.

81. In carrying into effect the recommendations of the Greeven Committee, which dealt chiefly with the civil judicial services of the provinces, some changes were also introduced in the criminal judicial staff. An interesting

experiment in the establishment of special courts for juvenile prisoners was also instituted during the year.

Number of trials.

82. The number of offences reported under the Penal Code continued to increase though at a much slower rate than in the two previous years. The number was 109,887 as against 109,303, in 1912. Of this number 79,917 cases were returned as true against 79,633 of the previous year. Serious crime remained practically stationary, the failure of the monsoon having little time to take effect, either in producing serious crime or in checking gratuitous litigation. It produced however a crop of petty thefts and quarrels over irrigation and similar matters, the number of offences against the public tranquillity being 2,039 as against 1,752 in 1912. Of offences relating to marriage only 7 per cent. of the 3,379 cases returned as true resulted in conviction. In all trials the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried remained at 41 in courts of magistrates and fell from 72 to 70 in courts of session.

Duration of trials.

83. The average duration of cases before magistrates remained 9 days as in the previous year, and that of cases in the sessions courts increased from 35 days to 36.

Punishments.

84. As in 1912, eighty-seven persons were sentenced to death. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 15,470 as against 16,161 in 1912, and to imprisonment of more than seven years, 146 against 185 in 1912. The number of persons fined was 67,381, and of persons whipped 1,724, as against 66,470 and 1,945 respectively in the previous year.

Appeals and revisions.

85. The number of persons appealing or applying for revision rose from 20,963 to 21,073. The application was rejected in the case of 8,406 persons and the order confirmed in that of 8,767. Eighty-six persons had their sentences enhanced, in 3,230 cases the order of the lower court was reversed, in 320 the proceedings were quashed, and in 720 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered, while the cases of 296 persons were referred to the High Court for revision.

OUDH.

Number of trials.

86. The number of criminal cases reported and found true under the Penal Code and under other Acts each showed a slight decrease, the total number of new cases returned as true being 40,622 against 40,774 in 1912. An increase of 35 per cent. however in offences affecting human life has to be recorded. There was a considerable decrease in the proportion of convictions to acquittals in honorary courts, that in the courts of stipendiary magistrates remaining practically stationary. The number of persons committed to trial before courts of session rose from 1,152 to 1,208.

Duration of trials.

87. The average duration of trials by magistrates decreased from 9·03 to 8·89 days and of trials in courts of session from 35·6 to 34·5 days.

Punishments.

88. Death sentences showed a remarkable rise in number from 55 in 1912 to 80 in 1913, while sentences of transportation fell from 129 to 109. The number of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 5,493 against 4,962 in 1912, to fines 18,954 against 19,586 in 1912 and to whipping 708 against 717 in 1912.

Appeals and revisions.

89. The numbers of appellants and applicants for revision continued to rise being 4,796 and 1,427 respectively as against 4,599 and 835 in 1912. Of these persons 794 had their sentences reversed and 532 had the sentence or order appealed against altered; in the case of 38 persons the proceedings were quashed and of 218 a new trial was ordered.

22—Prisons.

(For details see the annual report on the Jail department for the year ending 31st December 1913, *and the tables under the head "Jails," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)*

General.

90. At the beginning of the year 22,216 prisoners of all classes were in the jails, and during the year there were 73,198 admissions and 72,426 discharges, leaving 22,988 prisoners in confinement at the end of the year. The daily average number of prisoners in jail was 21,818 or 510 less than in 1912.

Punishments.

91. The number of jail offences was 30,287 a decrease of 583 on the figure of 1912. Of the 30,292 punishments inflicted 24,615 were "minor." The proportion of offences to daily average population of the jails was very similar to that of the previous year, but only 22 offences were sufficiently serious to need trial by a criminal court. Offences punished departmentally, referring to assaults, mutiny and escapes, numbered 112 against 125 in the previous year. Corporal punishments fell from 54 to 47.

Expenditure.

92. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 14,48,561 to Rs. 14,86,242, and the average cost per head of the prison population from Rs. 64-14-0 to Rs. 68-1-11 owing to the dearness of food grains and an abnormal rise in the price of wool and thread used for making prison clothing.

Employment.

93. The total cash profit earned by the jail factories was Rs. 3,47,978, the increase, over last year's record figure of Rs. 2,99,998, being Rs. 47,980.

Health.

94. The death rate for the year among the jail population was 11·5 per thousand, the lowest rate ever recorded except for the 1912 figure of 10·4, which might have been equalled had not the prevailing scarcity in the latter portion of the year had its inevitable effect on the health of the prisoners admitted. There was no epidemic disease in any jail.

Juvenile jail at Bareilly.

95. During the year under review special courts for the trial of juvenile prisoners were introduced and special rules were framed for preventing their association with adult prisoners. The plans for adding separate accommodation for juvenile habituals at the Bareilly jail were completed and provision made for the work in the next year's budget.

23—Civil Justice.

(For details see the annual reports on Civil Justice for the year ending 31st December 1913 and the tables under the head "Civil Justice," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)

Agra.

General.

96. At the beginning of the year under review the scheme known as the Greeven scheme for the redistribution of the civil judicial work of the provinces was introduced, with the exception that the proposed creation of the civil judgeship of Kumaun was held over pending the decision of certain administrative questions.

Original suits.

97. The total number of suits instituted during the year was 121,412 as against the very similar figure of 121,403 in 1912. The total number of suits before the courts was 146,797 as against 146,132 in the previous year. Mortgage suits fell in number by 1,455 in continuation of the natural progressive decrease after the enormous number of suits filed to save limitation in 1910. Suits decided fell from 125,262 to 124,026 but the fall was counterbalanced by an increase of 688 in the number of contested suits decided.

Appeals.

98. The habit of appealing was more popular than ever, the figures being 12,245 in 1912 and 13,242 in 1913. The number disposed of rose from 8,123 to 8,457 and the pending file from 4,804 to 5,641.

High Court.

99. Appeals before the High Court increased in number from 3,793 to 4,030 and the pending file rose from 1,697 to 1,992.

Applications for execution of decrees.

100. The number of applications for execution fell from 103,401 in 1912 to 99,358 in 1913, and 105,344 were disposed of, the pending file being reduced by 1,254. The percentage of fructuous applications increased by one to 51.

Village and honorary munsifs.

101. The number of village courts rose from 304 to 305, of which 241 were actually at work. Institutions in these courts fell from 12,303 to 10,971 and their value from Rs. 1,86,459 to Rs. 1,74,813. Suits disposed of by honorary munsifs rose from 2,998 to 3,890. Two new courts of honorary munsifs were constituted in the Gorakhpur district and a Bench in Jaunpur.

Oudh.

Suits.

102. The number of suits for disposal fell from 75,766 in 1912 to 69,688 in the year under review. Institutions also fell from 65,288 to

59,516. The total value of the suits instituted rose from 178¼ lakhs to 371 lakhs, an increase due to a single taluqdari suit of two crores in Lucknow. The pending file at the beginning of the year was 8,153, and at the end of the year 8,782.

Appeals.

103. Appeals instituted against decrees increased in number from 1,985 to 2,200. There were 541 cases pending at the beginning and 723 at the end of the year.

Judicial Commissioner's court.

104. In the Judicial Commissioner's court 693 appeals were instituted, or 13 more than in the previous year, and the pending file increased from 644 to 919.

Applications for execution of decrees.

105. Applications for execution decreased from 53,393 to 47,971 and there were 55,686 applications for disposal of which 48,838 were disposed of. The percentage of totally infructuous applications decreased from 48 to 46.

Village and honorary munsifs.

106. The number of village courts decreased by 7, institutions before them declined from 4,034 to 3,904, and their disposals from 3,956 to 3,745. The number of Honorary Munsifs at work was 26 against 24 in the previous year, and they disposed of 4,239 cases, against 4,588 in 1912.

KUMAUN.

Suits.

107. In Kumaun the civil suits instituted increased in number from 5,352 to 5,390 and their value from Rs. 4,55,045 to Rs. 4,92,533. The total number of suits for disposal was 5,989 and the pending balance increased from 477 at the beginning of the year to 597 at the end.

Appeals.

108. Appeals from decrees for disposal were 500 as against 452 in the previous year, and the pending file rose from 34 to 49. There were 34 miscellaneous appeals and 6 applications for revision.

Execution of decrees.

109. Applications for execution fell from 3,375 to 3,094, and the pending balance was reduced from 444 to 394. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 1,266, while satisfaction was obtained in full in 834 cases.

24—Registration.

(For details see the report on Registration for the triennium ending 31st December 1913, and the tables under the head "Registration," Part VI—Statistics of British India.)

General.

110. The reorganization and regrading of sub-registrars introduced in 1910 has worked satisfactorily during the succeeding triennium, and certain inequalities connected with that scheme have been removed.

Registration.

110A. The number of instruments registered decreased from 263,954 in 1912 to 263,008 in 1913.

Financial.

111. The total income of the department increased from Rs. 6,30,247 in 1912 to Rs. 6,80,733 in 1913, the increase in spite of the decline in the number of registrations being due to the introduction in August 1912 of an enhanced scale of fees on documents of Rs. 1,000 and over. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,93,797 in 1913 as against Rs. 2,90,471 in 1912.

Prosecutions.

112. There were 2 prosecutions under the Registration Act during the year, and both resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of the offender.

Inspections.

113. The number of inspections of offices carried out in 1913 was 579 against 526 in 1912, and the chief desideratum noticed was the necessity for a number of new buildings.

25—Municipal Administration.

(For details see the annual review of municipal administration for the year ending the 31st March 1914, and the tables under the head "Municipalities" Part VIII, Statistics of British India.)

Elections.

114. That the importance attached to membership of municipal boards and the interest taken in their election are fully maintained is shewn by the fact that some 7,000 fresh voters have been registered during the year bringing the total to 106,000, and in the sixty towns in which contested elections were held 56 per cent. of the eligible voters went to

poll. New rules have been framed to minimise the danger of protracted electoral litigation, and those recently made to improve the procedure at the polls continued in force, but some municipalities have nullified the advantage they might have gained from the latter improvement by failing to keep their electoral rolls properly revised and up to date.

Chairman.

115. The work of non-official chairman has been a gratifying feature of the year. Their number has been increased by 18, and now stands at 39.

Taxation.

116. The abolition of octroi has proceeded apace during the year. It was originally decided to replace octroi by other forms of taxation in 44 towns. Three of these have been reduced to the status of notified areas and octroi has been abolished in them, while in three others a system of terminal taxation will probably be introduced instead of direct taxation. In six towns the change to direct taxation was made in 1912-13, and in sixteen more from the beginning of the financial year 1913-14. The new forms of taxation were introduced during the year in two more towns, and from the beginning of 1914-15 in eleven others. Since the beginning of the current year two more municipalities have followed suit, and now Ghazipur alone remains. Twenty-three of the towns have replaced octroi by a tax on circumstances and property, and seven have adopted a house tax with a tax of some form on trades and professions. The other municipalities that have abolished octroi have resorted to combinations of these taxes in modified forms with the exception of Almora in which a toll has been instituted to supplement the house tax.

Financial position.

117. The total municipal income rose from 88·85 lakhs in the previous year to 99·98 lakhs in the year under review, the increase being derived almost entirely from grants and contributions. Of the total amount octroi contributed 35·91 lakhs, and other taxes 19·63 lakhs, while 44·44 lakhs came from non-taxation sources. The fact that apart from grants and contributions more than two-thirds of the income of municipalities is derived from indirect sources is one of great practical importance. These methods of raising money cannot be indefinitely extended, and have indeed almost reached their limits already, while the demands on municipal finances from the growing appreciation of amenities of all kinds are still at an early stage of development. Municipal property should yield an expanding income but boards cannot trust to any other great expansion in income from non-taxation sources, and will have to adhere closely in future to the principle that special services such as water supply and improved lighting should pay for themselves. The total expenditure was 90½ lakhs which is well within the receipts but is still two lakhs higher than the record figure of 1912-13.

Octroi receipts.

118. In spite of the progress made towards its abolition octroi continues to be the dominating source of municipal income. Of the total income of 78·96 lakhs excluding grants, it contributed no less than 35·91 lakhs. Eliminating those towns in which octroi was not in force for the whole year the gross receipts shew a falling off of 2·4 lakhs or 5 per cent., while the net receipts increased by Rs. 31,000 or nearly 1 per cent. These figures support the view that octroi receipts are not seriously affected during actual periods of scarcity owing to the decrease in refunds, but that a fall in income is to be expected in the period succeeding a famine when a contraction of imports is followed by an increase in refunds. The totals of octroi receipts by divisions shew a decline in all divisions except those of Benares, Allahabad, and Rohilkhand. In Agra it was not anticipated that the record figure of the previous year would be maintained, but with the exception of that year the net income for the year under review was the biggest on record. The increase in railway facilities has evidently had a marked effect on the trade of this large distributing centre, but the hampering effect of octroi on its development may be seen from the fact that no less than 49 per cent. of its gross income from that source was paid back in refunds.

Receipts from taxes other than octroi.

119. The income from taxation other than octroi was 19·63 lakhs. The increase of 2·42 lakhs is largely due to the taxes substituted for octroi. The tax on circumstances yielded an extra 1·65 lakhs and the house tax

and trade tax gave returns ¼ lakh and Rs. 16,000 respectively in advance of the figures of the previous year. There is a satisfactory improvement in the yield of taxes on animals and vehicles particularly in Agra and Cawnpore. In the former city vigorous supervision is the cause of the increase, and in the latter licence fees have been amalgamated with the tax. The income from terminal taxes at Cawnpore shews a decline and it will be necessary for municipalities to realize that this tax is more seriously affected by fluctuations in agricultural prosperity than is octroi which it replaces. Water rates gave an increased return combined with a large rise in the receipts from the sale of water, but none of the water-supply installations at work at present are nearly self-supporting. On the contrary they all constitute a heavy drain on the general municipal incomes.

Receipts from sources other than taxation.

120. Non-taxation heads of income yielded 22·54 lakhs, an increase of 1·56 lakhs on the figure of the previous year. Pound receipts and registration fees for the sale of cattle shewed a marked increase as was to be expected in a time of scarcity of fodder, while the enhanced receipts from markets and rents show that municipalities have been paying attention to the development of their property.

Special grants.

121. A sum of 20½ lakhs was distributed by Government in grants to municipalities during the year. The amount is nearly double that of the previous year and is in excess of the income derived from taxes other than octroi, and equal to that from municipal property. The total sum received in grants and contributions from Government, local funds, and other sources was 21¾ lakhs. The figure includes 9 lakhs in non-recurring grants and 6 lakhs in recurring grants for urban sanitation, of which 7 lakhs were given for water works and 5 lakhs for drainage, 5·80 lakhs for education, 1¼ lakhs to assist 29 towns in substituting direct taxation for octroi, and nearly a lakh for miscellaneous projects among which may be mentioned Rs. 23,000 for improving a main thoroughfare in Allahabad and Rs. 20,000 for similar work on the approach road to the railway station at Sitapur.

Loans.

122. The assistance given to municipalities by Government in the form of grants reduced the necessity of loans, and financial stringency to some extent curtailed the borrowing power of the boards. Only 7·81 lakhs of ordinary loans were taken as against 10·62 lakhs in the previous year. Of the total 3·71 lakhs was on account of instalments of advances previously granted to Mirzapur, Allahabad, and Cawnpore so that the actual additional liability was little over 4 lakhs. The only loans taken for sanitary works were 1 lakh for water-works extension at Lucknow and Rs. 66,000 for drainage operations at Hapur. The Lucknow Improvement Trust took a loan of 2 lakhs but beyond the formal security of the municipal fund this imposes no direct liability on the municipality.

Expenditure.

123. The total expenditure for the year was 90·54 lakhs, which is nearly two lakhs in excess of the record figure of the previous year, and if the capital outlay on water and drainage works is excluded the increase is 5·44 lakhs. The outlay on conservancy was 16·10 lakhs, on lighting 5·07 lakhs, on roads 9·48 lakhs, and on markets 2·37 lakhs, while 14·11 lakhs were spent on the maintenance of the various public services. Ordinary administration cost 10 lakhs, a high figure very similar to that of the previous year, and one which will remain high so long as the expensive octroi tax has to be administered. The variations of expenditure under the heads mentioned above are not generally large, the greatest increase is Rs. 80,000 on conservancy, and the next Rs. 72,000 on markets. This latter increase is due largely to the enterprise of a few particular towns which realise more fully the advantages of developing their property. Ujhani and Shahjahanpur both spent much money on improving municipal shops, while Benares and Lucknow have also added to their market facilities.

Water-works.

124. The expenditure on water-works decreased from 16·28 lakhs to 14·35 lakhs of which ten towns spent 13·80 lakhs. The capital outlay decreased by over three lakhs owing to the abnormal expenditure at Mirzapur in the previous year, but maintenance charges rose by 1·15 lakhs

to 7·38 lakhs. Of this increase Cawnpore was responsible for 1·08 lakhs, the vagaries of the Ganges there causing much trouble with the inlet channel. At Agra a committee was appointed to consider how the requirements of the city, which had far outstripped the capacity of the supply arrangements could be met, while a similar difficulty began to be felt at Meerut. The benefits of a municipal water-supply are everywhere appreciated and several municipalities have undertaken schemes to provide one. But a gravitation supply such as that at Mirzapur is seldom possible and in default of this the high cost of maintenance is a strong deterrent; as remarked above all the installations now working cause a heavy drain on municipal funds instead of being self-supporting as such services normally should be.

Drainage.

125. The outlay of 7·95 lakhs on drainage operations during the year is Rs. 31,600 less than that of the previous year. Capital outlay accounted for the whole expenditure with the exception of 1·17 lakhs. Good progress was made on parts of the main project at Allahabad for which funds have been provided by Government, and also in Benares, Mussooru and Hapur. The most important new work undertaken is a drainage scheme at Bahraich, while great improvements were made at Tilhar by filling up insanitary hollows and cutting drainage channels. During the year the Sanitary Board and the Sanitary Engineer's department had ten projects under construction and about 50 schemes under preparation.

Education.

126. Municipal boards received 5·80 lakhs of the Imperial allotments for education. Five lakhs were distributed in non-recurring grants for the improvement of defective school accommodation, and the remainder in a recurring subsidy for the development of primary education. These grants were made too late to be generally spent and the total outlay on education was 5½ lakhs, 1½ lakhs more than in the previous year. The primary school administration in municipal areas did not come specially under the consideration of the committee on primary education, but the general principles laid down by that committee are applicable, and it is hoped that a scheme will shortly be devised to remove the reproach of inferior educational facilities from the cities of these provinces.

Vaccination.

127. Excluding from the statistics the figures for the town of Nanpara which has been converted into a notified area, the number of persons vaccinated in the municipal areas of the provinces during the year was 123,391 as against 122,218 in the previous year. Of these 2,490 were re-vaccinated, while 101,016 primary operations were successful, a percentage of 82 which is practically the same as in 1912-13.

Vital Statistics.

128. The birth rate in municipalities was 41·12 per mille of population and the death rate 39·20. These figures are not so good as those of the previous year but still remain satisfactory. The aggregate number of births decreased from 126,661 to 123,373, and that of deaths increased from 101,955 to 117,606. There were only two towns in which the death rate exceeded 60 per mille, Chandpur (63·47) and Azamgarh (64·61), these high figures being due to plague. In infant mortality there was a disappointing increase of 30 deaths per thousand births. Boards are however beginning to realise the value of properly trained midwives, and Saharanpur and Benares have given a lead in the matter of instructing these women that it is to be hoped will be generally followed.

General.

129. It is expected that proposals for the revision of the Municipal Act of 1900 will shortly be introduced into the Provincial Legislative Council. The system of appointing non-official chairman of municipalities which has been largely extended during the year under review will now await the amendment of the Act before further extensions are made. Improvement trusts continue their useful work in Allahabad, Cawnpore and Lucknow. Of the three the greatest progress was made in Lucknow where the third section of a new road was opened for traffic and soon proved its value by becoming one of the busiest thoroughfares of the city. Acquisition of land for the fourth section of this road is in hand and a fifth section is under survey.

26—District Boards.

(For details see the annual report on the working of district boards for the year ending 31st March 1914 and the table under the head "Local Boards," Part VIII—Statistics of British India.)

Income.

130. The income of district boards was no less than 43·6 per cent. greater in 1913-14 than in the preceding year, the total funds at their disposal increasing from 106 lakhs to 152½ lakhs. The greater part of this increase was due to the transfer to the boards of the equivalent of the income from the local rate previously appropriated to police charges. The transfer of the rate directly to the boards could not be formally accomplished during the year, but the Government of India made a special grant of an equivalent amount to that which the boards would have received from the rate had the transfer been completed. To this grant of 32 lakhs must be added six and a half lakhs for special educational objects and two and a half lakhs mainly for medical works. These munificent grants have been followed in the current year by the allotment of a large additional recurring income for the development and standardisation of the boards existing services. Apart from opening balance, deposits, and advances, and the provincial contribution which includes the grants mentioned above, the income of the boards rose from 58½ lakhs to 61½ lakhs. Police receipts increased by 1·8 lakhs and education and medical receipts by Rs. 56,000, and Rs. 43,000 respectively. The income from cattle pounds increased owing to the unfortunate agricultural conditions of the year and that from ferries decreased owing to the lowness of water in the rivers. The distribution among the three chief heads of the boards' activities of the grants made by Government during the year in addition to the permanent contribution was:—Education, Rs. 16,48,924, Medical, Rs. 2,33,302, and Civil works, Rs. 22,31,000.

Expenditure.

131. It was not to be hoped that the machinery for spending to advantage the greatly enhanced income of the boards would come miraculously into existence on receipt of the grants, and their expenditure has only risen from 78 lakhs to 87 lakhs. The chief advances made were in Education 1¾ lakhs on a previous figure of 25 lakhs, Medical services, 1¼ lakhs on ten lakhs, and in Civil works which showed an increase from 36 lakhs to 41 lakhs.

Education.

132. As the primary education committee was sitting during the year and the pronouncement of policy resulting from its deliberations was awaited the boards did not institute any new undertakings of particular interest. The number of schools and scholars is mentioned in Chapter VII and it will therefore be sufficient here to indicate the chief lines of development for which the additional grant of 16½ lakhs was made by Government. The chief items were 1½ lakhs for building equipment, and expenses of sixty-three new teachers' training classes, ten lakhs for primary school buildings, and five lakhs for improving the accommodation of secondary schools. The grant of ten lakhs for primary schools should be sufficient to provide about two-thirds of the schools needed under the new scheme and in the case of the other third it is probable that the location of this proportion of the schools will have to be tentative for a time, and they would therefore naturally be housed in hired buildings. It is therefore hoped that the needs of fully established middle schools and primary schools with the necessary training classes for teachers have been provided for some years to come.

Medical.

133. The number of patients treated in district board hospitals and dispensaries rose from 3,988,616 in the previous year to 4,076,176 in the year under report. There have been during the year many very generous and practical proofs of the interest taken by private persons in medical relief operations. Travelling dispensaries have continued their useful work and elicited a chorus of approval. Quininisation of schools has again been actively carried on particularly in the Meerut district where 341 teachers and over 8,000 boys have been treated in addition to all the local officials.

Sanitation.

134. District boards have spent Rs. 1,02,503 in the year under review on sanitation as against Rs. 71,329 in the previous year. The sanitary board made allotments of one lakh and four thousand rupees to the boards for this purpose, the improvement of village water supplies being the main object.

The results so far are not very satisfactory as the agencies for getting the work done have not proved as reliable as they might be. With the appointment of a largely increased staff of sub-overseers which the increased resources of the boards will now allow, and the consequent reduction of the circles under the control of each, it is hoped that rapid progress in well cleaning and deepening will soon be made. Village sanitary panchayats which are still in an experimental stage have done good work in some districts, but from others the reports of their inactivity are discouraging.

Vaccination. 135. The number of persons vaccinated through district board agency was 1,490,652 against 1,430,119 in the previous year. The increase is not at so high a rate as last year, but this may be due to the agricultural conditions. The reorganisation of the vaccination staff was assisted by a grant of Rs. 24,000.

Vital Statistics. 136. The year, as remarked before in this report, was not so healthy as the preceding one and though plague and malaria were less troublesome than usual, the death rate excluding municipalities rose from 29·69 to 34·83. The birth rate continued to rise satisfactorily however, increasing from 45·97 to 47·51 per mille of population.

Arboriculture. 137. The arboricultural work of district boards as distinct from that of the Public Works department is mainly done on unmetalled roads. There is little progress to record this year, but boards have now been impressed with the necessity of perfecting their unmetalled roads and encouraged to do so by grants amounting to 8½ lakhs for the purpose. It is to be hoped therefore that with the improved staff for supervision that will now be at their disposal they will expand their arboricultural operations and make them eventually into a fruitful source of income, besides providing shade which is so grateful a feature of the roads that possess it.

Civil Works. 138. The improvement of the communications in their districts has been held by some to be a more important function of district boards than the improvement of their educational facilities. In the year under review a grant of 3¾ lakhs has been made for special repairs to metalled roads and an increase has been made in the minimum allotment for ordinary maintenance. The addition of a considerable mileage of new metalled roads is provided for in the 13 years' programmes of district boards. In addition to this grants amounting to about two lakhs have been made for this object in the year under review. But considering the heavy expense of maintaining these roads, which has to be provided for before they are made and the numerous demands on the boards, it is not desirable to lock up too much of their resources in this service, and they are therefore being encouraged to pay particular attention to the unmetalled communications of their districts, and for these they have been given grants aggregating 8½ lakhs. The total expenditure of the boards on civil works aggregated Rs. 41,16,115 as against Rs. 36,34,393 in the previous year. Their staff was insufficient to spend all the money at their disposal but as in other services so in this it is hoped that this difficulty may soon be overcome.

General. 139. As has already been repeatedly noticed above, the dominating feature of the year in every department of the boards' activities has been the great increase in their income. It could not be expected that grants of such magnitude could be advantageously spent at once, and they must for some years result in an inflation of the boards' balances. Several boards have brought to notice their difficulties in getting their work carried out, but it is hoped that much will be done by increasing the capacities of the boards to carry out their own minor works, and the new financial settlements contemplate a large increase of staff to this end. Also there is to be a much increased employment of full-time paid secretaries, who will be able to exercise a closer supervision over the minor servants of the boards. No judgment can as yet be given on the results of the delegation of power and responsibility to local sub-committees of the boards. In some districts these sub-committees have done well but they are adversely criticized in others. The inactivity of some of these committees may have been due to the failure of their boards to give them sufficient freedom of action in their own sphere.

The Government has now issued a model scheme which may be followed in full or in part, and the successful development of this experiment in decentralization is still hoped for.

27—Volunteering.

(For details see the annual reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps for the year ending 31st March 1914.)

140. The enrolled strength of the active force of volunteers was 4,407 as against 4,473 in the previous year. Of the total number 720 were cavalry and 3,687 infantry. Of the cavalry 518 were extra-efficient and 125 efficient, and of the infantry 3,000 extra-efficient and 545 efficient. In musketry 1,088 qualified as marksmen and 1,552 as first class shots. There were 275 commissioned and 374 non-commissioned officers. The reserve numbered 667 of whom 641 were efficient. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,21,877, nearly all of which was met by the capitation grants from Government. The various corps had between them a balance in hand at the end of the year of Rs. 21,638.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(For details see the annual reports on the administration of the department of Agriculture for the year ending 30th June 1914, on the administration of the Civil Veterinary department for the year ending 31st March 1914, on the working of Co-operative Credit Societies for the year ending 30th June 1914, the tables in the "Agricultural Statistics of India—Volume I" and those under the head "Co-operative Credit Societies" in Part II—Statistics of British India.)

General.

141. The chief development brought about in the agricultural year under report has been an extension of the means of demonstrating to the cultivator the value of the results of the research and experimental work carried on by the department. New farms have been opened in Saharanpur, Bulandshahr and Mainpuri districts, and a number of small farms and demonstration plots have been opened in the eastern districts in co-operation with the landlords and local boards. District boards are taking an increased interest in agricultural improvement, and applications for trained men to run demonstration farms exceed the supply. The use of power pumping, though still in an experimental stage in these provinces, has been stimulated by the rise in the price of cattle.

Agricultural college.

142. During the year a separation was effected of the students for the post of kanungoship from the agricultural college. This greatly reduced the numbers in the college but left it with the teaching of agriculture as a single plain objective unobscured by the training of a large proportion of its students for the subordinate revenue staff. It is hoped to attract in future the sons of landholders and of large cultivating tenants for instruction.

Assistance to the public.

143. Improved methods of cultivation were demonstrated at the farms under the department and such practices as hot weather ploughing and deep sowing of maize are spreading. But a secure water supply is the great desideratum and advances have been made in this direction by boring from existing wells to a lower water-bearing stratum and by introducing mechanical lifting of the water. In pursuance of its policy of encouraging the use of improved methods of sugar manufacture, Government made an advance of Rs. 30,000 during the year to a factory in Pilibhit, which by the use of scientific processes has increased the yield of sugar from cane to 7 per cent. as compared with about 3 per cent. by the old processes. Experimental work was also carried on at Shahjahanpur and Partabgarh, and in spite of difficulties in water supply, good progress was made both in the isolation of pure strains of the best indigenous canes and in the collection and supply of foreign canes likely to give good results in this country.

Distribution of seed.

144. In continuation of the policy noticed in last year's report, seed distribution on a large scale of the Aligarh white-flowered cotton was continued. The advantages of this variety are now generally recognized and its cultivation is rapidly extending. About 500 acres of land near to Cawnpore were sown by cultivators with Cawnpore-American cotton for sale to the Cawnpore mills and the result was satisfactory, seed for 5,000 acres of this variety was issued for the 1914 autumn crop. In addition to the above, seed of various other crops, wheat, soya beans, groundnuts, &c., were distributed in large quantities as were also improved sugarcanes.

Sale of implements.

145. Implements, especially ploughs, chain pumps and maize shellers continue to be sold in considerable numbers; implements are also let out on hire.

Sericulture.

146. Efforts continue to be made to popularise eri silk culture, but so far silk has not been produced on a commercial scale.

Sheep breeding.

147. The introduction of Merino rams noticed in last year's report has had a very beneficial effect on the quality and weight of the fleeces of the progeny of country sheep. The half-breds stand the climate satisfactorily.

148. The year being a dry one there was a great demand for the services of well borers. In all 1,642 existing wells were bored as against 1,004 in the previous year, and test borings made for new wells increased in number from 261 to 418. Well sinking.

149. Twenty exhibitions were held in different parts of the provinces and demonstrations of the use of oil engines for numerous agricultural operations were made. The Mainpuri Agricultural Association continues to do useful work and co-operative credit societies are of rapidly growing importance in the distribution of seed and the dissemination of knowledge. Agricultural associations, shows, &c.

150. Four English bulletins were issued by the department dealing with cattle diseases, milk supply and the nomenclature of crops. A number of vernacular pamphlets were issued, and the circulation of the vernacular journal the Mufid-ul-Mazarin continued to increase. Publications.

Civil Veterinary department.

151. Of the students sent by the department to the veterinary colleges of the Punjab, Bengal, and Bombay, eight passed their examinations and only one failed. The system of sending men to such distances from the province to study has many disadvantages and the establishment of a veterinary college in the provinces is under consideration. The Civil Veterinary Manual compiled last year has been duly published and a monograph on "Glanders and Farcy" is in the press. The Veterinary Medical Society started in 1912 by members of the Civil Veterinary staff continued to do good work. Education.

152. The reported mortality from various contagious diseases during the year has been 33,860 as against 24,602 in the previous year. The great increase is due largely to rinderpest. Glanders and farcy have appeared in various districts, and 15 animals died or were slaughtered on account of these maladies. Surra was more widespread than usual, 71 cases succumbed or were slaughtered. Of bovine diseases rinderpest took a heavy toll of the cattle of the province. The shortage of fodder doubtless increased the loss due to this disease which caused 25,046 deaths as against 17,363 in the previous year. Haemorrhagic Septicaemia caused 2,068 deaths against 1,962 in the previous year, while foot and mouth disease was again virulent and accounted for 4,005 animals, last year's figure being 1,626. There were 1,946 deaths from black quarter and anthrax. Preventive inoculations were carried out in 66,022 cases against 62,435 in the previous year, and a much greater number of cases would have been treated, and the mortality due to rinderpest possibly reduced considerably, but for a shortage of serum owing to a breakdown of machinery in the Muktesar laboratory. The number of inoculations against rinderpest was 54,937 againt 48,333 in the previous year. At the end of the year 49 veterinary hospitals or dispensaries were at work in the province, an increase of 3 during the year. Diseases.

153. Stud bulls at work in the province under the observation of the department during the year numbered 141 in 37 districts. Some of these animals were bred at the Government bull farms and others obtained by outside purchase. This method of cattle improvement is arousing a fast growing interest. There were 295 head of cattle on the Kheri bull farm at the close of the season. During the year another cattle farm to provide bulls for the improvement of the larger western breeds was established at Muttra and partly stocked with 76 animals. The number of stallions kept by Government increased by two during the year to 59. Fifty-one of these were at stud work and covered 3,003 mares, an increase of 244 on the previous year's figures. The number of donkey stallions increased by 4; the demand for the services of these stallions is very great, but satisfactory ones are difficult to obtain. The cattle farms on the Government Tarai Bhabar estates have been referred to in paragraph 32. Experimental introduction of Merino rams has been noticed in paragraph 148. Breeding.

154. The subordinate establishment has increased from 162 to 173, but is still much below the requirements of the provinces. The cost of the department rose from Rs. 82,724 in 1912-13 to Rs. 1,08,132 in the year under report, an increase of Rs. 25,408, due chiefly to the new cattle farm at Muttra. Establishment.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

General.

155. During the year the co-operative movement passed successfully through a severe test. In a time of widespread failure of harvests, scarcity of fodder and cattle disease, the societies maintained their position, and while materially assisting their members through the time of trial, they resisted the temptation to accept a rush of new candidates for membership who might many of them have been anxious only to tide over their present difficulties, and have introduced an undesirable element of instability into the movement. Three additioual inspectors were appointed to the staff during the year, and considerable progress was made in the internal organization of the department. Expansion was, for the reasons given above, held under careful scrutiny and only encouraged where it gave a satisfactory promise of stability. The total working capital of societies however increased from 86·7 lakhs to 114·2 lakhs and their membership from 106,627 to 116,069. Thirty-seven societies were under liquidation at the beginning of the year, and nineteen more were added to this number during the year: considering that there are 2,560 societies in existence this addition cannot be regarded as excessive, and moreover, liquidation has, in every case completed so far, resulted in full payment to all creditors.

Central Societies.

156. Central societies are of two kinds. Those situated at district towns, and financing all co-operative institutions in their respective districts are called district banks, they finance the primary societies either directly or through the other kind of central society which is known as a central bank, and operates only in a restricted portion of the district. The number of central societies of both kinds rose during the year from 51 to 55, and their working capital from 4½ lakhs to nearly six lakhs. These societies are now reducing their transactions with individual members, and devoting their energies to local societies. The numerical strength of their membership has therefore declined, but this does not indicate any decrease in their activity.

Rural Societies.

157. Agricultural societies increased in number during the year from 2,304 to 2,560, their membership from 89,296 to 99,891, and their working capital from 38·6 lakhs to 50·7 lakhs of which 9·77 lakhs or 19·2 per cent. belonged to members themselves. Of the total number, all are credit societies except eleven which include a cattle insurance society in the Budaun district and ten societies for the sale of dairy products. The paid-up share capital has increased by nearly 50 per cent. and the reserve fund has risen during the year from 1·77 lakhs to 2·37 lakhs. As was to be expected in a year of scarcity the amount of members' temporary deposits showed a decline of Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 98,000 at the end of the year, and the amount of loans overdue to the societies increased largely. It is hoped however with returning prosperity soon to reduce the overdue outstandings which amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 9,805 as against Rs. 773 at the beginning.

Urban Societies.

158. Of the 185 non-agricultural societies existing at the close of the year 168 are purely credit institutions on an unlimited, and eleven on a limited liability basis, while six are non-credit societies. The total number is ten greater than that of the previous year, the membership has risen from 4,746 to 5,755, and the working capital from 3·68 lakhs to 4·37 lakhs. The constitution of the urban societies generally resembles that of the rural ones, but they embrace a wide variety of objects including clerks' provident societies, a domestic servants' society, and store societies both of college students and of mill employés.

Miscellaneous.

159. The repayment of old debts, which is normally one of the principal objects of loans advanced by societies, has in the year under review had to give place to a large extent to the satisfaction of urgent needs of money for immediate agricultural purposes. In promulgating agricultural education and assisting the agricultural development of the provinces the co-operative movement plays an ever increasing part. The societies are in a peculiarly favourable position to obtain seed of improved varieties of crops from the department of agriculture, and to supervise its distribution, and finally to arrange for the co-operative sale of the produce in bulk and so obtain

enhanced prices from wholesale dealers and exporters. Many societies are undertaking this work and three central societies have erected substantial buildings as seed dépôts. Other useful work has been done in the selection and recommendation of suitable recipients for Government loans for well-sinking, the introduction of mechanical power for irrigation, the purchase of fodder in bulk during the acute fodder famine in the Agra district, and the distribution of bulls of good strains to improve the breed of cattle. Many societies have given very material practical assistance to Government in its campaign on behalf of primary education in the provinces.

29—Weather and Crops.

(For details see the annual Season and Crop Report for the year ending 30th June 1914, the "Agricultural Statistics of British India" Volume I, the "Area and yield of certain principal crops in India" and "Prices and Wages in India.")

Character of the seasons.

160. The character of the season from April 1913 onward was most abnormal. There was unusual rain in May and the early part of June, but towards the end of June the rain decreased and in July and August the rainfall was in great defect, Benares, Gorakhpur and Fyzabad divisions being the only ones to receive sufficient rain for agricultural requirements. In September only the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions received anything approaching a normal rainfall, and October was almost rainless throughout the provinces. The Arabian Sea current which normally waters the western portion of the provinces failed to penetrate so far, and in that area there was an extreme shortage of rain. In the rabi season November, December and January brought no sufficient amount of rain to benefit the crops. During the second week of February the eastern districts and the greater part of Oudh received good rain, and at the beginning of March there was general rain, but it was too late to be of much value except to the backward crops in the western districts. The most noticeable and widespread effect of this dry season was a scarcity of fodder, which caused great loss of life among cattle.

Cultivated area.

161. The cultivated or net cropped area of 1913-14 was 6 per cent. or $2\frac{1}{4}$ million acres below the normal. The area under kharif crops was 62 million acres, which is 5 per cent. less than the normal, and the rabi area was 16·4 million acres which is 21 per cent. below the area cropped in the previous year, and 18 per cent. below the normal. In the kharif the largest declines were in Muttra, Agra and Hamirpur districts and in the rabi the decrease wrs digeneral over the whole of the provinces except the Gorakhpur and Benares divisions. Bundelkhand was the worst sufferer with a decrease in rabi area of 54 per cent. followed by the divisions of Agra (21 per cent.), Lucknow (20 per cent.), Rohilkhand (20 per cent.) Meerut (17 per cent.) and Fyzabad (15 per cent.). Cotton was sown in the record area of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres, the increased area devoted to this crop being due to the large profits returned by it in the previous year, and to the wet weather in May which facilitated preparation of the ground for it. Sugarcane occupied 1·4 million acres and was above normal, while the hemp crop showed another big rise of 49,000 acres to nearly 200,000 acres. Rice and juar were the only kharif crops sown in an area less than the normal, being 17 and 18 per cent. short respectively. As is usual in dry years barley was the favourite rabi crop, as it can be sown late and needs little water. The area under barley was actually above normal. The water available was mostly used for this crop and wheat, while the less valuable crops usually sown without irrigation show the greatest decreases; gram and linseed were sown in only about half the normal areas. The area under poppy was 167,882 acres as compared with 194,569 acres in the previous year.

Irrigation.

162. The total irrigated area increased by 20 per cent. over the figures of the previous year to $11\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. There was little water in tanks and jhils except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, and over the remainder of the provinces wells provided most of the increased irrigation. The number of masonry wells used was 660,066, the number in 1907-8 the last year of scarcity being 585,928. Of the area irrigated 61 per cent. was irrigated from wells and 39 per cent. from other sources.

Outturn.

163. The outturn of both kharif and rabi crops was poor. The kharif crops varied about an average figure of little over 50 per cent. of a normal crop for the area sown. The rice crop was a fair one in Gorakhpur and Benares divisions, while elsewhere it was very poor. Maize and the small millets, which mature early, suffered least of the kharif crops and cotton also gave a fair outturn. The estimated outturn of rabi crops shows a little higher percentage to a normal crop for the area sown than does the kharif. This may be attributed to the fact that in a great area it was hopeless to sow a rabi crop without irrigation. The more valuable crops were therefore largely irrigated and unirrigable land was sown only where it contained some natural moisture. Wheat and barley were estimated to give about 75 per cent. of a normal crop on the area sown, while gram was estimated at 50 per cent. and linseed at 70 per cent.

Prices.

164. Prices were high and rose almost continuously from August to the end of the year, there being only a very slight fall in the prices of wheat, barley and maize and practically none in those of the other grains at harvest time. Wheat started at 11 seers in June 1913 in the Cawnpore market, rose to 9·5 seers in the winter and 9·37 seers in February and March and after a fall to 9·75 at harvest, reached its highest price of 9·25 seers at the close of the year. Barley followed a very similar course starting at 15½ seers and finishing in June 1914 at 12 seers. Gram rose in price from 15 seers at the opening of the year to 10·25 seers at the close. Maize which sold at 25 seers per rupee in September 1912 rose from 16 seers in June 1913 to 11½ seers in June 1914. Rice varied little in price, rising from 8 seers to 7·5 seers per rupee.

Famine conditions in 1913-14.

165. The almost general failure of the monsoon of 1913, and the practically rainless winter which succeeded it caused widespread distress in the provinces. But there can be no doubt that the people were better situated than ever before to meet the calamity, and though the actual estimated loss of food grains was six million tons as against seven million tons in the famine of 1907-8, and the monetary value of the loss to the cultivators of the provinces was actually greater than that of 1907-8, the area reduced to famine conditions was very much smaller. This year out of a total population of the provinces of 48 millions and a total area of 112,346 square miles a population of 6 millions in an area of 18,200 square miles was affected, while in 1907-8 thirty millions of people were affected in an area of 66,000 square miles. Of the famine and scarcity area in 1913-14, the worst tract comprised nearly the whole of that portion of the provinces which lies south of the Jumna, namely the four Bundelkhand districts of Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur, and Banda, the Bara, Meja and Karchana tahsils of the Allahabad district, and parts of the Etawah and Agra districts. The connected tracts along the north bank of the Jumna in the Etawah and Fatehpur districts were also affected but the last-mentioned only mildly so. Further to the north-west was another famine stricken tract comprising portions of the Agra district and the south-eastern half of the Muttra district. To the north again was a compact block consisting of the greater part of the Budaun and Bareilly districts and small portions of the Moradabad and Shahjahanpur districts in which the distress was comparatively slight. Famine was declared under the famine code only in parts of Bundelkhand and the Etawah district, scarcity only being proclaimed in the remaining portions of the area described above. In this latter area distress was never very severe and the demand for labour was generally good, and it was mainly the weakly portion of the population who were unfit to work that needed the most attention, together with the cattle which here as in Bundelkhand suffered terrbly from the early failure of the grazing and fodder supply. In Bundelkhand the extraordinary scarcity of fodder brought it about that distress was acutely felt by the middle agricultural classes who, in addition to suffering large losses of stock, had to pay high wages to labourers for collecting such scraps of fodder as there were and thus to provide a large portion of the relief which in a normal famine year would have fallen upon Government. On the famine works the recognized labouring castes vastly predominated, though Chamars

were kept away to some extent by the profits from the trade in hides owing to the numerous deaths of cattle. Among the cultivating castes Kachhis were fairly numerous though they were in demand for digging wells with the help of the large issues of Government loans, but Kurmis managed to a large extent to support themselves without resorting to famine works. The higher castes and Muhammadans were ready to suffer much more severely before they resorted to labour against which their pride revolted. Ahirs clung to their cattle and only came when these had died, while Gaderias were generally able to keep their goats and sheep alive. Brahmans, Thakurs and Muhammadans only came when all other resources were exhausted and they began to feel the pinch of hunger, and their numbers on the works were small.

General history of the famine.

166. The rise in prices of food was never so marked in 1913-14 as it was in 1907-8. At no period in the recent famine year was the average price of wheat higher than 9 seers 4½ chittacks to the rupee while in 1907 it rose to 8 seers and in 1896 to 8 seers 6 chittacks. This comparison is the more striking when the rise in the general level of prices in the intervening years is taken into consideration, and is another indication of the plentiful material resources which the people had amassed in the previous years of good harvests. There was an almost total absence of wandering, emaciation, or increase of beggars, and the increase of crime consequent upon the failure of the crops was surprisingly low. In 1896, 1905 and 1907 relief measures in some form were started in October, September and November respectively, but in 1913 no direct relief measures were undertaken until December when test works were opened in the southern portion of the Allahabad district. This was followed by the declaration of scarcity in Bundelkhand from the 15th December, in Muttra, Allahabad, Agra, Budaun and Moradabad in January, in Fatehpur early in February, in Bareilly and Shahjahanpur in March, and in the Khairagarh tahsil of Agra district early in May. Famine was declared in Jalaun from the 5th January, Banda the 12th January, parts of the Etawah district the 22nd February, and in Hamirpur the 23rd February. In 1908 the distress reached its maximum by the middle of March but in 1914 the numbers on relief continued steadily to increase until the end of May. The power of resistance of the people doubtless retarded the development of conditions of distress, while the heavy pressure of the fodder famine increased from month to month. The rainfall in May was above the normal in most parts of the provinces but the 1914 monsoon was late and prices continued to rise owing to the deficiency of rain in June. The transformation in July was complete, rain was received everywhere and in some parts of the provinces the continuous downpour retarded agricultural operations while many places suffered from floods. At the end of July however there was fortunately a break which was very beneficial to the crops and allowed the resumption of agricultural operations. There was little rain in the early part of September, but an abundant fall towards the end of that month finally relieved the situation and ensured favourable prospects both for the maturing kharif crop and for the coming rabi. After the end of May to which date, as has been remarked above, the numbers on relief rose continuously, there was a decrease in these numbers. But the delay in the advent of the monsoon again caused them to rise. The maximum was 220,290 on May 30th, but after a fall to 200,558 on June 20th the number again rose to 205,988 on June 27th. After the end of June the number of workers fell off rapidly, but there was a rise in the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief owing to the addition to this class of dependants of persons previously on the works which were now being closed. In Bareilly gratuitous relief was closed on the 26th July when the recipients were dismissed with a fortnight's valedictory dole. Moradabad, Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Etawah and Muttra followed suit in August, and the distribution was stopped in Agra on the 1st September, in Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda on the 15th September, and in the Jhansi district in the third week of September.

Measures of direct relief.

167. The powers of resistance of the people which have already been referred to, combined with a timely and abundant distribution of Government

loans for agricultural purposes enabled the cultivators to remain on their lands, build wells, employ labour and continue the operations of agriculture much longer than was at first thought possible. But as distress deepened, direct measures of relief became indispensable. Public works, consisting chiefly in raising and improving roads, excavating tanks and making embankments to hold up rain water were undertaken in Bundelkhand. Civil works were opened in Etawah and Moradabad and latterly in the Jhansi district. Gratuitous relief to those incapable of working was also liberally distributed, the lists of eligible recipients being prepared generally by the subordinate revenue staff. But a novel feature was introduced in Etawah where the patwaris were engaged on settlement work, the preparation of the gratuitous relief lists and the actual distribution of the money being here entrusted with success to village *mukhias* and *lambardars*. District boards in most of the affected districts opened works which provided ample demand for labour and in fact served the purpose of test works in many places. Special non-educational grants amounting to 22 lakhs, out of which the thirteen affected districts had received nearly six lakhs, had been made to district boards by Government during 1913-14 to enable them to undertake works of public utility, and early in 1914-15 the district board of Jhansi was given an allotment of Rs. 10,000 for certain improvements of water supply and wells, so that these bodies had a large fund of money with which they could advantageously employ the labour that so needed a market. Both the Buildings and Roads branch and the Irrigation branch of the Public Works department, the latter for the first time, were called upon to arrange for the carrying out of numerous projects with famine labour and officials and non-officials combined heartily in providing both labour and gratuitous relief for the classes to which each was appropriate. The cost to Government of the direct relief operations for human beings was 34·3 lakhs while 21 lakhs were spent on the provision of cattle fodder. The corresponding figures for 1907-8 were 205 lakhs spent on relief to human beings and 2½ lakhs on cattle. The Irrigation branch of the Public Works department controlled altogether fourteen charges which consisted of nearly sixty works and employed 2,675,056 units and supported dependants to the number of 1,312,076 units, the unit being one man working for one day. The Buildings and Roads branch carried out ten large works each employing 5,000 or more workers and twenty-four smaller works, providing relief for 5,043,080 worker units and 2,707,017 dependant units. After public works, aided works provided for the relief of the next greatest number of workers. The expenditure on this valuable form of relief was 10·96 per cent. of the whole expenditure, as against 4·98 per cent. in 1907-8 and the number of units relieved was 3,416,000. Civil works were less used than in 1907-8, absorbing only 3·36 per cent. of the total expenditure and relieving 1,183,000 units. Gratuitous relief came to 12·09 lakhs out of the total expenditure of 34 lakhs on human relief. This was a very much larger proportion than had been given before being 35¼ per cent. of the whole as against 26½ per cent. in 1907-8. This increase in gratuitous relief was not due to any laxity in administration but was consequent on the mild nature of the famine which resulted in the circumstances that in many districts only the halt and the maimed needed relief which could consequently only be given gratuitously. Turning to the utility of the works constructed, it is reported that in famine works under the Public Works department 184¾ miles of road were raised, all of which work was useful and necessary. Eight village tanks were deepened, increasing the supply of water both for irrigation and cattle. Numerous bandhs were built in Jalaun, Banda and Hamirpur districts, and in the last mentioned the earthwork for the trans Barma extension of the Dhasan canal was undertaken as a famine work. A large number of departmental works were carried out in the Jhansi, Jalaun, and Hamirpur districts and were partly paid for from departmental funds. The area that will be benefited by the relief works carried out by the Irrigation branch, excluding aided works, amounts to 27,000 acres. As regards aided and civil works carried out under the supervision of officers of the civil department, they have been of undoubted utility in the mitigation of distress and many

of them have been carried out where no public work would have been possible, as for instance in the Etawah district where the reclamation of ravine land as suggested by the afforestation officer proved admirably suited to the labour which needed a market. In the Allahabad district also, numerous aided works were conducted, and it is expected that the embankments so made will benefit 14,350 acres of land. An account of the measures of direct relief of distress would be incomplete without a reference to the work done by non-officials in this matter. A public meeting was held at Allahabad in January 1914 and a charitable fund organised for purpose of providing blankets and other small luxuries which could not suitably be provided from Government revenues. The subscriptions collected for this fund totalled Rs. 4,11,355 and helped greatly to alleviate the sufferings of the people. In addition to the operations of the Charitable Relief Fund many gentlemen did much personally to relieve distress by providing private famine works, by advances to their tenants, by importing and selling cattle fodder at a loss, and last but not least in putting their local knowledge faithfully and impartially at the service of the authorities entrusted with the distribution of Government relief.

The measures of indirect relief.

168. The suspensions and remissions of land revenue on account of the crops of 1913-14 were made on the general principles approved in the past by the Government of India. In Bundelkhand where the crops both of the kharif of 1913 and of the rabi of 1914 were very bad no suspensions were made but land revenue to the amount of 27 lakhs was entirely remitted on account of the two instalments payable after these harvests. In the remainder of the province of Agra suspensions of the kharif instalments amounted to Rs. 35,53,000, out of which a little over nine lakhs was subsequently remitted, and on account of the rabi instalment Rs. 5,95,617 were remitted and Rs. 22,43,927 suspended. In Oudh suspensions and remissions were made to a less extent owing to the difficulty of getting the landlords to suspend and remit rent, but in the Lucknow division over a lakh was suspended out of the kharif demand, and 5½ lakhs of the rabi demand for 1914 were remitted. The total suspensions amounted to Rs. 36,61,000 on account of the kharif and to Rs. 22,44,000 on account of the rabi, while the remissions on account of both harvests were Rs. 48,54,000. The second form of indirect relief is the granting of takavi advances or Government loans for agricultural purposes. The importance of developing this system has been insisted upon by one famine commission after another, and in recent years was specially mentioned by the commission on Indian Irrigation as being of the utmost importance not only the palliation, but also for the prevention of the evils resulting from drought. The first essential to the production of a crop was seed. The good harvests of previous years had generally provided good seed stocks, and there was no shortage of kharif seeds. But in some places where the failure of the kharif was particularly severe seed grain had been disposed of or cultivators had used up the money or credit with which they usually obtain their seed for the winter crop. Advances to the amount of 42 lakhs in all were distributed for this purpose. Having assured a sufficient supply of seed it was next necessary to provide for irrigation to bring the crops to maturity. Large advances were made for digging temporary wells particularly in Rohilkhand and parts of Oudh and in the Agra district where earthen wells were practicable, and largely as a result of this measure the number of temporary wells used in the year 1913-14 rose by 456,000 or 62 per cent. over the figure of the previous year. Where these wells were not possible every effort was made to improve the supply of water by repairing existing masonry wells or by utilising the water of streams and tanks to a far greater extent than is customary. The total amount of the advances given for the building of temporary wells was nearly 17½ lakhs. For the working of the wells so constructed Rs. 13,67,000 was advanced for the purchase of cattle, of which sum nearly one-third went to the Meerut division, and 5½ lakhs for well instruments. A further sum of Rs. 22,000 was distributed in miscellaneous advances, bringing the provincial total for the rabi harvest up to Rs. 78,83,000. For the kharif harvest of 1914 the great needs were seed and

cattle. Seed was very scarce owing to the failure of the previous harvest and for its purchase Rs. 9,31,000 were advanced. Large numbers of cattle also had died owing to the great scarcity of fodder and loans to the amount of Rs. 42,20,000 were granted for the replacement of this stock. The advances made at this time totalled Rs. 51,58,000 of which more than a quarter went to Bundelkhand. In addition to advances made directly for the two main harvests other loans were given on a generous scale for purposes of a more general nature. Thus Rs. 9,03,000 was distributed for the purchase of cattle fodder, and Rs. 25,58,000 for the building of masonry wells which, if all of them would not be completed before the drought was over, provided a large market for labour without taking people from their homes, and materially increased the permanent security of the provinces against the evil effects of drought. The sum of Rs. 10,46,000 was advanced for the construction of embankments and irrigation channels, projects which kept a large number of labourers from the necessity of resorting to famine works, while under the allied head of "repairs and miscellaneous" loans to the amount of Rs. 5,30,000 were given, and Rs. 6,76,000 were advanced for the planting and maturing of the important sugarcane crop. Loans for subsistence to small landholders and respectable tenantry are naturally only granted in exceptional circumstances. But such circumstances were found in Bundelkhand where the restrictions on alienation of land imposed by the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Act had to some extent curtailed private credit, and also in certain parts of Almora and Garhwal where it was of importance to keep the cultivators at their homes until the ripening of the maize crop. In the former part of the provinces a sum of Rs. 3,34,000 was distributed and in the latter Rs. 4,947 only. Advances amounting to six lakhs were also given to landholders for the purpose of enabling them to employ labour under famine relief conditions and restrictions. The total amount distributed in loans under all the heads noticed individually above was Rs. 1,90,95,357 or over a million and a quarter pounds sterling. Apart from these loans the operations of the Opium department may be mentioned. Between the 1st April 1913 and the 31st March 1914, the payments made to cultivators of poppy amounted to Rs. 67,88,256, including Rs. 17,92,846 advanced in the months of July, August, September and October 1913 and in January and February 1914 for the next crop. The advances made to opium cultivators for the construction and repair of wells in 1913-14 aggregated Rs. 1,65,956 as against fifteen to twenty thousand rupees distributed in an ordinary year.

Scarcity of fodder and the measures taken for the protection of cattle.

169. The extreme scarcity of cattle fodder has been referred to incidentally above. This scarcity was unprecedented in the recent agricultural history of the provinces. It was incomparably more severe than in the famines either of 1907-8 or of 1896-97, and to find a parallel we have to go back to the years 1877-1879. The main measures of relief adopted in addition to the granting of loans mentioned above were the direct supply of forest hay to the affected districts and the grant of concession rates for the movement of fodder on the railways, whose protective value has seldom been demonstrated in such a striking way as it was by the solution of this most difficult problem of the famine. The price of *bhusa* at Cawnpore rose from twelve annas per maund in August 1913 to Re. 1-14 in June 1914, while at Agra, Lucknow, and Aligarh it went up to two rupees. The relief afforded by concession rates on the railways is indicated by the fact that the imports of hay, straw and grass to the provinces in the quarter ending the 31st March were 19,000 maunds in 1913 and 1,009,000 maunds in 1914, and that on the grant of the concessions becoming known the price of *bhusa* in Etawah, one of the worst affected districts, fell from 16 seers to the rupee to 40 seers. The cost to Government of encouraging private imports of fodder was about Rs. 10,00,000. The other chief method of palliating the effects of the fodder famine was the supply of baled forest hay by Government agency to the affected districts. A conference on the matter was held in October 1913, and the ordinary contracts for the collection of grass in Government forests were cancelled and immediate arrangements were made by the forest department for the cutting and baling of hay and its prompt despatch to the drought-

stricken districts. The total quantity of grass supplied was 1,403,478 maunds, 1,320,270 of which came from the eastern forest circle. The supply would have been greater still but for the difficulty in obtaining hill men to do the necessary work. In 1907-8 the price of Government hay was originally fixed at 12 annas per maund but was afterwards reduced to ten annas and then to five annas per maund. In 1913-14 a uniform price of six annas per maund was fixed, except in a few tracts where a price of eight annas a maund was charged to cover the cost of cartage to a distance from the railway. The average cost of landing the hay at its destination was about one rupee per maund, and the total cost to Government of the supply of fodder excluding the Rs. 10,00,000 mentioned above in connection with concession rates was 16½ lakhs of rupees. Against this must be set off the amount of about Rs. 5,63,500 on account of the sale price of the grass, so that the net loss to Government was about 11 lakhs. In addition to the direct relief afforded by the forest department by the supply of hay, indirect relief was afforded by the throwing open to free grazing of the areas in which the department was carrying on grass cutting operations. This permission was accorded in the month of April when most of the cutting was complete, and was of considerable assistance to the villages in the immediate neighbourhood of the forests. After the failure of the 1913 monsoon it was feared that the scarcity of fodder would be accompanied by a water famine. But fortunately these fears did not materialize, and though there was a shortage of water in the wells all over the provinces the question of the supply of drinking water for cattle or human beings did not cause serious inconvenience except in Bundelkhand. Most of the wells in Jhansi city went dry and even with the assistance of the water works the supply was inadequate. But a portion of the supply in the Pahuj reservoir, which is usually made available for irrigation was held up and utilized for drinking purposes, thus saving the situation both for the city and suburbs and cantonment. The water difficulty was very acute in the Garotha tahsil of Jhansi district and to a less extent in other parts of that district, and in Jalaun, Hamirpur, and Banda. Happily no intense distress was experienced anywhere by human beings, but the cattle suffered terribly and want of water was partly responsible for the mortality among them. The Sanitary Board allotted a sum of Rs. 20,000, and generous grants of takavi were made for digging and deepening wells, while well borers were kept vigorously at work both for private persons and for Government. To these measures must be attributed the fact that the distress from scarcity of water was not more terrible than it was.

Cost of the famine

170. It is impossible at present to give an exact statement of the direct and indirect cost of the famine to Government, but the following are approximate figures of the chief items of cost and losses sustained :—

	Lakhs.
Cost of direct relief	55·3
Loss of Excise Revenue	16·2
Loss of Land Revenue	48·5
Loss through the cancellation of forest grass contracts ...	·4
Expenditure on famine debited owing to account rules to ordinary service heads...	·5
Compensation allowances for the dearness of grain	2·0
	122·9

The total cost of the famine may thus be placed at 123 lakhs of rupees. The corresponding figure for 1907-8 was 320 lakhs.

Staff.

171. The services of four commissioned officers of the Indian army were placed at the disposal of this Government for employment on famine duty, and thirteen non-commissioned officers were obtained from the military authorities and utilized in laying out aided works and latterly as inspectors of village works. Four probationary assistant superintendents of police were also detailed for famine duty and additional naib tahsildars and patwaris were entertained wherever necessary. A notable advance over former years of scarcity in the staff entrusted with the preparation of lists of persons eligible for gratuitous relief and in the actual distribution of the relief was made in Etawah where the patwaris were engaged on settlement operations and this work was entrusted to the village headmen.

30—Horticulture.

(*For details see the annual reports on the Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow and the Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur for the year ending* 31*st March* 1914).

Horticultural gardens.

172. The climatic conditions of the year were unfavourable to the Government Horticultural Gardens, suffering as they do from inadequate means of irrigation. The gardens however maintained their usefulness in the distribution of seed and met a part of the demand for trained gardeners. A class was held at which 12 students studied roadside arboriculture, while there were six students in the chaudhri class. The receipts of the gardens were Rs. 10,859 and expenditure Rs. 26,232, leaving a cost to Government of Rs. 15,373.

Botanical gardens.

173. The Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur suffered from drought like those at Lucknow but useful work was done in acclimatisation and other experiments with plants. The classes for overseers and chaudhris of gardens were very successful, attracting students from other provinces. The receipts of the gardens rose from Rs. 15,304, in the previous year to Rs. 23,948, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 33,101 to Rs. 38,293.

31—Forests.

(*For details see the annual progress report on Forest Administration for the year ending* 30*th June* 1914 *and "Statistics of British India," Part IVb—Finance and Revenue.*)

Area and demarcation.

174. The total area of all classes of forests increased from 13,249 square miles at the beginning to 13,258 square miles at end of the year under review. Demarcation continued in the Eastern circle where the substitution of a simpler boundary between these provinces and Nepal was completed. In the Kumaun circle permanent demarcation was somewhat interrupted and in the Western circle the revision and checking of boundaries continued. The expenditure on new demarcation was Rs. 27,472, and on repair to boundaries Rs. 8,626. Forest settlement continued in Almora, Garhwal and Naini Tal districts.

Revenue.

175. The revenue realized during the year rose by 1·3 lakhs to 36·85 lakhs, the increase was due to high prices obtained for timber which gave an increase of nearly 2½ lakhs in revenue in the Western circle, trees having there been felled in great quantity in pursuance of the working plan. Bamboos also gave a generally increased income, the market which was overstocked in the previous year having returned to a normal condition.

Expenditure.

176. The total expenditure increased from 17 lakhs to 20 lakhs. The expenditure on produce extracted by Government agency rose from 2·8 lakhs to 4·61 lakhs, the increase being largely due to the expansion of resin-tapping operations in Almora and Naini Tal and to the cost of treating sleepers, on which 1½ lakhs were spent. The expenditure on organization and improvement increased largely in the Kumaun circle (by Rs. 44,000) owing to the staff required for the forest settlement, but decreased in the other two circles (by Rs. 15,000) owing to the unfavourable season for planting, and the acquisition of less land than in the previous year for afforestation, and the decrease in repairs needed to roads owing to the light rains. The surplus of revenue over expenditure for the three circles amounted to 17¼ lakhs, the figure of the preceding year being 18½ lakhs.

Outturn.

177. The total outturn of timber and fuel amounted to 19¼ million cubic feet against 21 million cubic feet in the previous year. During the year 42,102 maunds of crude resin were collected in the Western circle against 28,029 maunds in the previous year. The net profit on the resin industry at Bhowali rose from Rs. 51,920 in 1912-13 to Rs. 55,656 in the year under review. New distillation plant has been installed and a high and uniform grade of turpentine and resin is now obtained. Another smaller distillery is now working at Kalsi in the Chakrata division.

Breaches of forest rules.

178. The number of offences against forest rules was 3,535, an increase of 6 per cent. on the figure of the previous year. Two hundred and forty-one cases were taken into court, 2,916 were dealt with under section 67

of the Forest Act, and 378 were undetected. The great majority of the cases were for unauthorised felling of trees except in the Eastern circle where a large number of illicit grazing cases were compounded. There were 179 cases of injury to forests by fire, of which 11 only were taken to court and 62 were undetected. The increase in the total number of cases is probably due to increased vigilance on the part of the staff, and to the dryness of the year.

Protection from fire.

179. The total area successfully protected from fire was 3,734 square miles as against 3,617 square miles in the previous year. Three thousand six hundred and seventeen square miles against a previous 3,364 were systematically protected by cleared fire lines and of this area only 2·4 per cent. was burnt. The remaining area of 218 square miles in Garhwal was guarded by fire watchers. The total area burnt was 97½ square miles or 2·55 per cent. of the total area protected. The percentages of protected areas to total forest areas were 81·3 as in the previous year in the Western circle and 72·12 against a previous 73·09 in the Eastern circle.

Grazing.

180. The income from grazing and fodder grass was Rs. 1,44,940 against Rs. 1,41,309 in the previous year. An area of 10,169 square miles was open to grazing to all animals for the whole year, the previous year's figure being 10,151 square miles.

District Forests.

181. The protected forests of the Almora, Garhwal and Naini Tal districts are in the course of settlement and transfer to the forest department under the scheme formulated in 1911 by Sir John Hewett. These forests are represented by the Kumaun forest division and are included in the figures quoted above. It is estimated that out of the 9,000 square miles of old protected forest land in this tract about 3,300 square miles will become reserved forest on the completion of the settlement, and the remainder will be practically returned to the people. Good progress has been made with the settlement work and it is hoped that all the inspection work will be completed by the summer of 1916, but demarcation work has suffered from the drain on the staff owing to the sleeper-treating undertaking. The formulation of working plans for this area is awaiting the completion of the settlement, but the scheme for the commercial working of chir in Almora is in operation and a similar scheme is under preparation for Garhwal. The expenditure on new roads and bridges during the year was Rs. 5,787, and on repairs Rs. 7,936 as compared with Rs. 16,424 and Rs. 4,885 respectively in the previous year. The decrease in expenditure on new works is due to the completion of the Paharpani-Bhabar road in the Naini Tal District. The division of the Kumaun forests into new ranges and the consequent necessity for range quarters has greatly increased the expenditure on new buildings, which rose from Rs. 7,653 to Rs. 11,779. The construction of seven range quarters were taken in hand and three were completed. An agreement entered into with the Railway Board to supply 1,050,000 sleepers in four years has dominated the policy of the circle so far as exploitation work is concerned. The market for chir timber had almost ceased owing to the excessive supply, and it is hoped in providing this outlet to build up a new industry of great value to the provinces. The method of treatment has been worked out by an expert, and good progress has been made with the buildings and plant required. Rs. 8,041 were spent on the construction of a boom on the Sarda river at Barmdeo, to hold up the timber coming down for conversion into sleepers at the Tanakpur works. The Sarda is a difficult river to harness and in one flood the boom was tested with the weight of about 30,000 broad-gauge sleepers at once, but no damage was done to it. The works at Tanakpur for the antiseptic treatment of sleeper timber cost Rs. 91,427 during the year. The main difficulty at present is the large proportion of unsuitable timber which comes down from the forests, but it is hoped that better supervision and improved sawing will gradually remove this defect. Natural reproduction of pine, and oak was good in Almora and Naini Tal but poor in Garhwal. The plantations in Almora were reduced by 293 acres to 4,100 acres. All the enclosures have now been sown except one of 300 acres in which operations had to be delayed to prevent hardship to surrounding villages through the

loss of grass-cutting opportunities. In Garhwal a new plantation was made by sowing an area of 26 acres with oak seed. Financially there was a deficit of Rs. 3,02,966 on the year's working owing to the large amount of capital expenditure incurred on the sleeper-treating undertaking, and to the increased expenditure on settlement.

General. 182. During the acute fodder famine which visited the provinces, the forests came nobly to the rescue and 1,320,270 maunds of forest hay were cut and supplied to the suffering districts. Seven Kashmir deer were introduced into the forests of Jaunsar in the Chakrata division and the experimental introduction of brown trout into the streams near Naini Tal was continued with success. Enquiries were made into the possibility of erecting a match-splint factory at Chakrata.

32—Mines and quarries.

(For details see the tables under "Mineral production" in Part I,— "Statistics of British India.")

Mines. 183. No regular mines were worked during the year. Small quantities of gold were washed in the Naini Tal, Bijnor, and Garhwal districts, its total value being about Rs. 300. Iron and copper ores to the value of Rs. 200 and Rs. 520, respectively were extracted in Garhwal and Jhansi, and steatite valued at Rs. 1,750 was worked in Jhansi.

Quarries. 184. The Mirzapur quarries produced 154,197 tons of stone valued at Rs. 4,48,298, of which nearly Rs. 3,90,000 worth was building stone. The total quantity of stone quarried in the provinces was 157,552, tons, a decrease of 40,292 tons on the previous year's figure, due to a reduced output at Mirzapur.

33—Manufactures.

(For details see Industrial and Commercial Statistics, Parts I and II,— "Statistics of British India.")

Cotton. 185. The number of cotton-ginning and pressing factories worked by mechanical power decreased from 109 to 108, but the number of operatives employed increased by 608 from 12,596 to 13,204. Seventeen cotton mills were at work as in the previous year; they employed however 15,341 operatives, 4,771 looms, and 454,854 spindles as compared with 14,202 operatives, 4,755 looms, and 458,350 spindles in 1912-13.

Sugar. 186. Six factories manufactured sugar as in the previous year but the number of workmen employed fell from 1,473 in 1912-13 to 1,368 in the year under report. All the factories use mechanical power, two of them extract from cane and the others work with gur.

Indigo. 187. The number of indigo works was 47, employing 5,347 persons, as against 53 employing 6,490 in the previous year.

Lac. 188. Lac factories numbered 5, employing 930 operatives as against 6 employing 1,136 in 1912-13.

Tanneries. 189. Tanneries remained five in number, but they employed 3,066 operatives as against 2,906 in 1912-13.

Miscellaneous. 190. Mechanical power continues to grow in popularity for small concerns of which a number exist which are not large enough to figure in the returns. Miscellaneous factories to the number of 51 worked during the year employing 22,399 operatives, the numbers for the previous year being 48 factories and 20,688 operatives.

Weaving schools. 191. Aid to the amount of Rs. 22,561 was given by Government to 8 weaving schools which trained 158 weavers and 17 hosiery makers during the year. Improved methods of weaving and dyeing were demonstrated at district exhibitions and at the Nauchandi fair in Meerut district.

Joint stock companies. 192. Six joint stock companies were registered during the year.

34—Trade.

(*For details see the annual reports on Inland and Foreign Trade for the year ending* 31*st March* 1914 *and the accounts of trade carried by rail and river in India.*)

Additions to the Railway system.

193. The following additions were made to the railway system of the provinces during the year:—

(*a*) *Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.*—The Hamirpur-Juhi section, $33\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, was opened for public traffic from the 21st April 1913.

(*b*) *Bengal and North-Western Railway.*—The Thawe-Captainganj extension from Turkaulia to Captainganj, $37\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length, was opened from the 26th April 1913, and the Izat Bridge section at Allahabad $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length from the 8th May 1913.

(*c*) *Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.*—The Bayana-Agra branch from Fatehpur-Sikri to Agra, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was opened on the 1st December 1913.

Total rail-borne traffic.

194. The total rail-borne traffic showed a decline of 17 million maunds or 11 per cent. compared with the record year 1912-13. The decrease in value was 224 lakhs or 2·9 per cent.

Imports.

195. Imports rose by 15 million maunds in weight and 715 lakhs in value The increase is almost entirely due to the import of food and fodder, the increase per cent. was $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in weight and $22\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in value.

Exports.

196. Exports declined by 32·4 million maunds in weight and nearly 938 lakhs in value, the decrease being 36 per cent. in weight and $20\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in value. The decrease is again almost all in food-stuffs.

Trade of Cawnpore.

197. The trade of Cawnpore city followed the general course of trade of the province, imports advanced by 357,909 maunds owing to larger receipts of grain and pulse, but gunny bags, cloth, and railway plant were imported in smaller quantities than in 1912-13. Exports declined by nearly two million maunds, chiefly in grain and pulse, but those of raw cotton were better than in the previous year.

Internal rail-borne traffic.

198. The internal rail-borne traffic decreased by 131,000 maunds or only ·45 per cent., the decreased movement of food-stuffs for human consumption was compensated for by an increased movement of fodder.

River-borne traffic.

199. The river-borne traffic between these provinces and Calcutta amounted to 207,669 maunds imports, and 45,016 maunds exports. Imports thus increased by 30,757 maunds chiefly in metals and cotton goods, and exports by 7,317 maunds mostly under the head of oilseeds.

Foreign trade.

Tibet.

200. The total volume of trade with Tibet was 117,326 maunds, a decrease of 9·5 per cent. from 129,609 maunds in the previous year. The fall in imports was 11,718 maunds, salt and wool being responsible for the decline. There was a net decline of 565 maunds in exports, sugar falling off by 925 maunds and there being small increases in cotton goods and grain.

Nepal.

201. Parts of Nepal appear from the reports to have suffered in common with these provinces from deficient rainfall. The imports which consist chiefly of agricultural produce consequently declined, and there was a corresponding fall in exports of articles of luxury—sugar, spices, &c. The total volume of trade declined from 2,322,544 maunds in 1912-13 to 2,129,167 maunds in 1913-14, that is by 8·4 per cent. Imports fell off by 189,260 maunds, grain showing a decline of 279,216 maunds, while exports decreased by 4,117 maunds only.

35—Buildings and Roads.

(*For details see the annual Administration Report, Public Works department, Buildings and Roads branch, for the year ending* 31*st March* 1914.)

Revenue and expenditure.

202. The revenue realised by the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works department during the year amounted to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, of which 3·74 lakhs was provincial. The actual expenditure was 113 lakhs,

of which 7 lakhs was for imperial works, 6½ lakhs for famine relief works, 59¾ lakhs for provincial works, nearly 30 lakhs for excluded local works, and 9 lakhs for contribution works.

Imperial buildings.

203. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun was practically completed and the alterations to the post office at Meerut, and the new post office at Agra, were completed during the year. Good progress was made with the new post office at Allahabad, and the Aerological Observatory at Agra was roofed in before the close of the year; materials were collected in preparation for building a Bacteriological Laboratory at Bareilly, the new post office at Bareilly, and the Postal Administration Offices at Lucknow.

Provincial and local buildings.

204. Improvements to the circuit house at Meerut were completed as were the residences for the Commissioner of Jhansi and the Collector of Pilibhit. A record room was built for the Collector's court at Etah and the Commissioner's court at Lucknow was completed. Ancient buildings were restored at Sikandra and Itmad-ud-daula. The year was notable for activity in the erection of Government educational buildings; expenditure to the extent of 4¼ lakhs was incurred in this direction, the chief works being high schools at Mainpuri, Etah, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Lakhimpur, Orai, and Ghazipur, and a school of arts and crafts at Lucknow. Of buildings for legal purposes a start was made with the new High Court, the earthwork for the foundations being completed. A new court for three munsifs was erected at Sultanpur. Twenty-three new police stations were in hand, of which 15 were completed, as were also some new quarters for warders at the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum. Of contribution buildings the King George's Medical College and Hospital at Lucknow, and the King Edward VII Memorial Sanatorium at Bhowali were completed. The Law College of the Allahabad University was practically completed and was opened, and estimates were made and material collected for the library.

Communications.

205. A reinforced concrete bridge over the Gumti at Lucknow was completed during the year at a cost of nearly 3 lakhs, and was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in January 1914. Ninety-five miles of new metalled roads were constructed during the year, and the length of metalled roads maintained was 6,953 miles of which 70 miles were maintained by local bodies. Of unmetalled roads 1,614 miles were maintained by the Public Works department and 23,487 miles by local bodies. Good progress was made with the through metalled road from Agra via Etawah to Cawnpore and districts in which other important work on communications was in progress were Moradabad, Rae Bareli, Kheri, Partabgarh, Benares, and Meerut. Four bridges including the east Baigul bridge which has the largest span in India, were completed in the Government Bhabar estates, and hill roads received their share of attention.

Navigation works.

206. Three hundred miles of the Ganges river below Allahabad and 135 miles of the Gogra in Azamgarh and Ballia districts were kept open for navigation in spite of the failure of the rains, a channel of a minimum depth of 3 to 4 feet being maintained.

Rurki workshops.

207. Owing to their interference with private enterprise and their cost to Government, the workshops at Rurki have been sold to a private firm and have ceased to be a government concern.

Electric light and power.

208. Tenders were received and negotiations were in progress during the year between tendering companies and the municipalities of Allahabad, Lucknow, and Bareilly for the supply of electric energy to those cities. Smaller installations were made or improved in numerous public buildings in the larger towns of the provinces.

Sanitary works.

209. The year was one of activity for the Sanitary Engineer's department. Ten schemes for an aggregate outlay of ten lakhs of rupees were finally sanctioned, forty-one more schemes valued at over 32 lakhs were completely prepared and work was in progress on 16 more projects.

Arboriculture.

210. During the year new trees were planted on 87 miles of road in the provinces, and avenues were maintained on 1,754 miles. The receipts from arboricultural operations fell from Rs. 35,219 to Rs. 26,649, and expenditure rose from Rs. 79,726 to Rs. 84,094.

211. In addition to the larger "contribution" works mentioned above Rs. 3,90,263 were spent by private persons in works of public utility such as the construction of dhramsalas, schools, tanks and dispensaries. **Private works.**

36—Canals.

(For details see the annual Administration Report of the Public Works department, Irrigation branch, for the year ending 31st March 1914.)

212. The capital expenditure on canals during the year 1913-14 was 29·71 lakhs, bringing the total capital outlay up to March 31st 1914 to Rs. 12,19,41,996. Of the year's expenditure 12·9 lakhs was spent on productive, 14·7 lakhs on protective works, and the remainder on minor works. The chief protective works concerned were the Gangao dam on the Ken river, the Majhgawan tank in Hamirpur district, and the Ghaggar canal in Mirzapur district. Of the expenditure on productive works a large part amounting to 9·23 lakhs was spent on the permanent head works for the Ganges canal. **Outlay and construction.**

213. The project for the Belan canal in Allahabad district, mentioned in last year's report, is still under discussion with the Rewah Darbar. A project is under preparation for an extension of the Dhasan canal into a precarious tract in Hamirpur district, and the Betwa and Ken rivers are being examined for sites for further storage reservoirs. Four storage schemes for Banda district are also proposed. **Works proposed.**

214. Survey work was hampered by the famine, many survey parties having to be moved to prepare special projects in drought-stricken districts. The trans-Barma extension of the Dhasan canal was surveyed in detail, and a number of smaller urgent projects were prepared. **Surveys.**

215. The gross receipts from canals amounted to 116·9 lakhs and working expenses to 38·06 lakhs leaving a net revenue of 78·85 lakhs. The net profit from major productive and minor works, after paying interest charges, amounted to 32·23 lakhs and the net credit to the revenues of the provinces, after deducting capital outlay on minor works, expenditure on agricultural works, and indirect charges for major productive works, was 26·99 lakhs, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 19½ lakhs. **Financial results.**

216. The gross revenue assessed amounted to 125 lakhs, the increase of 12 lakhs on the figures of the previous year being due to the greater area under irrigation. **Assessments.**

217. The total length of canals in operation at the close of the year was 15,656 miles, an increase of 64 miles over the previous year's figures. **Mileage of canals.**

37—Irrigation.

218. The area irrigated by the canals under the Public Works department rose to 3,449,903 acres, an increase of 751,631 acres on that irrigated in 1912-13, the increase was due to the deficient monsoon and rainless winter. The area would have been much greater, but for the short supply of water in the rivers, and even so was only 22,114 acres short of the area irrigated in the famine year, 1907-08. The kharif area irrigated was 1,479,190 acres, 325,616 in advance of that of the previous year and exceeded only in 1907-08. The rabi area irrigated—1,970,713 acres, was 426,015 acres greater than in the previous year, and exceeded only in the dry years 1905-06, and 1907-08. **Irrigated area.**

219. The estimated value of the crops irrigated was 1,589¾ lakhs. The principal crops irrigated were—sugarcane 323,373 acres, rice 173,757 acres, millet 163,551 acres, maize 139,244 acres, cotton 510,316 acres, wheat 767,907 acres, peas 200,350 acres, and barley 149,293 acres. **Crops irrigated.**

Chapter V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

38—Gross Revenue.

[*For details see the accounts for the year* 1913-14, *and the tables in parts* 4, *(a) and (b)—"Statistics of British India."*]

220. The imperial share of the gross revenue realized amounted to Rs. 4,23,12,069 as compared with Rs. 4,35,55,845 in the year 1912-13.

39—Land Revenue.

221. The gross land revenue realized during the year was Rs. 5,90,78,394 of which the imperial share was Rs. 3,56,92,669. The figures for the previous year were Rs. 6,53,81,270 and Rs. 3,95,18,268 respectively.

40—Canal Revenue.

222. The gross direct revenue accruing from canals amounted to Rs. 99,01,579 as against Rs. 83,60,567 in 1912-13. The imperial share increased from Rs. 2,41,326 to Rs. 4,44, 386.

41—Excise.

[*For details see the annual report on the administration of Excise for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1914, *and the tables under the head "Excise" in part IV(b)—"Statistics of British India."*]

Receipts. 223. The real receipts from excise were 131·61 lakhs showing an increase of 8·21 lakhs or 6·6 per cent. on the previous year's figure of 123·40 lakhs. A review of the whole excise policy of the Government of India made during the year has conclusively proved that the continuous increase in excise revenue is due to increased prosperity and administrative reforms, and not to any widespread increase among the people of the drink or drug habit.

Collections. 224. The gross demand for the year was 134·70 lakhs, of which 33·66 lakhs or 99·2 per cent. was collected. The principal outstanding item is Rs. 34,721 still due from a defaulting drug contractor of Bareilly who is in Rampur. Some jewellery has been attached in this case.

Country spirit. 225. The total receipts from country spirit rose from 82·60 lakhs to 87·47 lakhs, an increase of 5·9 per cent. This increase was accompanied by a decrease of 4·3 per cent. in consumption. The incidence of total revenue per proof gallon in the distillery area rose from Rs. 4-12-9 to Rs. 5-4-9. Licence fees rose by 16·9 per cent., from 27·41 to 32·04 lakhs. This is due to the prevailing prosperity and excellent prospects at the time of settlement. Still-head duty was raised in thirteen districts from the 1st April 1913, but owing to the unfavourable agricultural conditions no increases were made from April 1914. Consumption fell from 1,690,000 to 1,618,000 proof gallons, a decrease of 4·3 per cent. There was an increase in the first half of the year, owing to agricultural prosperity, but a heavy fall later, when the pinch of scarcity was felt.

Contract supply system. 226. The contract supply system has continued to work well in the twenty-two districts in which it is in force. Eighteen districts have been resettled for the period 1915—1918 and contracts have been given in the Gorakhpur and Azamgarh districts for three years from the 1st April 1915.

Outstill area. 227. Outstills still exist in ten districts. The income from them rose from Rs. 1,31,814 to Rs. 1,65,120 an increase of 25·3 per cent.

228. Licence fees for hemp drugs increased by 16·2 per cent. from Rs. 15,23,000 to Rs. 17,77,000. In fourteen districts the terms of drugs farms expired and fresh settlements were made. In nineteen districts or parts of districts contractors resigned their contracts owing to the enhancement of the duty on baluchar ganja. These districts as well as the fourteen mentioned above were nearly all resettled by tahsils or blocks. Hemp drugs.

229. Licence fees for the sale of opium rose by 11·7 per cent., owing to keen competition produced by good prospects at the time of settlement. There was no alteration of duty, and consumption increased by 1·1 per cent. Opium.

230. Licence fees for tari and sendhi increased by 3·2 per cent. in conformity with the general advance. Tari and sendhi, (Sap of palmyra and date palms).

231. The total number of cases filed in court under the Excise Act increased from 1,488 to 1,763, the increase being chiefly under the heads of illicit distillation, cases in reference to which rose from 487 to 610, and illicit sale or possession of hemp drugs and cocaine. Cocaine cases increased from 142 to 233. This crime is on the increase, but a vigorous campaign is being prosecuted against it, and it is hoped that the enhanced punishment authorised by the recent amendment of the law will now check it. The number of opium prosecutions was 313 as against 342 in 1912-13, prosecutions for keeping chandu dens increased in number from 53 to 74. Energetic action continued to be taken against opium smuggling. Prosecutions.

232. The new Excise Manual was printed and distributed during the year, and the new Excise Opium Manual was finally approved. As the result of a temperance deputation the number of liquor shops in Lucknow city was materially reduced. General.

42—Stamps.

[*For details see the report on the stamp returns for the triennium ending* 31*st March* 1914, *and the tables under the head "Stamps", Part* 4 (*b*)—"*Statistics of British India.*"]

233. The gross receipts under the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act for the year under review were 119½ lakhs an increase of 4½ lakhs over the figure of 1912-13. Both judicial and non-judicial stamps contributed to the increase. Receipts and charges.

234. The total receipts from the sale of judicial stamps rose from Rs. 89,61,625 in the previous year to Rs. 92,47,202 in 1913-14. The increase is due to the constant growth of litigation, and to some extent to settlement operations. Judicial stamps.

235. The value of non-judicial stamps sold rose from Rs. 25,35,177 in 1912-13 to Rs. 27,05,979 in 1913-14. Advancing ideas, industrial progress, and education naturally cause an increase in the number of stamped documents used. Non-judicial stamps.

43—Assessed taxes.

[*For details see the report on the administration of income-tax for the triennium ending* 31*st March* 1914, *and the tables under the head "Income-tax," Part* 4 (*b*)—"*Statistics of British India.*"]

236. Income-tax is the only directly assessed tax in these provinces. The net collections increased by 1·7 lakhs to Rs. 26,71,017. The total final demand of tax for the year was Rs. 22,29,026, of which Rs. 22,16,923 was collected. The number of appeals and objections fell by 112 to 8,763 and the percentage of wholly unsuccessful fell from 65·90 to 64·40. Writs of demand decreased in number from 2,876 to 2,746, and other coercive processes increased from 5,356 to 5,834. Income-tax.

44—Any other taxes levied for imperial purposes.

237. Customs yielded Rs. 2,22,931 to the imperial exchequer as compared with Rs. 1,77,310 in the previous year, and consisted entirely of excise duty on manufactured cotton goods.

45—Forests.

238. The revenue from forests which is entirely credited to the provincial exchequer increased from Rs. 35,43,963 in the previous year to Rs. 37,12,487 in the year under review.

46—Provincial Revenues.

(*For details see the Government resolution on the provincial revenues of* 1913-14.)

239. The following figures give a general comparison between the revenue and expenditure of the year under review and those of the previous year (Figures indicating money when written without the symbol "Rs." refer to thousands of rupees).

	1912-13.	1913-14.	Difference.
Opening balance	88,35	1,84,24	+95,89
Receipts	7,07,89	6,80,06	—27,83
Charges	6,12,00	6,79,55	+67,55
Closing balance	1,84,24	1,84,75	+51

No changes were made in the details of the provincial settlement with the Government of India during the year, and the only changes of any importance in the classification of accounts were the transfer of the receipts from fees under the Indian Companies Act, and the Indian Societies Act from the head "Registration" to "Scientific and other minor departments," and of the establishment charges of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies from the head "Law and Justice—Courts of Law" to "Scientific and other minor departments" in consequence of the transfer of the control of the department to the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies.

Receipts.

240. The year opened in prosperity but closed with poor agricultural returns everywhere and with famine conditions in several parts of the provinces. There was consequently a fall in comparison with the figures of the previous year of 29,28 in receipts under land revenue and of 2,53 under interest, the latter being due to smaller receipts from advances under the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act. The decrease in land revenue was partly counterbalanced by an assignment from Imperial revenues of 15,33 to compensate for the fall of the provincial share of divisible land revenue below the prescribed minimum of 240 lakhs. Other assignments aggregating 48,90 were received from the Government of India during the year, the more important being 32,18 (recurring) in connection with the discontinuance of appropriations from cesses, 6,38 (recurring) for education, and 6,00 (recurring) for sanitation. But these were more than counterbalanced by a reduction of 93,52 due mainly to the omission of non-recurring grants for education (42,25), sanitation (27,50), and general purposes of administration (12,00). There was therefore a net decrease of 29,29 under the head assignments which with land revenue and interest mentioned above, forms the three more important heads under which the receipts of the year fell short of those of 1912-13. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases under other heads of which the more important are irrigation major works (13,45), excise (5,31), stamps (2,31), miscellaneous (2,14) and forests (1,69). The large increase under irrigation is due to the demand for canal water consequent on the failure of the monsoon. Excise owes its enhanced revenue to agricultural prosperity and good prospects at the time of the excise settlements and auction sales early in the year. Increased rent litigation and settlement operations account largely for the rise in stamp revenue which occurred chiefly under court-fee stamps, while in forests there was an increase of 2,36 in the Western circle due to exceptionally favourable auction sales of forest produce, chiefly timber, partly counterbalanced by decreases of 47 in the Eastern circle and 24 in the Kumaun circle owing to the restriction of the sale of timber to the public necessitated by the scheme for the supply of sleepers to state railways.

241. The net increase of 67,55 in expenditure is the result of numerous charges the more important of which are as follows :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Land revenue	... 1,20	...
Forest	... 2,67	...
Interest...	... 1,96	...
Courts of Law	... 2,29	...
Jails	... 2,36	...
Police	... 2,55	...
Education	... 21,94	...
Medical	... 8,56	...
Superannuation	... 2,50	...
Miscellaneous	... 2,55	...
Civil works in charge of civil officers	... 20,88	...
Civil works in charge of departmental officers	...	4,68

The increase under Land Revenue is to be attributed to higher expenditure on salaries, travelling allowance and establishments of district officers (91), and on settlement operations (30), while that under forests is mainly due to the expansion of the resin and turpentine industry in the Western and Kumaun circles (78), the commencement of operations for the supply of sleepers to state railways (61), higher expenditure in connection with the settlement operations in the Kumaun circle (31), a larger payment to the Maharaja of Tehri on account of his share of the profits of leased forests (40), and higher expenditure in the Eastern circle on the demarcation, improvement, and extension of forests (42). Larger advances and smaller repayments of loans made to the agricultural classes chiefly account for the increase under interest, while that under courts of law is due to the gradual introduction of the Greeven scheme (1,09) and to an increase of 1,17 in salaries under criminal courts. Under police the principal causes of the increase are the payment of compensation allowance for the high price of food grains (40), higher outlay on district police (80), on supplies and services chiefly on account of railway warrants, clothing, and rewards (1,00) and on railway police (36). The large increase under education is mainly due to enhanced grants (19,72) to district and municipal boards. The grants to district boards were made with a view to compensating them for the loss caused by the non-introduction of the scheme for improving their resources by relieving them of rural police charges. Larger grants (59) were also made to private institutions, and higher expenditure was incurred under inspections (92), owing to the full provision being made in connection with the provincialization of the charges of deputy and sub-deputy inspectors of schools, and on establishment and contingent charges of government schools (58). Over half the increase of 8,56 under medical is due to larger expenditure on sanitation (4,41) chiefly out of the Government of India's special grants, while increased grants were made to district boards, asylums and other institutions and the expenditure on medical relief rose by 69, on plague by 60, and on establishment by 54. The usual growth of the pension roll and increased payments under commutation of pensions accounts for the variation under superannuation, while that under miscellaneous is chiefly due to the payment of special grants to municipalities in order to compensate them for their loss in octroi income (1,70) and to higher outlay on miscellaneous and unforseen charges (34), on special commissions of enquiry in connection with education and sanitation (19), and on remissions of agricultural loans (15). The large increase under civil works in charge of civil officers is chiefly due to the payment of enhanced grants to district boards for the reasons explained under education (21,63), counterbalanced partly by reduced contributions to municipalities (75). Under civil works in charge of departmental officers, the decrease is due to a lower expenditure on original work on civil buildings (7,41), that on communications having risen by 2,79 and that on the adjustment of losses on stock by 2,15, chiefly owing to the abolition of the Rurki workshop.

Provincial budget.

242. The following is the comparison of the budget estimates and the actual figures for the year :—

	Budget.	Actual.	Difference.
Opening Balance ...	1,69,63	1,84,24	+14,61
Receipts	6,32,76	6,80,06	+47,30
Charges	6,71,24	6,79,55	+8,31
Closing Balance	1,31,15	1,84,75	+53,60

For the reasons already given the receipts on account of land revenue fell 21,57 below the budget estimate, but the estimate was exceeded under nearly every other important head of receipts, noticeably under assignments, stamps, excise, provincial rates, assessed taxes, forest, registration, education, irrigation major works departmental head, and miscellaneous. The excess in assignments was 17,85, chiefly due to the assignment to make up the provincial share of land revenue to the prescribed minimum, while that in provincial rates was due to the postponement of the scheme for improving the resources of district boards by relieving them of rural police charges. The reasons for the differences between the actual receipts and budget estimates under stamps, excise, forests and irrigation are the same as those given for the increased income under these heads over that of the previous year. The excess under assessed taxes is due to larger profits derived by railways and by the Cawnpore mills. Enhancement of registration fees on documents of Rs. 1,000 and over accounts for the increase under registration, while that under education is due to higher receipts in government high schools owing to enhanced fees and an increased number of scholars, and to larger receipts from the workshop and photo and lithographic departments of the Rurki college. The excess in miscellaneous receipts is due to a higher income from unclaimed deposits (1,22), from the sale of nazul land (55) and from Government audit fees (20), coupled with special receipts of 27 from the liquidator of the United Provinces Exhibition towards the repayment of the loan taken from Government and of 13 on account of land made over to two railway companies. On the side of expenditure the net excess of actuals over the budget estimate was 8,31 made up of a gross excess of 39,62 under certain heads balanced by savings under others aggregating 31,31. The more important variations where actuals exceed the estimate are 2,00 under interest, 2,01 under superannuation, 2,56 under miscellaneous and 25,26 under civil works in charge of civil officers, while the heads under which the chief savings were effected were land revenue (6,93), Police (12,71) Medical (3,69) and civil works (5,47). The explanations of the items in the first category are the same as those given for the increase of expenditure under those heads over that of the previous year, while a smaller increase of 1,83 under education is explained by the larger grants made to district boards in consequence of the postponement of the scheme for improving their resources already referred to, partly counterbalanced by lapses in the special grants received from the Government of India and by savings under grants to the Engineering College, Rurki, and to technical and other schools. The figure 6,93 by which the expenditure on land revenue is in defect of the budget provision is mostly due to the non-utilization of the provision for the revision of clerical establishments under the Pike Committee scheme. The defect of 12,71 under police is mainly due to the postponement of the provincialization of village police charges in Oudh, and to the partial utilization only of the provision for the relief of Act XX Towns from police charges. Under medical the decrease is chiefly to be attributed to lapses amounting to 3,04 in the special grants sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of sanitation, while that under civil works in charge of departmental officers is accounted for by reductions due chiefly to the non-utilization of the discretionary grant (4,00), and of the grant for the construction of the new High Court at Allahabad (2,75,), to unusually large issues of stores (2,76), and to smaller expenditure on police, medical and excise buildings, partly counterbalanced by additions due to higher expenditure on account of losses on stock (2,15), repairs to

communications (1,53), miscellaneous public improvements (1,02), and establishment (1,40). The accounts closed with a balance of 1,84,75 including 56,74 on account of earmarked assignments received from the Government of India the exclusion of which leaves a real provincial closing balance of 1,28,01. The expenditure on famine relief during the year has found no mention in this section as it was all met from Imperial funds, its amount was 18,79.

47—Local Revenues.

[*For details see the accounts of the excluded local funds published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September* 1914, *and the review of the local and district boards for the year ending* 31*st March* 1913.]

243. The opening balance of excluded local funds was Rs. 40,34,634. Receipts amounted to Rs. 1,58,45,336 and expenditure was Rs. 1,21,52,036 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 77,27,934. Each class of fund taken as a whole was solvent. District board finances, which are the most important item aggregating about 75 per cent. of the whole, are dealt with in detail in chapter III. The expansion in district board resources is the chief cause of the large increase in the balance to the credit of these funds. The other chief heads are town and bazar police, educational, and medical and charitable funds. The police fund, which is for rural police in Oudh, police remounts, and police clothing, had an expenditure of somewhat over ten lakhs, town and bazar funds spent $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, medical and charitable funds Rs. 90,000 and educational funds which this year included only the funds of the Lyall Collegiate School at Gonda and the Colvin Institute at Sitapur, the Canning College fund having been excluded at the request of the governing body of that institution, had an expenditure of Rs. 18,000. The closing balance was somewhat larger under each head than that at the opening of the year.

48—Municipal Funds.

[*For details see the review of municipal administration for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1914].

244. The municipalities of the provinces started the year with an aggregate opening balance of Rs. 38,04,381. Their total receipts were year being Rs. 1,11,02,643 and expenditure Rs. 1,06,28,445 the figures for the previous Rs. 1,03,29,709 and Rs. 1,00,02,928 respectively, and the year ended with a closing balance of Rs. 42,78, 579. Notified areas had an income of Rs. 3,29,126 as against Rs. 3,13,369 in the previous year and expenditure of Rs. 3,17,744 against a previous Rs. 2,82,217, and closed the year with a balance of Rs. 1,63,089. Nanpara which was previously a municipality became a notified area from the commencement of the year and its figures are consequently included under the latter head.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

49—Details of census.

(*See under chapter* 1 *of the report for* 1911-12, *for details of the last census.*)

50—Births and deaths.

(*For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year ending* 31*st December* 1913, *and the tables, under "Vital Statistics" Part V, Statistics of British India.*)

Births. 245. The number of births registered in 1913 was 2,232,999, and the birth rate was 47·67, the corresponding figures of 1912 being 2,125,585 and 45·38, and the average rate for the past five years 40·20. The satisfactory increase of recent years has thus been fully maintained. The birth rate shewed the usual fall in the hot weather and though there was no apparent relation between the number of births in any particular month and the number of cases of fever nine months previously, the number of births did vary to some extent inversely to the number of cases of fever at a distance of twelve months before. The proportion of male to female births was 108·16 to 100, showing little change from the preceding years. The provincial birth rate exceeded the death rate by 12·83. The excess was general throughout the provinces except in Muzaffarnagar and Meerut where the death rate was high chiefly owing to fever. Bijnor has the highest birth rate 58·21, followed by eleven districts with rates over 50. Dehra Dun and Naini Tal are at the bottom of the list as usual owing to their floating population. The birth rate in municipalities was 41·78 or ·29 higher than in 1912. Firozabad in the Agra district headed the list and Tilhar in Shahjahanpur came second as it did in 1912. The birth rate exceeded the death rate in 63 out of 86 municipalities.

Deaths. 246. The number of deaths registered was 1,631,693 an increase of 230,886. The death rate was 34·84, that of 1912 being 29·91 and the quinquennial average 40·72. The increase was general under all heads except plague and injuries, which show a slight decrease. The highest death rate was in Meerut, 49·24, followed by Muzaffarnagar, and Farrukhabad in both of which districts the high rate was largely due to fever. In municipal areas 116,086 deaths were registered as against 100,186 in 1912. Kosi (Muttra district), showed the extraordinary figure of 85·28, and large municipal areas with high death rates were Azamgarh, Unao, and Jaunpur. The infantile mortality per thousand births in the year rose to 229·7, from 206·5 in the previous year.

Registration of vital statistics. 247. Entries of vital statistics tested by deputy sanitary commissioners numbered 41,445 against 19,010 in the previous year, the percentage of omissions they discovered being ·66 in 1913 and ·75 in 1912. Local authorities tested 605,435 entries as against 641,553 in 1912, finding omissions of 3·02 per cent. in birth registration and 2·00 per cent. in death registration as compared with 3·48 per cent. and 3·37 per cent. respectively in 1912. The vaccination staff tested 780,013 entries as against 785,355 in 1912 and found omissions to the extent of ·37 per cent. in birth entries and ·21 per cent. in death entries against percentages of ·40 and ·21 in 1912.

Cholera. 248. Deaths from cholera recorded in 1913 were 60,427 as compared with 18,894 in 1912. Bahraich and Gorakhpur districts suffered most severely. A scheme for the prevention of the spread of cholera was accepted by Government, and it is hoped to put it in full operation in 1914.

Small-pox. 249. The number of deaths from small-pox was 8,156 against 3,101 in 1912. The death rate per mille of population due to this disease was ·17 against ·07 in 1912, and a quinquennial average of ·30.

Plague. 250. The record of deaths from plague was 107,683 giving a rate of 2·30, against 114,945 deaths and a rate of 2·45 in 1912. The rapidity and efficiency with which evacuation is resorted to as a defence against plague shows a satisfactory improvement. Towards the close of the year Government allotted over half a lakh of rupees to improve this method of

combatting the disease, the money being spent mainly on the provision of materials for poor persons to build huts, and on the appointment of chaukidars for the protection of evacuated sites.

Fever.

251. Deaths recorded from fever numbered 1,118,455, giving a rate of 23·88 per mille of population, against 967,500 deaths and a rate of 20·66 in 1912. The death curve from this disease rose in March and April to a maximum in May, remained high through June and July and only fell below 100,000 deaths per month in August. Meerut shows the highest mortality with 41·78 deaths per mille, and is followed by Muzaffarnagar (41·55), Bulandshahr (38·20), Saharanpur (36·04), Farrukhabad (33·96), and Moradabad (33·81). Of towns the highest rates were in Shikarpur (Bulandshahr) (45·14), Sherkot (Bijnor) (42·56), and Jahangirabad (Bulandshahr) (38·60). The mortality in urban areas was 20·17, and in rural tracts 24·11, against 17·67 and 20·84 in 1912. Numerous anti-malarial measures were in operation during the year, school quininisation being extended to seventeen districts.

Other diseases.

252. Dysentery and diarrhoea caused 16,164 deaths against 14,986 in 1912 Garhwal as usual being the greatest sufferer. Deaths due to respiratory diseases were 21,845 in number against 18,810 in 1912 Hamirpur again heading the mortality list.

Injuries.

253. There were 23,096 deaths from injuries against 23,374 in the previous year. Suicides shewed an insignificant decrease from 2,333 to 2,327.

All other causes.

254. The number of deaths classified under all other causes increased from 239,197 to 275,867; deaths from measles which are included under this head increased from 10,618 to 28,580.

51—Emigration and Immigration.

(*For details see the annual report for* 1913 *on the working in the United Provinces, of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of* 1901, *the annual report on Emigration from the port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies for* 1913, *and the tables under the head "Emigration," Part V, Satistics of British India.*)

Foreign Emigration.

255. Of the 9,171 emigrants registered at the port of Calcutta for the colonies of Demerara, Trinidad, Jamaica, Fiji and Surinam, 6,756 or 73.66 per cent. were recruited in these provinces, where 8,755 or 74·84 per cent. of the total were recruited in the previous year. The largest number were registered in the following districts:—Cawnpore (1,049), Gorakhpur (746), Lucknow (671), and Basti (666). Of the emigrants registered at all centres 7,142 or 78 per cent. were born in these provinces, Basti being the birthplace of 1,243, and Gonda of 702.

Inland Emigration.

256. Under Chapter IV of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 the number of coolies reported to have emigrated was 4,509, as against 1,955 in the previous year, but numerous recruiting agents failed to send in reports and the figures are not reliable. There is no considerable amount of recruiting reported under chapter V of the Act.

Immigration.

257. There are no statistics of immigration.

52—Medical relief.

(*For details see the report on the administration of civil hospitals for the triennium ending* 31*st December* 1913 *and the tables under the head "Hospitals," Part V, Statistics of British India.*)

Dispensaries.

258. The number of hospitals and dispensaries, exclusive of travelling dispensaries, in the provinces was 558 at the beginning of 1913 and 570 at the end of the year. Travelling dispensaries, which are now a very important branch of medical relief operations, increased in number from 57 at the beginning of the year to 74 at its close. The number of patients treated, excluding unaided private hospitals, travelling dispensaries, and special institutions for the treatment of departmental servants, rose from 4,315,888 in 1912 to 4,394,477 in 1913, 629,238 patients were treated at travelling dispensaries, as against 521,471 in 1912. The percentage of deaths to cases treated fell to 3·70 per cent. The number of surgical operations performed

during the year was 212,801 against 204,756 in 1912. The attendance at hospitals on account of malaria continues steadily to fall and excluding malaria patients the number of cases treated in 1913 was the greatest for the last twelve years.

Financial. 259. The total income of the hospitals and dispensaries decreased from Rs. 18,67,290 in 1912 to Rs. 17,27,691, in 1913, and the expenditure from Rs. 15,25,986 to Rs. 14,25,686. The closing balance was Rs. 3,02,005 against Rs. 2,89,060 at the close of 1912. The local fund contributions fell from 7·82 lakhs in 1912 to 6·87 lakhs, and the municipal contributions from Rs. 1,03,512 to Rs. 89,484. The amount of invested capital rose slightly to 15½ lakhs.

General. 260. The King George's and Queen Mary's hospital attached to the medical college at Lucknow was opened during the year. The large attendance which it rapidly attracted testifies to the public appreciation of this splendidly equipped institution.

53—Sanitation.

(*For details see the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year ending* 31*st December* 1913 *and of the Sanitary Engineer for the year ending* 31*st March* 1914, *and the tables under the head "Area, Population, and Public Health" Part V, Statistics of British India.*)

Municipalities. 261. The expenditure incurred in municipalities on original sanitary works executed under the supervision of the sanitary engineer fell from 15·28 lakhs to 12·57 lakhs; of this amount 6·45 lakhs was spent on water works and 6 lakhs on drainage works. The municipalities incurring the largest expenditure on water works were Cawnpore 2·13 lakhs, Allahabad 1·79 lakhs, and Mirzapur 1·02 lakhs. There were no serious breakdowns in any of the large municipal water supplies. Allahabad spent 1·7 lakhs on drainage works, Benares 1·16 lakhs, and Mussooree 1·24 lakhs. The site for a new sullage farm was selected at Lucknow. The municipalities spent 45 per cent. of their income on water supply, drainage and conservancy works against 36 per cent. in the previous year.

Fairs. 262. The attendance at the Magh Mela at Allahabad was estimated at seven lakhs, at the Garhmuhtesar fair six lakhs, and at the Tigri fair two lakhs. All the large fairs passed off without the outbreak of any epidemic. A few isolated cases of cholera occurred but precautions having been taken the disease did not spread.

Sanitary Board. 263. The Sanitary Board held ten meetings during the year. Out of the recurring grant of five lakhs for sanitary inprovements with savings from the previous year it distributed Rs. 5,22,997. In addition to this Rs. 12,29,500 were allotted out of the special grant made for urban sanitary works by the Government of India, and a grant of Rs. 52,000 was sanctioned by Government for improvements to the Agra water works.

54—Vaccination.

(*For details see the triennial report on vaccination for the period ending* 31*st March* 1914, *and the tables under the head "Vaccination," Part V, Statistics of British India.*)

Establishment and charges. 264. There were 49 Assistant Superintendents of vaccination at work in the provinces in 1913-14 as in the previous year, and the number of vaccinators employed was 921 against 922 in 1912-13. The expenditure on vaccination rose from Rs. 2,24,057 to Rs. 2,53,619.

Vaccinations. 265. The number of persons vaccinated in 1913-14 was 1,640,005 as compared with 1,579,432 in the previous year, an increase of 60,573. Of cases in which the results were known 96·08 per cent. of primary cases and 72·44 per cent. of re-vaccinations were successful. The average cost of each successful vaccination was one anna and eleven pies, an increase of two pies.

Lymph. 266. The amount of calf lymph issued increased from 58,427 grammes to 70,296 grammes and the income from Rs. 24,019 to Rs. 28,867 which showed a profit of Rs. 11,620 over the expenditure. Calf lymph replaced human lymph in two more districts and is now exclusively used in 37 districts and all the municipalities and notified areas of the Provinces.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

55—General system of education.

(*See page* 81 *of the report for the year* 1911-12.)

56—Education.

(*For details see the annual report on public instruction for the year ending the* 31*st March* 1914 *and the table under the head "Education", Part VII, Statistics of British India.*)

General.

267. The whole field of primany education was brought under review by a committee which sat at Naini Tal under the presidency of Mr. Justice Piggott in the summer of 1913. The conclusions arrived at by Government on the various problems examined by the committee have since been set forth at length in a resolution issued since the close of the year. Rules are being framed in accordance with this resolution and it is hoped that the result will be to put primary education on a sound basis and to provide for the great expansion that is to be expected.

Number of institutions and scholars.

268. The net increase from 17,580 to 17,656 in the number of schools and colleges in the provinces was confined to public institutions, private ones showing a decline from 5,464 to 5,095 during the year. The number of scholars was 819,472 at the close of the year, 11·58 per cent. of the children of school going age being under instruction. This is an improvement on the figures of the previous year when the percentage was 11·14 and the total number of scholars 788,298.

Expenditure.

269. The total expenditure from all sources rose from 121·2 lakhs to 128·3 lakhs. Under provincial revenues there was an apparent decrease of Rs. 1,29,738 due to the inclusion in the figures for 1912-13 of the Government of India's grant of Rs. 3,45,000 for the University. Excluding this grant the expenditure from provincial revenues rose from Rs. 44,58,613 to Rs. 46,73,875; while that from district and municipal funds increased from Rs. 26,57,339 and Rs. 3,71,972 respectively to Rs. 30,24,947 and Rs. 4,94,896.

University.

270. The new buildings of the University School of Law were opened in March 1914. The construction of a library and a hostel for law students has been undertaken as a result of the grant of five lakhs by the Government of India, and funds have been allotted for a second hostel. When the former two buildings are completed the expenditure on University buildings will have exceeded fourteen lakhs of rupees. The University was not inactive in developing the scope of its work and the practical value of its examinations. The affiliation of two colleges in commerce, a subject in which a diploma was instituted in the preceding year, and the introduction of practical test into intermediate science examinations may be mentioned as two of the most important advances. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,71,061, and the balance in hand rose from Rs. 39,237 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 68,913 at the end, the nominal expenditure in the previous year was Rs. 5,26,271 but this included the investment of Rs. 3,45,000 granted by the Government of India in Government promissory notes.

Collegiate Education.

271. The number of students receiving collegiate eduction rose from 6,223 to 6,494, of these 3,876 were in English colleges, 4,688 were learning English, 3,272 a classical language, and 145 a vernacular. The imposing new buildings of St. John's College, Agra, were opened by His Excellency the Viceroy, and other colleges also have improved their accommodation. The staff of the Muir College is being strengthened, and the principal has there introduced the "seminar" system of instruction now in vogue in the newer universities in England, under which the professor meets a few advanced students in a library and directs his attention rather to helping them into fruitful methods of gaining knowledge for themselves than to direct instruction. The recognised oriental colleges increased their number of students from 1,303 to 1,470. Candidates for the Acharya, Madhyama, and Prathama examinations numbered 2,483 including 14 women of whom four were successful, this is a satisfactory general increase on the figures

of 1912-13. Six hundred and twenty-five students attended law classes. The University School of Law was in a particularly flourishing condition, and the establishment of the new hostel should do much to facilitate the concentration of legal studies at Allahabad, where alone proper training facilities are available. The Thomason Engineering College at Rurki maintained its equipment up to date but the classes were not always filled without an effort to recruit students. There were 84 students at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, of whom 74 were resident in hostels. Departments for the teaching of Pathology and Medicine were opened in the college under professors, and the teaching staff was strengthened by the appointment of a professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics. The expenditure on collegiate education rose by 1·3 lakhs to 16·61 lakhs, of which 3½ lakhs was met from fees.

Secondary education.

272. The number of secondary schools of all classes for Indian boys has risen from 563 to 581, there being six more high schools, one less English middle school and 13 more vernacular middle schools. There were 91,357 pupils in these institutions at the beginning and 98,084 at the end of the year, about three-quarters of the increase being claimed by the vernacular schools. The increase in the proportion of high schools is a gratifying sign of progress, and the new ones promise well, particularly the Kali Charan School at Lucknow which already takes a high place among the aided schools of the province. The expenditure on English schools rose from 17¼ lakhs to 18¾ lakhs; there was a marked increase in the fee income which rose from 7·3 lakhs to 8·4 lakhs, 45 per cent. of the expenditure on English schools being now met from fees. The average cost of educating a scholar is Rs. 51·8 in a Government school, and Rs. 34·5 in an aided school, of which Rs. 22·6 and Rs. 17 respectively are paid in fees. In vernacular middle schools owing to the increases in the staff and the opening of new institutions the expenditure increased from Rs. 4,72,736 to Rs. 5,04,932. A distinct improvement is noticeable in recent years in the work of candidates both for the Matriculation and the School Leaving Certificate Examinations. The standard in the former examination at Allahabad University has gained the reputation of being higher than that at Calcutta, with the result that some candidates have gone to Calcutta in preference to taking the examination in these provinces. The number of candidates here shewed a slight decrease this year, but the percentage of passes rose from 37 to 44. In the School Leaving Certificate Examination the number of candidates rose from 1,390 to 1,631 and 44·2 per cent. passed. This is the fifth year in which this examination has been held, and principals of colleges as well as experienced examiners report that students passing it shew a distinct improvement on their predecessors both in their grasp of English as a spoken language, and in their power of neatness in writing, and in expressing themselves in it on paper. The accommodation for secondary schools is now only just sufficient, for the demands upon it, and the question received careful consideration during the year. The matter is one of some urgency and within the limits of its avowed policy of providing a number of model schools and otherwise confining itself to the assistance of private enterprise, Government has done all that was possible to hasten the provision of the necessary accommodation. New buildings have been erected for the Government high schools at Etah and Mainpuri, the construction of a new block of rooms for manual training at the Bareilly High School has been taken in hand, and the new buildings for the high schools at Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit are well on the way to completion. As regards aided schools, new buildings have been erected for the City Anglo-Vernacular High School, Allahabad, the Reid Christian collegiate school, Lucknow, the Aminabad School, Lucknow, and the Mission School, Farrukhabad. New hostels have been provided at the Government high schools at Etah and Mainpuri, the St. John's Collegiate School, Agra, and the Mission School at Farrukhabad. In the accommodation for vernacular middle schools something was done during the year to remedy the more glaring defects, but a great deal of money is necessary to bring the whole accommodation for this class of school up to a satisfactory standard.

A special grant of five lakhs was made by Government for this purpose at the close of the year.

Primary education.

273. Primary schools for Indian boys increased in number from 10,151 to 10,439 and the scholars in them from 547,354 to 566,033. The increase was entirely confined to board schools. The attendance at aided schools was practically stationary and in parts of the province the presence of scarcity resulted in the disappearance of a number of the weaker schools of this type. Of a total of 6,417 schools managed by district and municipal boards 3,161, or nearly half are now teaching up to the upper primary standard. It has been laid down by the committee on primary education that unless a child reaches the upper primary standard, his education is not likely to be of use to him in after-life, and it is therefore satisfactory to see the growth in number of schools comprising this standard, but the proportion of scholars in the upper primary classes is still only 11 per cent. and there is an immense of leeway to be made up. The maintenance for the full year of the numerous new schools started in the middle of the year 1912-13, and the spending of the special Government grant of Rs. 80,000 made to municipalities for primary education in June 1913 has increased the expenditure from eighteen to twenty lakhs. The building accommodation for primary schools in still very poor, and where the district boards with their increased resources were ready to build they met considerable difficulties in obtaining suitable contractors to do the work. Local school committees were variously reported on; in some places they were apathetic while in others great store was set by the value of their advice in matters like holidays and exemption of scholars from paying fees, in which local knowledge is absolutely essential. Experiments were instituted in the Allahabad district in the provision of school gardens, and in the half time system of education by which it was hoped to attract a class of boy who is ordinarily kept away from school owing to his usefulness in the fields; it is too early at present to pronounce any judgement on these experiments.

Training and supply of teachers.

274. The number of students under training to become teachers was 33 at the Training College at Allahabad and 44 in that at Lucknow, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 34 and 51 respectively; of these students 30 out of 33 passed their examination at Allahabad and the whole 28 who went up were successful at Lucknow. The raising of the stipend from Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 resulted in a noticeable improvement both in the quantity and quality of the candidates presenting themselves for training. Twelve out of thirteen candidates passed the training class examination for mistresses in European schools and the Examiners' report on their work was encouraging. In the Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Examination 216 of the 253 candidates were successful, an increase of 20 over the number that passed in the previous year. Training classes for Vernacular School Teachers increased in number from 112 to 184, and pupil teachers in them from 663 to 1,096. Funds have been allotted for still more training classes with a view to meeting the great demand for trained men, which is certain to increase. The number of women students in training classes has increased, but it is still very difficult to obtain candidates with sufficient general education to value by the course; there is however a very noticeable improvement in this direction in the candidature for the first time on record of three women students who have passed the vernacular final examination.

Technical education.

275. Good progress was made during the year in the development of technical education; no new schools were started, but the number of scholars in the 34 technical and industrial schools increased from 1,579 to 1,741, while it fell in the three commercial schools from 157 to 138. Owing to the generosity of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce a tenth class has been added to the Thomason College, Rurki. The technical schools at Lucknow and Gorakhpur continue to progress satisfactorily and have been well supported in the matter of finding posts for passed students by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The School of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow has defined its curriculum for some years to come, and with the completion of its main buildings and

the provision of its equipment, which will be shortly accomplished should continue to fill its place with success in the technical education system of the provinces. The Carpentry School at Bareilly continues to flourish, but the same can hardly be said of the Benares weaving station and the weaving schools attached to it, which had the misfortune to lose their principal during the year at a critical time in their development.

Female education.

276. In female education there is little substantial progress to record. There was a net increase of thirteen in the number of girls' schools, public institutions increasing by 68, and private institutions decreasing by 55. The number of girls under instruction increased from 49,831 to 54,983, but the greater part of the increase is in the lower primary classes. Many of the private schools were unable to stand the strain of agricultural hard times, and in many other cases the outburst of enthusiasm with which a school was started soon gave place to apathy which could not fail to bring about its decline. The total expenditure increased from 4·6 lakhs to 5 lakhs. The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow had 30 students of whom three passed the B. A. examination. English Schools increased in number by one and the scholars in them from 3,585 to 3,710, while the number of primary schools rose from 1,005 to 1,062 and their scholars by 2,162. The system of visiting governesses which has now been on its trial for some time is now definitely pronounced by the Director of Public Instruction to be a failure.

Education of special classes.

277. There are signs that the domiciled European and Anglo-Indian communities are awakening to a more general appreciation of the benefits of higher education, the numbers reading for the university examinations shews a noticeable increase, specially among men. The number of schools and colleges for these communities has remained unaltered but the attendance has increased from 4,660 to 5,038. It has been decided to substitute the Cambridge Local Examination for the present High School Examination. Money has been earmarked for orphanages, and with the assistance of the Government of India's grant of Rs. 80,000, it is intended to effect some improvement in the matter of teachers' salaries. The total expenditure has increased from 13·2 lakks to 14·3 lakhs. The attendance at the Colvin Taluqdars' School at Lucknow has increased from 47 to 55, and the education of its pupils both in and out of school shews a care which should produce fruitful results. Hindus and Muhammadans have each increased their numbers in educational institutions by 4 per cent., there being at the end of the year 656,032 Hindus, and 147,149 Muhammadans under instruction. There is a noteworthy increase of 14 per cent. in the number of Muhammadan College students in comparison with 6 per cent. among the Hindus.

57—*Literature and the press.*

(See tables under the heading "Printing Presses and Publications," Part, VII, Statistics of British India.)

Literary Publication.

278. The total number of publications in 1913 was 1,708, two more than in the previous year. Poetical and religious works appeared in the same large proportion to the whole as in that year. Publications in English and Urdu decreased considerably in number, while those in Hindi shewed a large increase. Amid a mass of unpractical and didactic literature on social reform, there stand out quite a number of authors who have written reasonably and with restraint on such topics as education, the position of women, monogamy, and the uplifting of the depressed classes; the interest displayed is a healthy sign of moral progress. In the religious field orthodoxy is still much in favour, but there is no lack of literature written with the object of proving that caste is a later and a fungoid growth on Hinduism and thus of relieving the members of lower castes who have found material advancement under British rule of the stigma attaching to their birth. It is satisfactory to note that vernacular Christian literature has almost freed itself from vituperation and abuse of other religions. The Jain section on the other hand has recently become prolific in the production of religious polemic

literature of a highly bigoted order. Modern philosophic literature has shown little originality or closeness of thought, and history has generally been written with a motive, to the disregard of awkward facts, and the exclusion of the true historical spirit. The reprint of six works on modern Arabic by Egyptian and Syrian authors is significant of the growing need for linguistic attainments accompanying the increased case of communication with outside countries; these works show a bold disregard of the complicated old-fashioned methods of teaching Arabic grammar. Sanskrit studies have been vigorously pursued and the quality of the work done on them continues to improve. An English translation of a portion of the Mitakshara by an Indian scholar may be mentioned as a particularly valuable work. There appears still to be a brisk demand for works on medicine written from an oriental standpoint, but there are no works of great merit on western medicine. Works on art are scanty and of little account; there are however some interesting new books on music. Educational publications are numerous as usual, but they do not supply any real want, while the production of keys to text books is still a flourishing business. In fiction the popular taste is in the direction of a wealth of incident and intrigue, with little regard for the possibility of the situtations created. The death has to be recorded of that prolific writer of romance, Deokinandan Khattri; he had no rival in popularity and is likely to have no immediate successor. Verse was as usual a favourite medium for the exposition of ideas whether poetical or otherwise. Puranic legends, metrical versions of the lives of holy men, erotic and heroic ballads, and devotional songs have a strong hold on the imagination of literary society, while even the cocaine habit and the co-operative movement are regarded as fit subjects for versification. Of periodicals the "Hindustan Review" and the "Modern Review" in English, the Hindi "Saraswati," and the Muhammadan "Adib" are worthy of notice and maintained their high literary standard.

The Indian press.

279. The number of newspapers and periodicals increased from 278 to 290 during the year. Twenty-four publications ceased to issue including four which were started during the year. Of these publications the most important was the Adib of Allahabad.

Tone and Policy.

280. In eight instances proposals to start new presses fell through on security being demanded by district magistrates, and proposals to start nine new newspapers fell through for similar reasons. Three established newspapers ceased to issue on security being demanded, in the case of one of them the original security had been forfeited. Muhammadan sympathy with Turkey and distrust of the powers were very strong during the year. There was also a general quickening of Muhammadan religious life which manifested itself in a demand for a larger place for religion in education, and in other minor ways. One of the noteworthy incidents of the year was the adoption of the ideal of self-government for India by the All-India Muslim League. The demand for education was for quantity rather than quality, on the part of both the Hindu and Muhammadan sections of the press. The Aligarh College was kept well before the public in consequence of internal disputes. The action of the Government of India in disallowing appointments made by the Calcutta Unversity was freely criticised. The legislative councils were criticised on the ground that they paid little heed to resolutions moved by non-official members. The necessity of an executive council for these provinces was repeatedly urged, and Mr. Montagu's opposition to increased parliamentary control over Indian affairs met with little favour or sympathy. The congress papers continued to insist on the disabilities of Indians in British Colonies and the proceedings of the Public Services Commission evoked some acrimonious discussion on the relative value of the Indian and the European. The utilisation of Indian money in London was criticised and the epidemic of bank failures caused theorists to cry aloud for more safeguards for the Indian investor. The passing of the Waqf Validating Act was greeted with acclamation, while that of the Indian Conspiracy Bill was strongly resented. The unconstitutional behaviour of the Ulster Unionists attracted a great deal of attention, and the inactivity of

Government was interpreted as weakness. The Delhi outrage called forth a strong chorus of horror.

58—Literary societies.

(*See page* 92 *of the report for the year* 1911-12.)

59—Arts and sciences.

(*For details see the report of the Lucknow museum for the year ending* 31*st March* 1914.)

281. The collection of copper plate inscriptions in the provincial museum at Lucknow was provided with a suitable room for their display to the public during the year. The picture gallery has been arranged and labels giving Hindi and Urdu names have been provided for the birds and mammals in the natural history section. The number of objects acquired by the museum during the year was 2,094, including 582 numismatic, and 1,399 natural history specimens. Some interesting additions were made to the archaeological section. With a view to increasing the educational value of the museum the curator delivered a course of lectures on Asoka inscriptions. The museum was also reserved on one day a week for the use of students, but little real advantage was taken of these privileges. The total number of visitors showed an increase over the figure of the previous year. The receipts of the museum during the year amounted to Rs. 434, and the expenses to Rs. 16,433, the net cost to Government being Rs. 15,999.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHAEOLOGY.

60.—*Archaeology.*

(*For details see the annual reports of the Superintendent, Muhammadan and British Monuments, Northern Circle, and of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending* 31*st March* 1914.)

Conservation.

282. The amount spent on the conservation of Muhammadan and British monuments during the year in these provinces was Rs. 60,513 as compared with Rs. 65,385 in the previous year. Much attention has been paid to the grounds of the Taj Mahal at Agra and trees which threatened to grow altogether too large for their position in the garden have been removed. Six seats of Mughal pattern have been provided for the north river terrace, and twelve more are under construction. Valuable work has been done in replacing inlay pieces on the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah, 8,744 pieces having been replaced at a cost of Rs. 3,784. A start has been made with the conservation of the eastern causeway at Akbar's tomb, Sikandra, and the sarai has been cleared at Fatehpur Sikri. Conservation work has also been done on the tomb of Lord Cornwallis at Ghazipur, and on monument at Benares and at Jhinjhana in the Muzaffarnagar district.

283. A sum of Rs. 1,072 was spent during the year on the preservation of Hindu and Buddhist monuments. Nine more monuments have been declared protected, a pleasing feature of the year's work being the readiness with which the managers of shrines and the pujaris fell in with the suggestions of the archaeological experts.

Exploration.

284. No important excavation works were undertaken during the year, but the collection of inscriptions and interesting relics continued, and much work was done on the examination of the interesting temples at Jageshwar in the Almora district, which it is proposed to protect.

Chapter IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

61—Ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

(*See page 94 of the annual report for* 1911-12.)

62—Ecclesiastical.

285. The year was uneventful.

63—Stationery.

286. The total value of the stationery supplied to the Government offices in the provinces during the year was Rs. 4,68,364, an increase of Rs. 16,722 over the figure Rs. 4,51,642 of the previous year. The increase is chiefly in the value of stationery issued to officers, which rose by Rs. 13,816 to Rs. 1,17,178, but this increase is partly due to the fact that several officers did not draw their supplies in the preceding year. Stationery issued to printing presses rose in value by Rs. 2,906 to Rs. 3,51,186.

64—General miscellaneous.

Government Press.

287. The receipts of the Government Press for the year show a large increase from Rs. 1,35,575 to Rs. 1,51,977, and the expenditure increased from Rs. 7,03,900 to Rs. 7,37,622. The value of the gross outturn of the press was Rs. 6,23,024 an increase of Rs. 3,948 on the figure of the previous year. The cost per page was Re. 1-5-2 as compared with Re. 1-5-3 in 1912-13. The number of publications received under the Press and Books Act during the year was 1,708 of which 1,265 were original works and 443 were reprints. The copyrights of 394 books were registered.

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